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THE STENOGRAPHER:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interest of the Shorthand Profession, and to a diffusion of the Knowledge and practice of Shorthand as a part of an English Education.

VOLUME X.

PHILADELPHIA:

STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1896.

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The Stenographer

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VOLUME X. PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1896. NUMBER 1.

Edward J. Shalvey.

BY KENDRICK C. HILL.

BORN in New York, August 20th, 1870.

Graduate Grammar School No. 12, 1882.

Began study of shorthand in a law office, 1883.

Appointed stenographer to Grand Jury, New York County, 1891.

Appointed Supreme Court Reporter, January 1st, 1896.

* * *

Courtly in figure, style, speech and action—no evidence in person or mien to the casual observer that he ever did an hour's work. In silence, a shrewd student; in action, vivid and quick; bright in disposition; plucky and progressive.



EDWARD J. SHALVEY.

This tersely tells the story of the life and labors of Edward J. Shalvey, accompanied by a pen picture of his personality as he appears after a hard climb up the shorthand hill—from amanuensis at the age of fourteen to the official reporter's desk in the Supreme Court at the *very early age* of twenty-five.

* * *

At twelve years of age, immediately following his graduation from Grammar School No. 12, Master Shalvey passed the entrance examination to City College, but his age prohibited his admission by two years. So rather than in a certain sense stand still, by continuing so long in a class from which he had graduated, young Shalvey's progressive spirit impelled him to accept the alternative of obtaining a position. He finally found a place in a struggling young lawyer's office and the year following began the study of phonography under the tutorage of the stenographer therein. This shaped his future course, for in 1885, at fifteen years of age, when his employer entered the District Attorney's office he became his stenographer and typewriter.

In 1891 the struggling-young-lawyer employer became the Hon. De Lancey Nicholl, District Attorney, and Mr. Shalvey was appointed stenographer to the Grand Jury, having to wait until he attained his majority before assuming the duties of the office, to which he was reappointed when Hon. John R. Fellows was elected District Attorney. As Grand Jury stenographer Mr. Shalvey took testimony which resulted in the indictment of many famous criminals—such as Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Meyer, Mrs. Fleming, and other celebrated homicide cases; in the investigation of the escape of Federal prisoners—Killoran, Russell and Allen—from Ludlow Street Jail; in the internationally renowned "Parkhurst Grand Jury" (March, 1892), which first took up the charges of corruption in the City Departments. He took evidence in Commissions appointed to determine the sanity or the insanity of criminals and became a proficient technical medical reporter.

Mr. Shalvey continued Grand Jury Stenographer until January 1st, 1896, when he was appointed official stenographer of the Supreme Court, Part X.

Mr. Shalvey is a member of N. Y. S. S. A.

He writes the Munson system, with some Pitmanic adaptions.

He is an ardent advocate of the bicycle—not only for pleasure, but for physical profit as well.

He was married in 1892.

His article in THE STENOGRAPHER (April, 1894) on "Grand Jury Reporting" attracted favorable attention and comment.

So far as we know, Mr. Shalvey is the youngest Supreme Court Stenographer in the State of New York, the person who previously claimed that distinction being several years his senior.

* * *

Key to Shorthand Notes of Mr. Shalvey.

Q. Please look at this advertisement and see if it does not refresh your recollection? A. The print is entirely obliterated, all but the name; I cannot tell you what the original said. I know I never directed inquiries to be made of Mr. Peterson.

Q. That is your name attached to it? A. It appears to be.

Q. Have you any doubt that advertisement was inserted by your order in the *Record?* A. No doubt of it.

Q. Who was Mr. Peterson? A. A process server.

Q. Was he in your office? A. No; I think his business was that of process server.

Q. Did you direct him to search for witnesses in this case? A. I did.

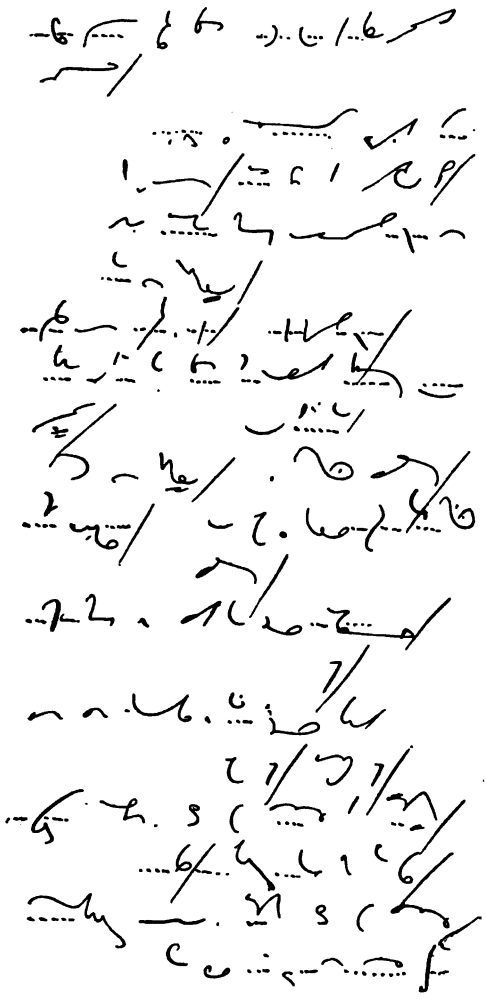
Q. He made some efforts to find witnesses for you? A. I think he did; I am sure he did.

Q. You have been accustomed to spend your summers at Islip? A. Yes; I have been there for a number of years.

Q. How long have you been going to Islip to spend your summers? A. Ever since I built my house down there.

AT a meeting of the Western Penmen's Association held in Chicago last December there was organized, in connection therewith, a shorthand association. Mr. M. J. Ruetz was appointed chairman of the executive and we learn that he is now working on the program for the next meeting which is to be held at the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, next December. He aims to make this one of the most interesting and most instructive meetings of this kind ever held in this country.

Actual Reporting Notes of Edw. J. Shalvey.



Senate's Veteran Reporters.

The Two Men Who Have Succeeded Dennis F. Murphy and the Nature of Their Position.

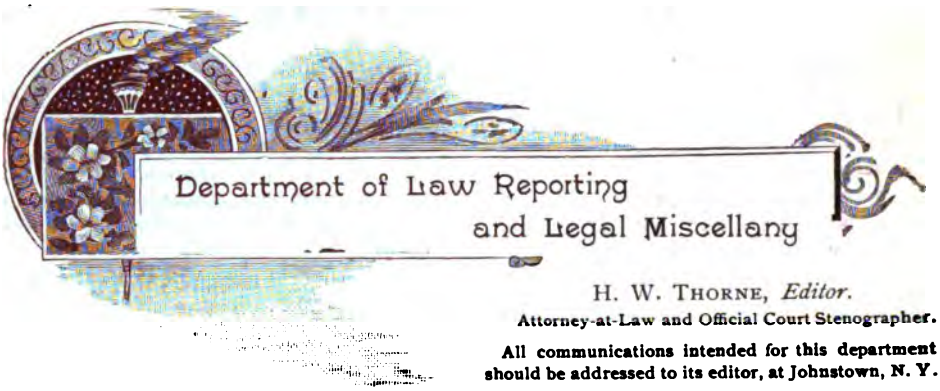
The men who have followed a single business profession for little short of half a century are certainly few. Those who have held but one position for that length of time are yet fewer, and probably the only shorthand writer who could claim such a record was Dennis F. Murphy, whose obituary appeared recently in *The Sun*. For forty-seven years he was the verbatim reporter of the United States Senate and did a large share of the actual note taking himself, assuming the entire responsibility for every report delivered to the printer.

An idea may be had of the mental requirements of his position if one will consider the nature of a Senate reporter work, the variety of subjects he must handle, the intricate legal technicalities, and the involved legislative debates that his pen must record, and the unfailing accuracy he must always maintain. It is true there are stenographers elsewhere who meet with conditions as exacting in many respects as those in the Senate, but there probably does'nt exist, at least in America, a situation demanding more general knowledge, all round shorthand skill and physical hardiness than that held by the shorthand reporters of the United States Senate. The full shorthand report of each day's proceedings, however voluminous, has to be transcribed and put in shape for its appearance in the *Congressional Record* of the day following.

Dennis F. Murphy, as per the terms of his contract, employed his own assistants, and among them were his two younger brothers, James J. Murphy and Edward V. Murphy, the trio being commonly called "the three famous brothers." Another member of Mr. Murphy's staff was Theodore F. Shuey, who, since 1869, has been associated in the Senate reporting. All of the elder Murphy's immediate assistants were able to read his shorthand notes and to dictate them fluently to another stenographer, to a graphophone, or a typewriter, as the case might be. This statement may seem incredible to stenographers who have cast an eye over a page of rapidly written shorthand notes, particularly when they represent the report of a running, disconnected argument or a heated, technical debate. One of Mr. Murphy's methods of accomplishing his vast amount of work, however, was to send his shorthand notes out to his assistants at intervals of about half an hour, and by the time one member of his corps had finished dictating a given allotment another batch of notes would await him.

The death of Dennis Murphy has caused the appointment of Theodore F. Shuey and Edward V. Murphy as his successors. Both of them have assisted in reporting the Senate for over twenty-five years, and it is doubtful if there could be found anywhere two stenographers more thorough and expert. They were engaged in what is regarded as one of the greatest feats of verbatim parliamentary reporting ever accomplished. It was during the second session of the Fifty-first Congress; a session exceedingly trying and arduous for the reporters. The proceedings of a continuous session of fourteen hours of rapid and fiery debate were, with the exception of one speech withheld by request of the Senator delivering it, reported, dictated, and carefully edited, and appeared in the *Record* early the following morning.

E. V. Murphy is the last of the three Murphy brothers. He is 53 years old, and has many of the business and social qualities of his eldest brother.—*The Sun*, New York, April 19, 1896.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.[1]

MOTIONS.

I SHALL continue this month the consideration of "Motions peculiar to civil cases."[2]

* * *

THE defendant's attorney may deem the plaintiff's complaint,[3] in some respects, indefinite and uncertain; and, if he is capable of convincing the court that he is correct, the court will order that it be made more definite and certain. A defendant, upon being sued and damages asked against him, is entitled to have definite, certain and specific grounds and causes set forth as the basis of the claim for such damages.[4] And it is proper that the defendant should be advised of those grounds and causes as soon as practicable, and hence the rule, that they must be set forth in the complaint. This enables the defendant to answer[5] the complaint and lay the foundation for his defense upon the trial of the action. For, if his answer be not sufficiently broad, the plaintiff may object to the offer of certain evidence upon that ground; and, if it should be ruled out, the defendant might be defeated, notwithstanding that he might have a complete, meritorious defense.

A motion to make the complaint more definite and certain, when made upon the trial (and as before stated, it is only with motions made during the trial that these articles pretend to deal) would be liable to come up in much the same manner as the motions already noted. It is proper to state that this kind of motion is generally made at a special term[6] sometime previous to the trial term[7] at which the case is brought on for trial.[8] Occasionally, however, it may arise at the trial term; and, manifestly, this series of articles would be flagrantly defective, should the writer purposely omit a single detail. This kind of motion would probably be made before the taking of testimony had been commenced. And it would always be made by the *defendant's* counsel[9]. It would undoubtedly come before the court[10], by the defendant's counsel addressing the Court in this manner:

"If the Court please: I desire to call the attention of the Court to the fact that this

1. Begun in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

2. See page 137 of the May number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

3. *Complaint.*—See note 2, first column and note 3, second column, page 34 of February STENOGRAPHER; and also note 6, page 168 of June STENOGRAPHER.

4. *Damages.*—See note 11, page 170 of June STENOGRAPHER. Damages may, for the purposes of this explanation, be divided into two general classes, viz: liquidated and unliquidated. Liquidated damages are those the amount of which have been previously stipulated or agreed upon. A familiar instance of this class of damages is found in contracts where the parties covenant that in case of a breach of the contract, on non-performance thereof on the part of either party thereto, the one committing the breach or failing to perform, shall forfeit to the other a specified sum agreed upon as liquidated damages. Unliquidated damages are such as have not been agreed upon, and depend upon the finding of a court or the verdict of a jury.

5. *Answer.*—The first pleading [See note 2, first column, page 34, February STENOGRAPHER, and note 3, page 136 of May STENOGRAPHER] on the part of the defendant. In it the defendant sets forth his reasons that the plaintiff ought not to recover against him. And, if he have a counter claim [See note 3, page 138, May STENOGRAPHER] he may also allege [See note 4, page 104, April STENOGRAPHER] that in his answer The answer, to enable the defendant to make a complete defense to the cause of action set forth in the complaint, should "squarely meet" (this term is frequently used in legal proceedings) the allegations of the complaint. If it be defective in this respect, it may be said that "the answer raises no issue" for trial—meaning thereby that the answer not setting forth reasons and grounds showing that the "prayer of the complaint" should not be granted, it is substantially admitted. That is, there is no question—no dispute—no issue for the jury to decide. If there be no issue there can be nothing upon which to submit testimony.

complaint is so indefinite and uncertain in respect of certain matters and things that it gives the defendant no exact information on certain points. Your Honor will observe by reference to the allegations of the complaint commencing at folio[11] 5, that nowhere in the complaint are any facts averred[12] which support, or tend to support the legal conclusion set forth at folio 9. There is nothing in this complaint, anywhere, from which the Court may even infer the conclusion there stated."

To this the plaintiff's attorney, if he thinks the complaint sufficiently explicit, and that it properly sets forth the facts necessary to support the legal conclusion of the complaint may reply:

"May it please your Honor: The construction placed upon the allegations of this complaint, by my learned friend upon the other side, I submit, is erroneous. In the first place, I contend that the well-known rule of pleading, that the pleader should not plead the evidence of his cause of action, but should allege the facts and circumstances which constitute that cause of action, has been followed by me in the preparation of this complaint. Does the gentleman contend that, because I have not alleged the circumstances attending the execution and delivery[13] of the legal instrument[14] set out[15] in the complaint, but have alleged that it was duly[16] executed and delivered, the complaint is defective? It might be urged with as much show of reason that, in alleging an act to have been done on a certain day, the weather conditions on that particular day should be set forth. And I submit, if the Court please, that the gentleman on the other side, has pointed out no particular in which the pleading could be made more definite and certain in order to allege the cause of action which I respectfully insist is properly and fully pleaded."

And so the attorneys for the respective parties might proceed, arguing the question *pro* and *con*. But enough has been placed

6. *Special Term.*—See Note 4, second column, page 138, May STENOGRAPHER.

7. *Trial Term*—That session of any court at which cases are tried either before the court without a jury or with a jury, by the taking of testimony and submitting the questions involved in cases for determination. It is thus distinguished from special terms (which see) of the same court.

8. *Brought on for Trial.*—This is a very frequent phrase in legal parlance Its meaning is obvious. A cause is brought on for trial by "noticing" [which see note 1, column 1, page 171, June STENOGRAPHER] it for trial.

9. *Counsel.*—This term, in the sense used in the text, means a lawyer or attorney representing a party to a legal proceeding. Strictly speaking the lawyer in whose name legal proceedings are instituted [in the State of New York, and most other States of the American Union], is known as the "attorney of record," because his is the name to be signed to all papers relating to the side of the case represented by him. The term "counsel," in its strict meaning refers to the lawyer or lawyers who assist the attorney of record. Formerly, in this State, the law recognized a difference in the legal status of attorneys and counselors, the latter being of the highest grade of legal practitioners. In some jurisdictions. there exists solicitors and barristers. This is true of England. The solicitor does all the work of preparation previous to the trial, when the barrister who has been retained, tries the cause.

10. *Come Before the Court.*—This is a good legal phrase of frequent occurrence. The same is true of the phrase, "Came before the court." Its meaning is apparent.

11. *Folio.*—A rule of practice in this, and most other States that certain documents used in the course of a legal proceeding shall be folioed. That is, opposite the first word in such documents, in the margin of thereof, shall be noted folio one, which in practice is done by abbreviating it thus: "Fol. 1" and so numbering the folios throughout the document, using ditto marks instead of the word "folio." In this State a folio consists of 100 words, counting each figure or necessary sign used in writing as a word. In practice, ten lines of typewritten matter are estimated to each folio. In some States, a folio consists of 75 words.

12. *Averred.*—This is used in the same sense as the word allege. (See note 4, page 104, April STENOGRAPHER.) It is technically more correct, as I understand, to use the word "averred" in speaking of the statements set forth in an affidavit.

13. *Execution and Delivery.*—A very familiar legal phrase, The mere signing of a document is not a "execution" of it. Signing, however, is the principal element constituting execution. Execution is the performance of every act and thing, connected with an instrument short of delivery, necessary to gave it validity and life. One might be forced by duress, threat, or fraud, to sign an instrument. But as the intelligent, voluntary assent of a person to the terms of an instrument are required, there could be no execution (in the case supposed). Delivery of an instrument is the performance of any act subsequent to the execution of an instrument, by which the parties indicate their intention that the instrument shall be binding upon them. This is usually manifested by a manual delivery of the instrument by the one to the other party thereto. As in the case of a deed, by the grantor (one giving it) to the grantee (one to whom given), and of a mortgage, by the mortgagor (the one giving the mortgage) to the mortgagee (the one in whose favor the mortgage runs). Delivery made of certain instruments may be in *es crou*. That is, the instrument is placed in the hands of a person not a party to it to be delivered to the proper party upon the happening of some future event.

14. *Instrument.*—A general term used to designate such legal documents as deeds, mortgages, contracts, agreements, bonds, etc., etc

15. *Set Out.*—This phrase is used very often when reference is desired to be made to the fact that a copy of a paper or document is put a pleading—it is said to be "set out." Not merely referred to, but "set out"—in full—to the extreme limit.

16. *Duly.*—This word occurs frequently. Lawyers like to roll this word under their tongues as a sweet morsel. They like to make themselves believe that every step in a proceeding has been "duly" taken. In fact, courts have decided that, in some instances, where it is alleged or averred that an act has been "duly" performed, it is equivalent to alleging or averring all the facts and circumstances connected with its performance. Hence the attorney's fondness for the term.

before the reader to show the motion, except that I have not gone into details as to the facts and circumstances which, in a given case, the defendant's attorney might claim should be alleged in the complaint to make it more definite and certain. It will be assumed that the court hears and carefully ponders the views of the respective counsel, examines the complaint and decides against the defendant, all of which be likely to take place something like this, the court addressing the legal gladiators:

"It seems to me, gentlemen, that the proposition submitted to me is easy of solution. The plaintiff seeks to recover[17] of the defendant, upon the instrument set out in the complaint. It is alleged in the complaint that, on the day of the date of that instrument, it was duly executed by the defendant and delivered to the plaintiff. The defendant's answer sets up fraud and misrepresentation by the plaintiff which induced him to sign and deliver that instrument, and for that reason, as he claims, he is not liable thereon.[18] If that be true, it is a good defense. That fraud vitiates all instruments, is an elementary proposition of law. But I am not able to find, in this state of facts, any reason that casts upon the plaintiff the burden[19] of setting forth in his complaint the facts and circumstances attending the execution and delivery of the instrument in question. That the answer sets up fraud and misrepresentation by the plaintiff in the transaction, does not change the rule of pleading, in so far as the complaint is concerned. If no answer had been interposed, a judgment for the plaintiff upon this complaint would be unquestionably good. I must, therefore, and do deny the motion, and give the defendant an exception."

The court reporter could perfectly make up the official record, in his stenographic notes, of this motion, by entries therein in the following form, shorthand to be substituted for longhand, viz:

"The defendants' counsel moved that the plaintiff be required to make the complaint more definite and certain by setting forth in detail the facts and circumstances attending the execution and delivery of the instrument set out in the complaint.

"To this plaintiff's counsel object, insisting that the complaint was sufficiently definite and certain, and that the complaint complied with the rules of pleading.

"The Court denied the motion, holding that the complaint was sufficiently definite and certain in the respects referred to and gave the defendant an exception to this ruling."

[To be continued.]

* * *

Profitable Errors.

Several errors in my article on motions, in last month's STENOGRAPHER (due to my uncertain chirography or to the mistake of the proof reader—and which is not material) furnish a text for practical illustration of the oft-repeated reference to the necessity for knowledge of elementary legal principles, acquaintance with legal procedure and comprehension of legal terms and phrases.

I refer to lines 16 and 17 of the second column of page 170 of the June number, where, it will be observed, the types represent me as stating "or ask leave of the Court to withdraw a *jury;*" to the last line of the first paragraph, and the last line but one of the third paragraph (in the text) of the first column, and the last line of the sixth paragraph of the second column of page 171 of the same number, where I am charged with the paternity of the words "term *or* terms." To give sense to the sentences in which these words occur, the following corrections are necessary—in the first instance, the article should have read, "or ask leave of the Court to withdraw a *juror*," and in each of the other instances, "term *on* terms." A lawyer who had had experience in the trial of cases in court, or a competent court reporter, would, upon reading the article, have instantly discovered these errors, because either of them would understand the practice of withdrawing a *juror*—not a *jury*—and letting a case go over the "term *on* terms."

17. *Seeks to Recover.*—This phrase, and also similar phrases beginning with the varies derivitives of the word "seek," are often encountered in legal phraseology.

18. *Thereon.*—This, as well as the words "therein," "thereof," "thereupon," "thereabouts," "thereby," "therefore" and "theretofore," frequently occur in legal instruments.

19. *Burden.*—Occurs often in the connection exemplified in the text and in similar connections. More frequently, however, the phrase "burden of proof" is met. Sometimes this is shortened to the word "*onus*," meaning, substantially," the same as "burden." In fact it is but the half of the Latin phrase "*onus probandi*," meaning "burden of proof."

How many readers of that article noticed these mistakes? If a shorthand writer, on reading it did not know that these mistakes had been made, how could the same individual, in reporting a case in which the same matter occurred, be sure, in the rush of work, that the word "*jury*," instead of "*juror*," or the word "*or*," instead of "*on*," was uttered (which is by no means impossible) and, being uncertain in hearing, how could such a stenographer be confident of properly and accurately transcribing the language? Those stenographers who write the stenographic ticks for "or" and "on," between which such slight distinction is made, will fully appreciate this illustration. To go a step farther. If the compositor who "set" the article, or the "reader" who read the proof, had been familiar with the details of trials described by me, the indefinite character of my penmanship would not have prevented either of them from having the proper language appear. The compositor and proof reader would then have been guided in the selection of the proper words by the context—the sense, the meaning—the thread of the subject-matter. And so, my dear young friend, if you will conceive of the compositor or proof reader in the character of a law reporter, reading hastily and poorly written shorthand notes of the proceedings outlined in that article, with no better comprehension of the subject-matter than has been displayed in "setting" and "reading" that article, you may safely assume that their transcript would be as inaccurate as my article (in the respects referred to) of last month. Do you not now perceive more clearly than ever, how necessary it is that a law stenographer should be more than a mere shorthand writer? Here we find two little words ruthlessly destroying the sense! I fancy some of my readers may remark, "Oh, pshaw! 'twas such a palpable mistake, it could not possibly work mischief." Granted, in so far as it may affect the merits or result of the trial. But how about the ridicule it might bring upon, and destruction of confidence it might cause in, the stenographer? And then all experienced stenographers understand the possibility of situations arising where misreadings and mishearings would not be palpable in transcript.

The reader may profitably apply these observations to the taking and transcription of shorthand notes of medical and other expert testimony, and easily reach the conclusion that a high degree of stenographic skill, general all-around knowledge and special technical information are the price demanded for admission to the ranks of competent law reporters.

* * *

I HAVE received from Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York city, sample of their "Elastic Bound Note-book (Fono Series No. 5)," 200 pp., price twenty cents, postpaid 24 cents. This is intended for law reporting, for pen or pencil notes, size five inches wide by eight inches long, ruled single or double, with blue lines. The sample before me is composed of good paper, well-bound with elastic back-binding, permitting the book to open flat on desk or knee. The front cover has appropriate blanks for the number of the note-book, date of commencement and ending and for indexing contents.

* * *

Correspondence.

THE following communication from a stenographer, who fills a responsible amanuensis position, shows what may be accomplished by a painstaking, intelligent person. It also demonstrates the practical value of stenographic instruction to college students:

MR. H. W. THORNE,

Johnstown, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Your appreciated favor of the 7th inst. came duly to hand, enclosing a sample of the paper you use in court reporting with some of your notes. It was, indeed, a pleasure to hear from such a prominent member of the profession, and I thank you very much for the information transmitted. With the exception of one or two words, I had no trouble whatever in interpreting your writing, and read the testimony of the plaintiff with much interest. As to my own experience with shorthand, would say that I am comparatively an "embryo," it having been hardly a year and a-half since I began the study of this interesting subject; taking private lessons from an excellent teacher of the Benn Pitman system, during the latter part of my Junior year at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in connection with my regular college work. Have been able to write 150 words a minute for sometime, but find it hard to increase my speed.

Like yourself, I phrase very little, as notes written in full are undoubtedly much easier read, which greatly facilitates transcribing them on the typewriter, a point certainly worthy of consideration. However, I pride myself, somewhat, on my ability to operate the Smith Premier; can almost write a letter without looking at the keyboard. At present am not a subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, but have recently received a sample copy of that excellent publication, and will undoubtedly send in my name before long.

Again thanking you for your kind reply, I remain, Very truly yours.

A. L. H.

* * *

H. W. THORNE, ESQ.,
Johnstown, N. Y.

SIR: I herewith enclose a brief list of frequently recurring legal terms, accompanied by the outlines for same, and which are used by me in actual reporting.

As I have always found it expedient practice, and, indeed, an invaluable method for the would-be all round reporter to keep constantly adding to his vocabulary words or terms of a technical character these are respectfully submitted.

The person who has attained a degree of proficiency in the stenographic art, and is an aspirant for a position as court reporter should (as from your experience you are aware), thoroughly familiarize himself with such technical words and phrases as are found to most frequently occur in the various professions, trades and sciences; take, for instance, words pertaining to the law, literature; political, electrical, architectural, mercantile and machinists' terms; words or phrases relating to chemistry, anatomy, theology, agriculture, etc. He should learn the names of legal text-books and reports and the abbreviations for same; have brief, legible outlines at his fingers' ends for all principal cities, railroads, etc. With all of these the stenographer in general reporting must be entirely familiar. One of the foremost causes of hesitation is the lack of acquaintance with the definitions and well established outlines for all such words which the reporter is always sure to encounter.

Many people are incompetent to fill the shorthand ranks, and in fact, every profession, by having confidence in luck. If we contemplate the lives of prosperous men and women we invariably find that they were persons of depth of thought and careful observers. They were always on the alert to grasp some new idea that would increase their degree of proficiency, and make it their own. In every day life we see that the men and women who would be successful in their pursuits are not those who desire to let others do their thinking, but the ones who think and study themselves, and carry their thoughts into action. Therefore, I say, let the stenographer who is desirous of reaching the topmost rung of the ladder study and practise; do not depend upon, and confine yourself to the narrow limits of your text book; practise all kinds of matter; and do not to-day write a word one way, and to-morrow devise some new outline for the same; follow the suggestion of Andrew J. Graham, when he said: "Have settled forms for the more frequent and effective words. If you allow yourself to express a given word by two or three different outlines there will always be some effort and more or less loss of time in deciding in each case how you shall write." David Wolfe Brown, reporter U. S. House of Representatives, says: "Invariability of outline is one great factor of speed.

Respectfully,
"PRACTICAL."

By "Practical"

MISCELLANEOUS LEGAL TERMS AND PHRASES.

Abstract of title.

Warrant of Arrest.

Memorandum of Agreement.

Indenture of mortgage.

Bill of exchange.

Free from incumbrances.

Matter of fact.

Matter of course.

Matter of form.

Foreign attachment.

Pecuniary interest.

My last will and testament.

Personal estate.

Principal sum.

Equity jurisprudence.

Bill in equity.

Vice versa.

Enter an appearance.

Signed, sealed and delivered

Bill of costs.

Called and sworn.

Receipt in full.

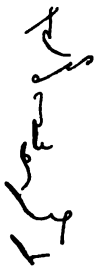
Search warrant.

Attorney for defendant.

That is to say.

Beneficial interest.

By the Court.



Notes.

STENOGRAPHER Arthur P. Drais is still located at Washington, C. H., Ohio.

AMONG the last bills to become a law in New York State by the signature thereto of Gov. Morton was one providing that the stenographic notes of a deceased stenographer may be used in evidence.

MISS E. ARBELLA SANDERS is an enterprising stenographer at Southbridge, Mass. She proposes to become acquainted with the art of law reporting by the study of "*Practical Court Reporting*," a copy of which I recently procured for her.

MISS GERTRUDE A. SHIELD is a law reporter practicing her profession at 1224 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa., and has some business relation, as I understand, with the law office of Edwin M. Amies, Esq., a prominent attorney of that city. Although not enjoying the personal acquaintance of this lady, yet, from what I have seen of her work, I should regard her as a law reporter of skill and experience.

"BIRDS of a feather": Miss Mary L. Watson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Watson, principal of The Watson School of Shorthand, Baltimore, Md., was married to Dr. H. O. Reik, of that city, on June 17th. Miss Watson formerly taught in the Watson school. Both are verbatim stenographers. Drs. Reik and Watson recently returned from reporting trips to Georgia and Boston.

MR. W. F. PARTLOW is now employed as a stenographic amanuensis in the law office of B. J. Prichard, Esq., at Wayne, W. Va.

THE following clipping is from the Brooklyn *Standard Union*: "Speaking of stenography, it might be well to say that in this line, too, Brooklyn retains her position, being first for originality, for she possesses the only woman stenographer employed in a United States Court. Mrs. J. B. Marion, who holds this position is, perhaps, at the top-notch of her profession in every sense of the word. In addition to being an expert shorthand writer and a remarkably quick typewriter, she is a fine linguist and is invaluable in the maritime and "moonshine" cases with which the United States District Attorney is compelled to deal. Many a poor Norseman or German sailor has poured his tale of woe into Mrs. Marion's ear, and the wheels of justice have moved and punished his tormentors—either mates or captain. Great success has attended the experiment of having a woman as a court official, as there seems to be a most refining influence exerted imperceptibly by her presence."

THE following communication has been received from the official stenographer of Mars, and must forever conclusively decide the heretofore mooted question of the habitable and inhabited condition of that planet:

"It is asserted by the fraternity of liberal minded stenographers who have heretofore roosted in the upper branches of the tall sycamore trees that are to be found scattered throughout the Mippississi Valley that, if the high rate of speed of chirographic representation which has developed among the tribes of shorthand writers who inhabit the jungles of lower Waybroad, in the city of York New continues, there will, in the next generation, be evolved a species of penmen possessing such celerity and dexterity in the art of breviscription inconceivable by present-day writers.

"Should this prognostication prove to be accurate, it is predicted that a revolution in methods of performing office work will result from this single factor of increased speed—a revolution to which that wrought by the introduction of the writertyping machine may not be compared. So mote it be."

QUITE a corps of women stenographers and typewriters find employment in the office of the corporation council of the city of New York, as the following item clipped from the *World* of that city indicates:

"Corporation Counsel Scott has sixteen women stenographers and typewriters. They are a jolly set, and they club together and make tea for luncheon, and manage to have a good time, though they are all faithful workers. When Mr. Scott went into office they were disturbed, fearing they would lose their places, but Mr. Scott reassured them by the remark that he 'wasn't playing politics with women.' Not a woman was discharged." H. W. THORNE.



WE shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instruction*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examination*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind* of educational preparation is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?

* * *

Word-Signs and Phrases.

BY FRANCIS E. WESSELS.

EDUCATION is fully recognized by all teachers as possibly a greater prerequisite to the practice of shorthand than to the study of the art, but the quality of the mind of the pupil is even more important and bears directly upon his ultimate success as a practitioner. To differentiate between those students who should possess the required acumen and those in which this mental stamina is absent is, perhaps, one of the most interesting duties which the shorthand instructor is called upon to perform. It is indeed in some instances a delicate feat to accomplish, but no better opportunity is offered than when the pupil is assimilating the early principles of phonography. Then his intelligence and personality are given a test. He may have a good education and show evidence of being bright and studious; his first lessons may be carefully and thoroughly prepared and intelligently understood, but when he arrives at the stonewall of word-signs, then his sharpness and comprehensibleness seem to take flight, and the teacher will immediately ask himself, "Is this pupil a fit applicant?" The most discouraging features are now noticeable—inapplication, dulness, lack of interest, poorly prepared lessons, etc. The sympathies of the tutor are at once aroused, he remembers what an insurmountable obstacle these word-signs seemed to him, how he was compelled to study them, and so he relents—or, more appropriately speaking, becomes careless—and suggests to the pupil at this important stage of his study that his progress will be just as satisfactory by indulging in a cursory perusal of the list of word-signs prescribed as by taking them up individually and studying them with the one purpose of learning and remembering them, and he also assures his young tyro that they can be most easily acquired by actual use hereafter in practical writing. This erroneous advice is almost irreparable. The grossest injustice is thereby done to the student. Such ideas are irrational and unpractical, they put an unreliable phase upon the value of word-signs, and by no means are they borne out by experience as proving acceptable instruction, but, on the contrary, are really detrimental to advancement. Is there a successful stenographer anywhere who would not thank his teacher many times for requiring him to study thoroughly, thoughtfully, and conscientiously the list of word-signs assigned to him? Are there not many stenographers, also, who regretfully look back upon that period of their school life when they were allowed practically to do as they pleased—when their teacher, through lack of courage, did not use compulsion? If word-signs have any practical significance at all—and they certainly are invaluable—then the most seasonable time for their memorization is when they are met with in the text-book, or in the lessons set forth by the shorthand instructor. The pupil should absolutely be made to learn them; he should be admonished that failure to intelligently study them means an absolute halt in his progress, or, far worse—retrogression. To learn means to remember, and he should be made to understand that what is required of him is to have these signs so arranged in his mind that upon hearing the words which they

represent he will be able to choose the proper sign for the spoken word without the least hesitation. The same method employed in committing to memory the consonant signs can be used here, and doubtless it is in many schools; but of course any new device should be made as attractive and effectual as possible. When the student is led to realize that word-signs constitute an integral part of the whole system of practical shorthand writing, that without them speed is unattainable, and that in order to know them they must be studied unceasingly, his real interest will surely be awakended.

There are three processes which can always be relied upon as bearing fruitful results, if indeed they are all employed together:

First, that of the pupil jotting down a word and then its shorthand equivalent, repeating aloud the name of the word and mentally associating therewith the conformation of that particular sign.

Second, that of the pupil writing a short sentence composed of the word-signs he has thus far learned.

Third, that of the teacher introducing word-signs hitherto unknown to the pupil in sentences which he (the teacher) may write on the blackboard or dictate, and in that way demonstrate their utility and absolute importance as a means of promoting swift writing.

The mind is susceptible of the highest cultivation, extension and capacity; it is receptive, elastic and absorbent to any amount of knowledge, concrete or abstract; it represents a sort of psycho-photography by which visible images and signs are transmitted through the eye and its neuro-telegraphic connections to the internal chamber of thought—"the enchanted, shadowy-land where memory dwells"—and there they are impressed upon this most delicate structure—of the studious person, to remain intact, of the careless person, to stay but for a moment. If, however, the studied form be engrafted in its new encephalonic abode and not allowed to be diverted and pass through mechanically, then whenever the eye perceives that same form again, or whenever the ear indicates the sound thereof, the mental negative is identically reproduced in perfect definition, the intellect instantly conceives the relationship, and the process of memorizing through this wonderful storehouse of records is unfolded as a simple, practical and lucid operation of the mind, attainable by everyone, and being completely fulfilled by the working out of two simple words—*application* and *concentration.*

A thorough knowledge of word-signs which may be invented by teacher or writer, and covering in addition to common words of the most frequent occurrence as wide a range of the nomenclature of the sciences as is possible, is one of the most valuable accomplishments in the shorthand art. It is obvious that if we can represent a word more quickly and with more facility by a short stenographic sign than we can by a larger and more cumbersome purely phonographic outline, the former has a commercial value which is infinite and alone indispensable to its possessor—commercial, because a stenographer who has an extensive vocabulary of word-signs can undoubtedly write faster and with more accuracy than his less fortunate brother who has not, and he is therefore more valuable to his employer, or places a higher price upon his own professional services. Word-signs are not always fundamentally phonographic in structure, many are stenographic (arbitrary and perhaps more difficult to memorize, on that account), but by abbreviated phonography and stenography we have an excellent system of shorthand reporting, essentally phono-stenographic in character.

It is apparent, therefore, that just as the use of word-signs accelerates speed in writing, phrasing—one of the most beautiful and remunerative processes involved in shorthand writing—bears a similar relationship thereto. The conservatism, however, of many teachers in withholding early instruction on this important branch of the science has proved a great barrier to the student's progress in this direction. "Judicious" inappropriately stands at the mouth of the river of Phrases as in the form of the ancient Cerberus, and the pupil is fearful to phrase according to his own judgment, or to adopt the practical suggestions of his co-laborers, lest he be "nipped" or criticised that his outlines are of "inconvenient length" or "injudiciously used." Truly, awkwardness of a phrased outline is not permissible in shorthand writing any more than any other deterrent agent is ever allowed to interfere with the student's progress in another department, but with proper instruction he

will not naturally pervert this unique system into ambiguity and clumsiness, because phrasing is such an adjuvant principle that it is only indulged in for the purpose of shortening the labors of the writer, and that without the sacrifice of legibility. Individual discretion will generally serve to discriminate between a convenient and an awkward phrase, and the best rule to follow is that when one phrases to the detriment of speed the rules of phrasing at once become inoperative.

The truth of the matter is that phrasing is not taught by shorthand teachers as much and as intelligently as it should be, and, if at all, often not until the pupil is too far advanced to adopt it with facility. The benefits should be presented to the student as soon as practicable, its beauty and practical value should be demonstrated to him when he is most receptive to all the elements of his study, then its usefulness will be more fully comprehended than later on, and the readiness with which he will unconsciously write phrases will prove an incentive to its further use and a stimulus to his own progression.

The process of phrasing the flow of words from the speaker's lips is natural, easy, and graceful—as if the very words entered the top of the pen and flowed out at the end in continuity of thought and outline—and the time saved in actual reporting, as well as the ease of manipulation afforded will surely compensate any pupil or writer for all the labor and time which he may spend in perfecting himself in this unique art.

"Where is the Alphabet?"

WHY AN ALPHABET IN SHORTHAND?

IN the progress of reform in the mode of formulating and teaching shorthand systems, the "Simple" or "Corresponding" style, in its purpose as an introduction or preface to the "Advanced" or "Reporting" style, is gradually being minimized and eliminated. The prefatory stage, the stage of the corresponding style, once deemd so essential a part of every shorthand learner's cours, is, after the ripe experience of decades of teaching, now viewd by an ever increasing number of capable instructors as the caus of a quite needles loss of time; the simple style of phonography, after passing thru three stages of opinion (this style being at first deemd a positiv benefit, then perhaps an evil, but surely a necessary evil, and finally a positiv evil and an unnecessary evil), has now been entirely elminated from the manuals and methods of many authors and teachers; and the process of reaching the reporting style of phonography *via* the corresponding style, is now regarded in many of the most eminent quarters of shorthand learning as being a process quite as foolish as that of taking an accommodation "Huckleberry," when one might take a "Royal Blue" or a "Congressional Limited."

Now, when that lion, the corresponding style, has been driven from the path of the shorthand learner, why not destroy that other lion, the shorthand alphabet, the student's alphabet? Why not begin shorthand study with *words*, and not with mere *letters?* Many hav believd, and many, in their ignorance, still believ, that the letters are the *elements* of language; but eminent philologists, such (*e. g.*) as Professor Max Müller, hav conclusivly proved that the letters represent not the *elements* of language but merely the *material* of language. The ultimate unit in shorthand writing and shorthand teaching is and must be the syllable; the syllable is the simplest *element* in speech, and it should analogously be the ultimate atom in the last analysis of script—so far, at least, as learners are concerned. But even the syllable is nothing without reference to its coefficient, the *word.* We do not reach anything vital in language until we reach a word. The word, in speech and in script, has, to some extent, a power of its own, an efficiency *sui juris;* and the word, apart from its dependence on the sentence and the construction for its shade of meaning, its *nuance* of significance, is, both in speech and in script, the real self-vital unit, the ultimate self-potent element.

My theory in shorthand teaching—a theory formulated and applied (for the first time, so far as I know), in my text-book of American Fonostenografy—is that the beginning of shorthand instruction (and for that matter, shorthand construction, too) should be based immediately and directly on the word, and not on the letter. Hence I discard entirely the alphabet *qua* alphabet, the mere alphabet, the pure and unapplied alphabet. What

is an alphabet? What is a shorthand alphabet? Nothing more than a formal and very fallacious *inventory* of the material used in the making of the shorthand outlines. If the student cares to have this inventory for himself, there is of cours nothing to prevent him from drawing it up by *abstracting* the component letters or characters from the composed outlines of words and phrases; while the absence of an alphabet will have forewarned him of the superfluous and misleading nature of such an inventory. (Note in this last sentence the word "abstracting"; an alphabet is an abstract thing, while what we need in shorthand teaching is the concrete application of that alphabet to words and sentences.) It is surely a grievous error that the student, when he comes with his original ignorance and his early ardor to the study of shorthand, should have set before him a formal alphabet to be learnd before everything else—a formal alphabet full of such alleged and misleading facts as that *t* (*e. g.*) is signified in shorthand by a certain character, and that *r* is represented by another character. Such instruction is assuredly false, for the pupil naturally assumes that there is no other *t* and no other *r* in shorthand, and that, still more naturally, the combination of the sounds of *t* and *r* *must* be symbolized by the combination of the signs for *t* and *r;* but when, in the cours of his studies, he comes to be disillusioned, he feels a righteous sens of being disappointed and of having been deceivd.

Now there can be, as a matter of good practice, no such thing as a permanent, unchangeable set of characters, which will stand for the primary sounds of speech, and which will not suffer frequent modification when the characters are applied in various outlines, and which will therefore, by reason of its representativ and unchangeable nature, be truly denoted a shorthand "alphabet." I deny that there is in any system of shorthand a real alphabet; every alphabet in every one of the scores of shorthand systems that I have seen, is, and in the nature of the case must be, a superfluity in itself and more than a hindrance to the learner's progress. Hence, the precepts that I advocate in the matter of the alphabet of shorthand, are these: Discard the antique method of dealing, at the very outset of the beginners cours of study, with a pure and unapplied alphabet; adopt the very excellent plan universally followed now in the best methods for the study of languages—the words are not, as of old, catalogd and listed and then learnd, but they are used in sentences and the *sentences* are learnd in an *inclusiv* process that embraces words, phrases and sentences, together with grammar, syntax, and idiom; proceed upon the conviction that the best way for the learner to master the alphabet is to master it in its application to words in sentences; begin, then, with words and sentences wherein the *material* of shorthand script (*i. e.*, the alphabet) is found in accurate application; deal, in the beginning, with such words only as will later on in the learner's progress suffer no change, or the least change, in outline and principle; have the student memorize the word-outline both as a whole and as an aggregation of parts—as a single compound symbol (an outline), and as a combination of several simple symbols (characters) which go to build up the outline or word-symbol.

As is convincingly stated by that peerless professional authority, Mr. David Wolfe Brown, the most needful thing for the shorthand student to acquire, is a complete mastery of word-building principles. Now, much the best way for the student to acquire this mastery is by dealing with word-outlines and phrase-outlines (in *sentences*), in the formation of which there have been judiciously applied the most precise word-building principles; and the sooner the pupil comes to deal directly with these outlines by writing actual words in actual sentences (I advocate the use of actual words in actual shorthand sentences from the very outset of the student's study), the sooner begins his acquiring of the word-building principles, and the sooner comes the ability to utilize worthily and well the art of phonetic stenography.

The alphabet, *qua* alphabet and merely alphabet, should be consignd to the limbo of what Bret Harte has calld the "ausgespielt."

WM. MCDEVITT.

(Spelling of the Filological Societies.)

* * *

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Will not many of your readers be surprised to find Mr. Watson decrying the reading of shorthand as a help in acquiring the art? He asks: "Why should progressive American teachers quote with approval this antiquated and utterly

useless English advice?" One wonders what "American" or "English" has to do with the advice. So far as progressiveness is concerned, any one who sees or reads about shorthand schools or progress knows that we have nothing on this side of the water to boast of comparatively. But do not such attempts at national comparisons tend to belittle our profession? Is not the brotherhood international? And is not the advice to read much given by all experienced teachers everywhere? I have taught pretty continuously for about fifteen years, and have the credit of a fair measure of success, whether deserving or not; and I have found the advantage of making my pupils read all that they write, backwards and forwards, and as much more as they can. This ensures accuracy, uniformity and familiarity—the essentials of speed in both reading and writing. The practice may be "antiquated" and "non-progressive," and be all the better for that. There is such a thing as progressing too fast, or progressing backwards. But does it not stand to reason that the more familiar the eye is with outlines, the more readily can they be written? Therefore, with all respect to Bro. Watson, I dare to differ with him on this point.

Very truly,

Toronto, June 3, 1896. E. BARKER.

* * *

The Examination Bugaboo.

Examination-day in the shorthand school has more terrors than it used to have in the "deestrict skule"—and that was bad enough. Students do not like it, teachers do not like it, and both, at times, question the wisdom of it, but what better test can be suggested?

My custom has been to make the shorthand examination resemble the trial a business man would make of an applicant for a position; that is, select letters of only ordinary difficulty, and dictate them at not to exceed a hundred words a minute. But why set the limit at a hundred words? Why not more—why not less?

Students often ask the question, because they hear that a neighboring shorthand school requires only a ninety word test, and they also get the idea (which is correct) that the average business man dictates more slowly. So I have to tell them that I have more confidence in the ability to write one hundred words a minute than in ninety, and that they must arm themselves to contend with the "hundredth man" who speaks swiftly; even though the last ten words means an additional month's practice—and insistence upon a high standard of proficiency is bringing my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Indeed it is hardly right to send out writers merely in embryo, expecting the merchant to educate them in speedy writing as well as in commercial experience; though I freely admit that a month in the office is worth two in the school. On the contrary my policy has been to discipline the student to the greatest possible availability, considering time, expense, and capacity, contending that it is not an easy matter for the possessor of newly acquired shorthand to stand up well under fire, but, therefore, he had better be moulded, tempered, and sharpened before he goes forth.

The formal examination represents the hardening process. This view of it might furnish some warrant for its continuance, but its cruelty calls for mitigation. If we had to deal with mature minds there would be little trouble, but we are fitting children for usefulness in a business vocation—an unreasonable thing to do on its face. More young ones than old are taking up shorthand; most of them altogether too young, it seems to me.

Why do I think so? Let me tell you. The other day I gave an examination to about thirty students. All qualified to take the examination as demonstrated by secret tests among the teachers. These thirty were able under favorable circumstances to write from ninety-five to one hundred words a minute. But the glamour of examination-day was upon them, and they might as well have been drunken with much wine. In the first line of the first letter occured this clause—"Our butter market has been this week in fearful shape." A commonplace statement, and deserving of sensible treatment; but mark you, it was an examination, and insane vagaries often characterize such an occasion.

Out of the results I culled these specimens: "The butter market has been in fearful shape—has been in frightful shape—has been faithfully shipped—has been in favorable shape—has been fearfully shaken—has been in fairly good shape—has been a failure

sure—has been in thoroughly good shape—has been in final cheap— has been a fearful shape—has been a thoughtful issue."

Now the above is not fiction; it is fact. It is such an exhibition that makes me dislike the method. Only a few can succeed in a formal test, when nearly all of a select number ought to do well. It is a pretty strong personality that can stand the strain, and many a delicate organism wilts, and the distracted pen becomes as "imbecile" as Dickens ever described. Yet many a student fails in examination after examination, and finally in financial stress or mental desperation goes forth without the diploma, to be heard from later as winning distinction in the shorthand ranks, and ever ready to speak disparagingly of these theatrical tests of the schools.

And, therefore, do you wonder, reader, that I am not satisfied with the shorthand examination as commonly conducted? Is there not a better way, which will administer the punishment, but omit the pain? Is there not some way to discount youth, banish nervousness, and train the veriest tyro in commercial hardihood, so that he will enter the presence of his future employer with confidence, and under all circumstances be able to demonstrate the qualities that he possesses? BATES TORREY.

* * *

Mr. Watson Sustained.

It occurs to me that the thought Mr. Watson promulgates in the last number of THE STENOGRAPHER, regarding the reading of shorthand notes, is a most worthy one. My experience in teaching (six years) has proved to me just what his has proved to him, namely: Be thorough in laying the foundation of a shorthand education, that is, teach the pupil the principles which must govern him in forming his outlines when he comes to dictation, and there is no doubt that he will read his notes.

Of course, in beginning dictation classes, pupils sometimes have to hesitate a little in reading their notes, from the fact that it is new work to them, and they, through excitement, irregularly and unsymmetrically formed their outlines; yet, I believe in throwing pupils right onto their own knowledge and resources from the very beginning of dictation. Make them form their own outlines, then correct their work afterwards, seeing to it that they write these corrections over and over again, until they are thoroughly fixed in their minds. Seldom do I have a pupil say to me, "I cannot read this." After the "new" wears off, with a pupil who has had the proper drill in principles, the note reading is a comparatively easy task. I do not presume to say that a pupil can be so thoroughly taught the principles of shorthand that he will never violate a rule in forming an outline, but I do claim that it is the duty of the teacher to give each pupil such a drill in principles, that he (the pupil) will make but few mistakes in his writing, and, for that reason, will be able to read his notes with but little, if any, hesitancy.

A pupil of ordinary intellectual ability may easily be lead up to this degree of perfection by his teacher, if only care and time is taken. The pupil deserves this attention, and he should have it. I find a great many teachers who seem to think that the main thing is to get the pupil into dictation. In my opinion, they would better be more anxious to build up a solid foundation in him, upon which he may erect a superstructure of any weight or dimensions. If I had but three months in which to learn shorthand, I should get a thorough knowledge of the principles, if it took ten weeks out of the twelve. It would be vastly better for me to do that, than to spend two weeks on principles and blunder through the other ten, deriving no benefit whatever. A lack of drill in the elements of shorthand is what makes so many poor phonographers and so few (comparatively speaking) good stenographers.

I am now using Graham's Hand-book, late edition, in my teaching, and I very seldom find a pupil whom I can take through that book, with satisfactory results to myself, in less than twenty-five days. There are twenty-five lessons in it, and if a class gets a lesson each day, gets it well, I am satisfied. If they continue, throughout a six month's course, to make as good l eadway, they will not be bad amanuenses at the end of that time.

So far as three month graduates are concerned, generally speaking, I have no faith in them. I have seen enough of their work to convince me that they are not to be emulated. A page of their notes resembles

a proof sheet of a printer's "pi" of Greek hieroglyphics, and but little briefer than longhand. If the notes are wanted for reference, after they have once gotten cold, they are not decipherable.

I believe in pupils reading shorthand notes, of course, but I think those notes should be from the pen of the reader. I insist upon my pupils reading everything they write, and drill them on reading in class, but never require them to spend any time in reading stereotyped or etched notes, unless it be at their leisure.

I may be a "crank" on this subject; but, if I am, I should like to be apprised of the fact, and should like to be shown wherein I I am wrong. I mean not to abase other teachers' methods, but to give my views, hoping that they may be of benefit to some who are just starting out in the profession.

I. F. WRIGHT.

Critical Comment.

[Under this heading we reproduce extracts from letters received.]

In a recent exchange of articles in THE STENOGRAPHER, one of the writers says:

"A stenographer of either sex who does not know 'how to spend his or her evenings profitably' must be a poor representative of the shorthand profession, and the 'editress' who aims to advise her, and fails to suggest the propriety of perfecting herself in shorthand or typewriting during evenings, lays herself open to criticism."

This reasoning appears to me to be fallacious. In the first place, what bearing has the fact of one's being an efficient stenographer and typewriter upon the question of how to spend one's evenings profitably? Why may one not be a most excellent professional stenographer or "stenographess," and still not know how to make good use of one's spare time? Admitting this unrefutable proposition, what becomes of the next assertion, that "the 'editress' who aims to advise her, and fails to suggest the propriety of perfecting herself in shorthand or typewriting during evenings, lays herself open to criticism?" One might as well contend, that the shoemaker who wishes to spend his evenings profitably, should practice shoemaking during his spare hours, in order to perfect himself, or that the bricklayer who works at his trade all day, in order to spend his evenings profitably, should industriously practice laying bricks after the evening meal has been partaken of! This deduction seems logical.

The idea appears to be firmly rooted in some minds, that a stenographer's sole ambition in life should be to become a perfect *stenographer*, no matter what his or her condition may otherwise be. This is to be deplored. When once a young person in moderate circumstances—especially a lady—is sufficiently advanced in the shorthand profession to occupy a position as amanuensis in an office, or as a reporter, her daily work is the best and only practice that is necessary to maintain her competence. If, then, she is a progressive woman, can she do better than to either take up the study of a language—French, Italian, German, no matter which—thus making the vast literary resources of these great nations accessible to her, or, if she be not linguistically inclined, keep herself abreast of the literature of the present in our own language?

EUGENE H. PAUL,
168 Alexander Ave.,
New York City.

N. Y. S. S. A. Twenty-first Annual Convention.

"The Yates."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 12, 1896.

KENDRICK C. HILL, Secy.,
N. Y. State Stenographers' Association,
117 Duane St., New York City.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of May 11th, beg to say we shall be very happy to entertain the New York State Stenographers' Association, which meets in our city August 27th and 28th, 1896, at their twenty-first annual convention. The special rate will not be effected by the number in attendance and, as before specified, it will be $3.00 per day, on the American plan; and we will have our assembly room at your disposal for your meetings, without extra charge.

Trusting your stay while in our city may be pleasant, and assuring you that we will do all in our power to make it so, we are,

Yours very truly,
AVERILL & GREGORY, Propr's.

IN reply to Edmund Lindsay, Patterson, Pa., we would say that we know nothing about the merits of "Paragon Shorthand," by A. Lichtentag, of New Orleans, La.



QUINCY, ILL., May 28, 1896.

THE trend of public sentiment, just now, seems to be that "The Ideal Lady Typewriter" should be a young man, capable of taking exceedingly rapid dictations accurately, and transcribing them correctly on the writing machine at a phenomenal speed. He should be a good penman, and an all-around office-man; mentally and physically sound.

If there were less lady stenographers the young men in the profession would receive better salaries for their services, and there would be more happy wives and mothers, and fewer bachelor girls.

CHAS. F. HACKER,
1322 N. Ninth Street.
Quincy, Ill.

* * *

I THINK "The Ideal Lady Typewriter" should be endowed with an abundant supply of *common sense;* for, without this prime factor, all other qualifications must, of necessity, fall short in performing their respective functions. Coupled with common sense, she should possess a thorough knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, and her general education should be above the average. She should be rapid, accurate and neat in both her shorthand and typewriting work; she should well understand the mechanism of her machine, thereby being enabled to make her own repairs, unless the needed repairs be serious; she should be punctual in performing her every duty; should be industrious, polite and gentle, always going about her work with cheerfulness; she should keep her "writer" well cleaned and oiled, and the office should be kept neat and inviting. The papers on the desks and the books on the shelves should be orderly arranged at all times. There should be a certain place for every article in the office, and it should be kept there. She should be discreet in her conduct, both in the office and out of it, being neither too free nor too much reserved, but attending strictly to her own business and seeing to it that others do likewise; she should refrain from allowing anything to usurp her time from duty, receiving her callers at home after business hours.

If she is beautiful, so much the better (providing she does not know it too well herself), for, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." She should dress plainly, yet becomingly, but should avoid gaudiness; she should control her temper; she should have her employer's interests at heart and economize in every possible way for him; she should not mention her employer's business to outside parties; in fact, she should be an ideal woman in every particular, and especially qualified in her line.

I should be pleased indeed to meet this angelic being, but if she does not materialize before the age of the "new woman" is fully upon us, I feel quite sure she will be a nonentity.

Respectfully submitted,

GREEN BAY, WIS. I. F. WRIGHT.

* * *

MILADY, being a gentlewoman, at the office as elsewhere, knows what to do and how to do under all conditions. This also means that she knows how to dress for business; that she knows what business courtesy means, and that she knows a great many other things which are necessary to be known to become a competent stenographer and typewriter.

Is she educated? Well, had she not at least a general English education she would not, as she always does, spell and punctuate properly; and when his highness makes prominent his prepositions by placing them at the end of the sentence, she would not, as she alway does, quietly reconstruct the objectional phrase and then pass in a faultless manuscript.

She is ambitious and, perhaps, has heard knowledge defined as knowing something of everything and everything of something. So to the attainment of this end she tries to learn everything about her chosen profession. She reads one or more good shorthand magazines. Besides, she is an all-around intelligent reader of the current legitimate literature of the day; this can be had almost for, "by your leave."

She is honest, of course, and does not defraud her employer of her best energies by constantly indulging in overtaxing evening amusements, and in this way incapacitate herself for the morrow's activities.

Perchance there are provoking times when she may almost wish herself in mid-ocean with the Plymouth Rock about her neck, and then her womanly patience and endurance asserts itself, and she maintains so calm and quiet an exterior that one would never guess the tumult within.

Of course, she is punctual, diligent and faithful; in short, she is grace in a setting of dignity pinned on the bosom of business. She understands that in business life, especially in her profession the best qualities of mind and heart should be harmoniously developed, and she cultivates them accordingly.

Then, combining all these requisites she becomes at once your ideal and that of

M. W.

* * *

SHE is what her title implies—first a lady, then a typewriter; and the duties and responsibilities of business life and daily contact with the world, do not cause her to lose those essentials which go to make up a true lady.

She is neat in appearance, and dresses with a view to comfort and the laws of health, as well as to custom. She is punctual and methodical in her habits, and performs her work with the least noise and worry possible, and with very little annoyance to others.

She is kind and courteous to all, and is not afraid to perform little favors for her employer, even though they be somewhat outside of her regular line of work. She is cheerful and hopeful in disposition, but maintains a dignified deportment, which forbids even an approach to undue familiarity on the part of the men with whom she works side by side.

She has a good general education, is well read, and thoroughly familiar with the current events of the day. She takes dictation rapidly and easily, with seldom an interruption, and transcribes the same on her machine quickly and correctly, without errors in grammar, spelling or punctuation.

She is intelligent, wide-awake, and quick to learn all the details of the business in which her employer is engaged, and having learned them uses them to increase her usefulness and value, but maintains a discreet silence in regard thereto when outside the office.

She makes her business, not an end, but a means to an end, keeping in mind the fact that the great business of life is to develop character, and make society better for her having lived in it. She is not extravagant in her ideas of compensation, but demands and receives a fair salary for her services, which she expends wisely, and where it will do the most good.

She is not very numerous, but it is not impossible that such a person can be found who would fulfill my requirements of an Ideal Lady Typewriter. H. G. L.

* * *

THE Ideal Lady Typewriter should, first of all, be a healthy woman, for without health she can neither have the patience—and a great deal of it is necessary—nor endurance to do her work well. She should be courteous, and a thorough lady.

She should have learned that most essential thing, punctuality, and not impose upon the good nature of her employer as one young lady typewriter that I once knew did; she used to come in twenty minutes or half an hour late, bid him a smiling "good morning," and if he mentioned that it was late, she would just pay no attention to it, and ask in the same smiling manner if he was ready to dictate. A man may stand that for a while, but he will soon tire of it, as the one I speak of did.

The greatest fault with so many young lady typewriters is their lack of responsibility. Too many of them are only working to fill in a period of time when they have to earn their living, and do not take any particular interest in their work; they do it in the easiest, quickest way possible, any way to get it done, instead of taking a pride in their work and striving to have it look neat and artistic. They are not consciencious enough, do not seem to realize that every moment of their time, while in the office, belongs to their employer. The ideal typewriter should have learned that "silence is golden," and observe it while in the office. In other words, her employer's interests

should be hers, so far as business is concerned.

Much has been said of the girl who chews gum, and I do not think that too much can be said. It is a most disgusting habit, and I do not think the typewriter who does it can hope to be called ideal.

She must be well enough educated to do her work well, and a good stenographer.

O. V. D.

* * *

THE Ideal Lady Typewriter is she who arrives at the office promptly at the required hour; who takes her dictation and transcribes it on the typewriter correctly and rapidly, as well as all other duties assigned to her; who dresses stylishly, though not gaudily; who is pleasant, dignified and obliging at all times; who has her employer's interests at heart, and who has a good common school education and knows how to use it. A young lady having these qualifications would, in my opinion, make an Ideal Lady Typewriter.

I have no patience with those who think a stenographer's place is to make an office "home-like" and to "dazzle the young men in the office." A young lady does not enter a business house to make it "home-like" or to "dazzle young men," but to perform her duties faithfully and well, and rather tries to give her employer satisfaction than to make his business office home like. M. A. H.

Minute Writing.

The most wonderful specimen of minute writing now in existence belongs to the curiosity collection stored in the Army Medical Museum at Washington, D. C. It is a specimen of microscopic writing by a Professor Webb, and is made on a bit of glass. The writing consists of the Lord's Prayer, which is written, so as to be easily read with a good microscope, on a space measuring only one 294th of an inch one way and by one 442d of an inch the other. The whole of the 227 letters are perfect, and they are arranged in lines only one fifty-thousandth of an inch apart.

MR. CHAS. T. PLATT, the well-known shorthand teacher and author, writes to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER: "Be consoled with the reflection that abuse is the penalty of success."

Rapid Typewriting.

Miss Alice M. Goldthwaite, of Boston, recently gave an exhibition of rapid typewriting, at the Bliss College, Fitchburg, Mass. It was quite remarkable.

Miss Goldthwaite used the Remington machine and wrote directly from dictation, Mr. Rowell reading matter unlike the ordinary work of operators. Mr. Fullman and another man timed her. In two tests she wrote 103 words a minute; in the third test she wrote 104. She then wrote memorized sentences making the remarkable speed of 163 words in 60 seconds. The words were correctly spelled and the spacing accurate.

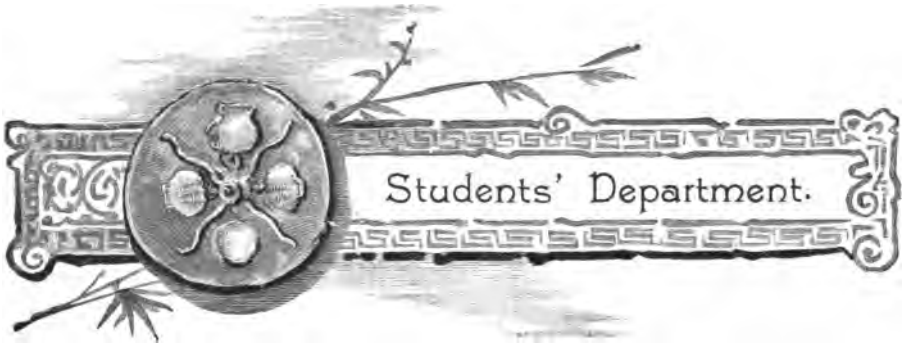
In this test Miss Goldthwaite has exceeded all her former records. The rapidity with which her fingers flew over the keyboard was marvelous. In writing these 163 words in the minute, she the same as touched 10⅔ keys in every second of time she was writing them. As each letter has its own location, like the letters in a printer's case, and no mistake was made, the work done was surprising. Mr. Fullmer then read from a book of law testimony, containing questions and answers—a difficult test—and not counting punctuating marks, Miss Goldthwaite wrote 114 words in one minute. The students and others were enthusiastic in their admiration of the work done, as their frequent and hearty applause showed.—From *The Fitchburg Sentinel.*

Typewriter Patents.

Patents for typewriting machines have been recently issued by the department, at Washington, to G. S. Heath and W. H. Merritt, of Springfield, Mass.; J. N. Maskelyne, Jr., of London, England; F. L. Tuviss and L. A. Barber, of Graton, N. Y.; G. H. Davis, Washington, D. C.; A. W. Street, Chicago, Ills., and H. H. Unz, Philadelphia, Pa.

Information regarding these can be had from Mr. Joseph L. Atkins, patent lawyer, Washington, D. C., by whom the above list is furnished.

MR. DAVID WOLFE BROWN, in the May number of the *Phonographic World*, presents an interesting article, saying that the inability to write shorthand rapidly is mainly dependent upon the hesitation of the mind, rather than that of the hand.



Isidor Kremer.



Isidor Kremer is a graduate of the New York Public Schools, an evening pupil of the Metropolitan School of shorthand and typewriting, under the direction of Mr. W. L. Mason. Mr. Kremer has a position in a lawyers' office where he uses both shorthand and typewriting. The Metropolitan School is at 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Key to the Notes of Edward L. Davis.

Q. And about how high is it? A. You mean up to where the roof begins, or the whole height?

Q. I mean the whole porch. A. Perhaps fifteen feet high.

Q. You did not look to see what the figures were in the corner? A. I don't know anything about those figures; I have got to go by my eyes.

Q. From your recollection of it, you judge it to be fifteen feet high? A. No; judging from the picture.

Q. Are you familiar with the church at the corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets on the Back Bay? A. I have been by there a great many times; I don't know as I ever noticed it very particularly.

Q. Do you remember any porch there? A. I do not, at this minute. Q. How familiar are you with the churches down there? A. Well, I have looked mostly in regard to the churches in the immediate vicinity of the Spiritual Temple.

Q Is the church at the corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets a distant church from the Spiritual Temple? A. It is a little out of the ordinary way I would take to come down town on the car.

Q. It is on the same street, is it not? A. Certainly, sir; further down the street.

Q. Are you only familiar with that part of the town through which you go in going from your house to this part of the city? A. No; I frequently go all over the city at different times; but very often would be thinking of something else.

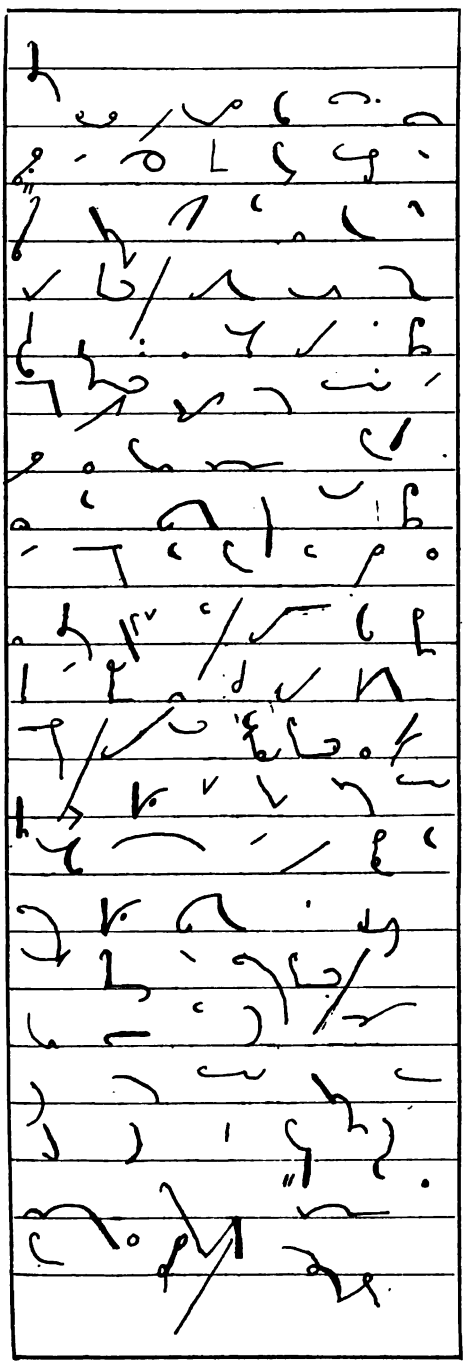
Q. Have you looked at the churches in your vicinity in reference to this case? A. I have, in the immediate vicinity of the property.

Q. But you did not happen to take in the church at the corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets? A. No, sir.

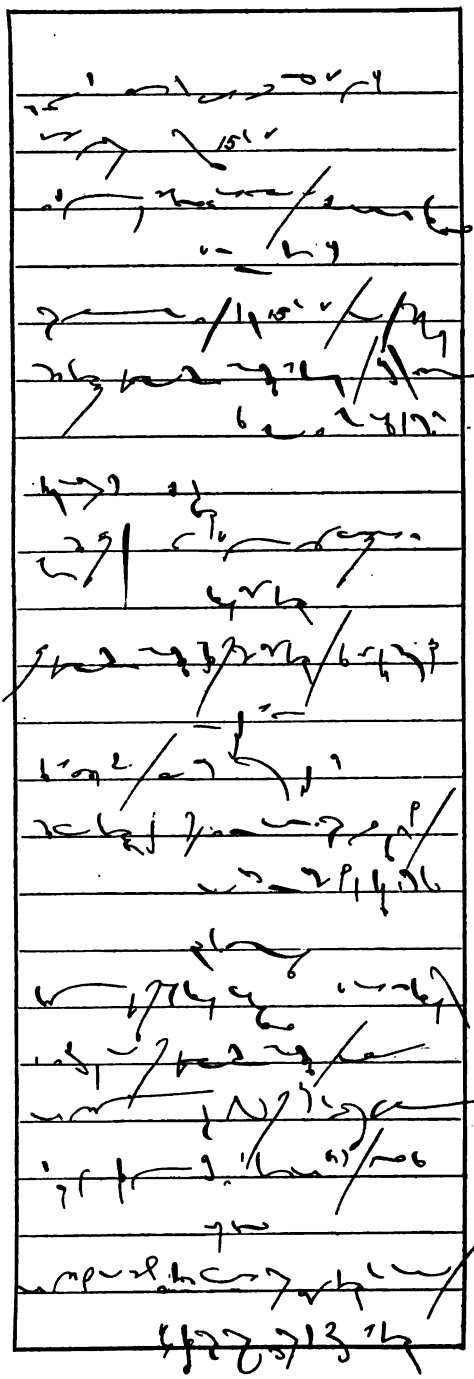
Q. Now, will you look at that representation of the church and see if it refreshes your recollection about it at all? Does it look strange to you, or familiar, now that you see it? A. I guess that is a true photograph.

Q. Now, will you state in what respect you deem it unlike the porch to the Spiritual Temple, if in any? A. I should think the distance from that projection to the front of the porch was shorter than on the Temple.

Shorthand Notes by
Isidor Kremer.



Shorthand Notes by
Edward L. Davis, of Boston, Mass.,
Graduate of the Shorthand School of
W. G. Chaffee.



THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Shorthand Schools Examinations.

MR. TORREY presents elsewhere an article which sets forth the fact that examinations for speed and accuracy in the shorthand school are full of unpleasantness to all concerned, and really not a satisfactory test, after all, of the actual ability of the students. What is the best remedy for the trouble? Who will take up this question and present some practical and helpful suggestions? Teachers of the United States, let us hear from you upon this subject.

* * *

SECRETARY HILL, after considerable correspondence with the five leading hotels of Syracuse, has selected "The Yates" for the place of meeting of the 21st Annual Convention of the New York State Stenographers' Association, August 27th and 28th, 1896. "The Yates" is a new hotel, the largest in Syracuse, and the most popular. They have all the facilities for handling either small or large conventions, and their cuisine, it is said, will bear comparison with that of the prominent hotels of the largest cities.

* * *

COMMUNICATIONS upon the subject of The Ideal Lady Typewriter having been received, as per notice, up to the first of July, it follows that we cannot make a decision as to the prize winner before next month, when the last of the articles will appear, and the name of the winner will be announced.

* * *

A PROMINENT shorthand gentlemen writes to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER as follows: "*The World's* attack and assault indicates a deplorable loss of temper by Mr. Miner. At the time of your adoption of the name 'THE STENOGRAPHER,' I was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Pernin's paper, and I had previously often wondered why the plain and comprehensive name of 'THE STENOGRAPHER' was not assumed as an improvement over the clumsy and limited title of '*Pernin's Monthly Stenographer.*' So, when you adopted the better title, I felt that my judgment was approved and affirmed. To say that you stole the name from Mrs. Pernin is, therefore, obviously untrue."

* * *

DO NOT forget to recommend THE STENOGRAPHER to your shorthand acquaintances, who may not already have become subscribers to it. The shorthand writers of the entire English speaking world, and very many countries where other languages are spoken, recognize THE STENOGRAPHER as the exponent of their truest interests. The more subscribers we get, the more valuable we can make the magazine to every one of them. Therefore, please help us by sending in a new subscriber occasionally. We will appreciate it, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing a good thing.

THE STENOGRAPHER presents to its readers, this month, the first of a series of sketches of some well-known court reporters of the "Empire State," who are prominent members of the New York State Stenographers' Association. These sketches are wholly from the personal observation of Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, who enjoys the friendship and confidence of these gifted and swift-gaited shorthand writers. Mr. Hill, writing to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER, says: "These sketches will doubtless contain some nice things about the subjects, for which I alone am responsible: There is no 'blowing your own horn' about it. These gentlemen shun, rather than seek, publicity, and, in most instances, my request was only granted when it became an importunity, as a matter of personal regard for the writer and the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

NEXT month Mr. John Watson will begin a series of talks on teaching shorthand. All who know Mr. Watson, either personally or by his writings, will look forward with interest to the pleasure and profit which are in store for them.

* * *

LAST month the motto of the "Hammond" advertisement stated that it was "one that excels the quires of blazoning pens." This should have read "one that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens." There are no quirks, however, in the Hammond Typewriter, but its use will save many "quires" of unnecessary paper.

* * *

WE expect to open up a department especially devoted to the interests of the ladies. It will be in charge of Miss Ida E. Turner. Of course, the gentlemen will be privileged to read it and profit by it.

Publishers' Department.

Shorthand Reading Matter.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THREE MONTHS.

For twenty-five cents, we will send five back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, no two alike. We cannot agree to furnish special numbers, but we will avoid, as far as possible, sending any which may not be desired.

* * *

THE Stenographer Library has just been enriched by the addition of a copy of "Peirce Manual of Language Lessons," published by Dr. Thomas May Peirce, late principal of the well-known business school, at 917-919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

"Phonographic Military Phrase Book." From Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York city; 40 pages, paper covers; price, 35 cents.

* * *

"Elastic Bound Reporting Note-book," 'Fono' series No. 5, Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, phonographic depot, 33 Union Square, New York city; 200 pages, price 20 cents.

Wanted to Know

[Under this heading I shall be glad to print questions and answers about matters of general interest to the shorthand profession—EDITOR].

ARE Pitmanic teachers aware that Andrews' Phonographic Copy Book can be used with any Pitmanic system using the standard vowel scheme? This little book, price fifteen cents, saves both teacher and pupil a great deal of time and hard work.

ALL up-to-date Graham teachers, who know a good thing when they see it, should examine Andrews' Sentence and Copy Books before adopting text books for the coming year. These practice books cost little, save both teacher and pupil time, and render the study more interesting.

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

V. B. TRAVIS, 23 North Market Street, Boston, Mass., in the Benn Pitman system.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

A question was recently asked in the pages of the *Phonographic World*, as follows: "Can you tell me the name of some good Typewriter Manual?" Replying to this in the June issue G. E. Lindsey says: "Instructions of the Remington Standard Typewriter, price 20 cents. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square N. Y., is a good, cheap work."

* * *

We are asked by a reader to furnish him with the name of a work containing a collection of similar words more extensive than that which appears in the "Instructor," pp. 187-191. He will find what he requires in the "Reporter's Assistant" (35c), a Key to the reading of the Reporting Style, by Sir Isaac Pitman, a work which involved an immense amount of phonographic labor in its compilation. All possible combinations of phonographic consonants in unvocalized outlines are grouped in their respective alphabetic order, with every word which the outline can represent printed opposite. For reading unvocalized Phonography, and for ascertaining the best outlines, the work is invaluable to every note-taker.

* * *

The following, received by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons from J. A. Egelhoff, teacher of Phonography, High School, Jerseyville, Ill., will be read with interest: "I feel it my duty to write to you in regard to the great success I have had with the Isaac Pitman system in this school. I have succeeded in graduating quite a large number of those who commenced the study, and the rest would no doubt have graduated, but they had to give up the study for different reasons. One wrote 567 words in five minutes, with three mistakes in transcript, and they all wrote over 500 words in the five minutes time for dictation. The Board of Education, and Principal are very much pleased with the success, and more than this, are surprised that, with only an average of an hour for daily recitation, that I have accomplished so much more with the Isaac Pitman system, than the previous teacher (devoting the entire day to the study) did, with the Barne's modification of the Benn Pitman system."

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

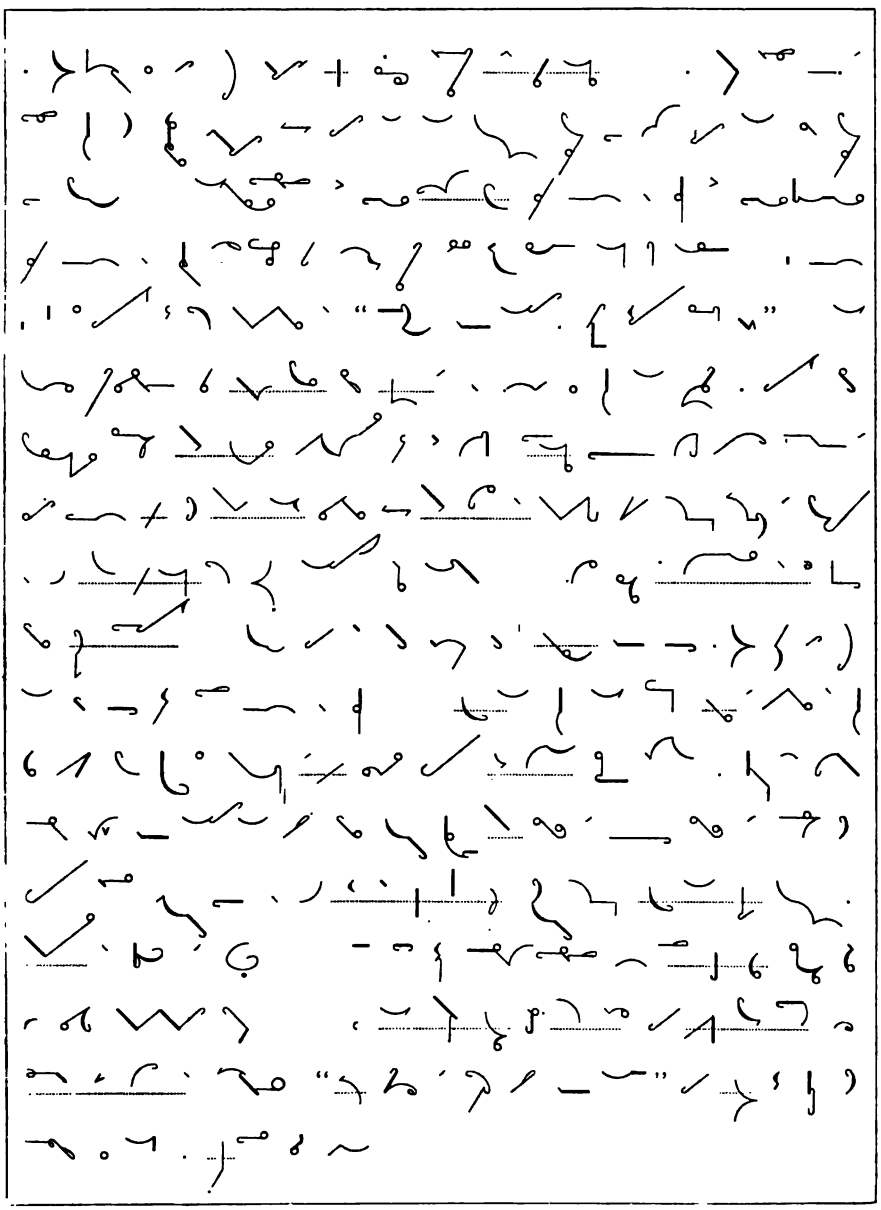
The veil of the Temple is rent asunder between the different sections of Christian churches, and of religious communities. The object of Christ's coming and Christ's death was that His disciples should be one—one not in form, for which He cared little, but one in spirit, for which He cared everything. In the presence of the Cross of Christ, of the greatness of the moral evil which He came to destroy, of the greatness of the Divine goodness which he came to display, most of the questions which have moved the churches and sects ought to have sank into utter insignificance. He came, He died, as we are told, with the very purpose of "gathering together in one the children of God that were scattered about." In the famous Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is built over His supposed tomb, and to commemorate His death, in Jerusalem, the world has been for centuries scandalized by the furious rivalries with which all the older Christian communities, Greek, Latin, Roman, Coptic, and Syrian, claim each their own part in that holy place—by the walls of partition which are erected here, and there, and everywhere, to shut off each community from sharing in the worship of its neighbor. Alas! is not this a likeness of what has taken place throughout the Christian world? Have not we all been to much bent on piecing together again the veil which was rent asunder, in building again that which Christ came to destroy? Even in death, in the quiet peace and repose of death, this rage for division has penetrated, and our cemeteries, where, after the long struggle of life, the departed might well be expected to lie together in one common resting-place, have been disfigured by separations and counter separations; and exactly here, where all Christians should have been eager to show that all difference had ceased, they have been erected, even in outward form, the barriers of distinction and alienation. God grant that the true Gospel of the Cross of Christ may cast down these strongholds of this old, heathen, barbarian prejudice. When in the battle fields of Sedan or of Metz we read over the grassy mounds inscribed on the line of humble crosses, "Here Genmans and French rest together in God," we feel that the doctrine there expressed is indeed the teaching of the Cross on which it is written.

Notes.—From a sermon by the late Dean Stanley. A number of phrases from the "Theological Phrases" (Pitman's Shorthand Instructor, pp. 177-181) are employed.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 62,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Department.

CONDUCTED BY



Secretary of The Bartlett Commercial College, Cincinnati, and Teacher of Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Penmanship; also Director of the Commercial Department of the Mountain Chautauqua, Mt. Lake Park, Md., August 5-25, 1896.

THE shorthand contained in this department will be identical in all important respects with that which is taught at The Bartlett Commercial College. It is our belief that Benn Pitman phonography is improved by the addition of some principles and expedients of other systems. Therefore, our shorthand notes will differ from the regular Benn Pitman, in the following principal particulars:

1. *The large hook on the N-hook side of straight stems* will be used to represent Tr, Dr, and Thr, and, in phrasing, There, Their, and They are, as per Munson and Longley.

2. *A small tick*, struck in any direction that will make a good angle, will be used to represent the past tense of verbs when this cannot be conveniently done by halving, as per Watson, Osgoodby, Scott-Browne, and others.

3. *A heavy tick* is used to represent There, Their, and They are, when the large hook above mentioned cannot be used, as per Graham.

4. *Writing a word in fourth position* to indicate *to* or *to the* before it, as per Graham.

The writer also prefers, in his own writing, to use two parallel slanting ticks on the line for the period, instead of the cross, believing that they can be formed more rapidly, as the movement of the pen does not have to be reversed as in the case of the cross.

The ticks for *A*, *An*, *And*, and *The*, and for *I* and *He* are written in accordance with Mr. Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand, as follows:

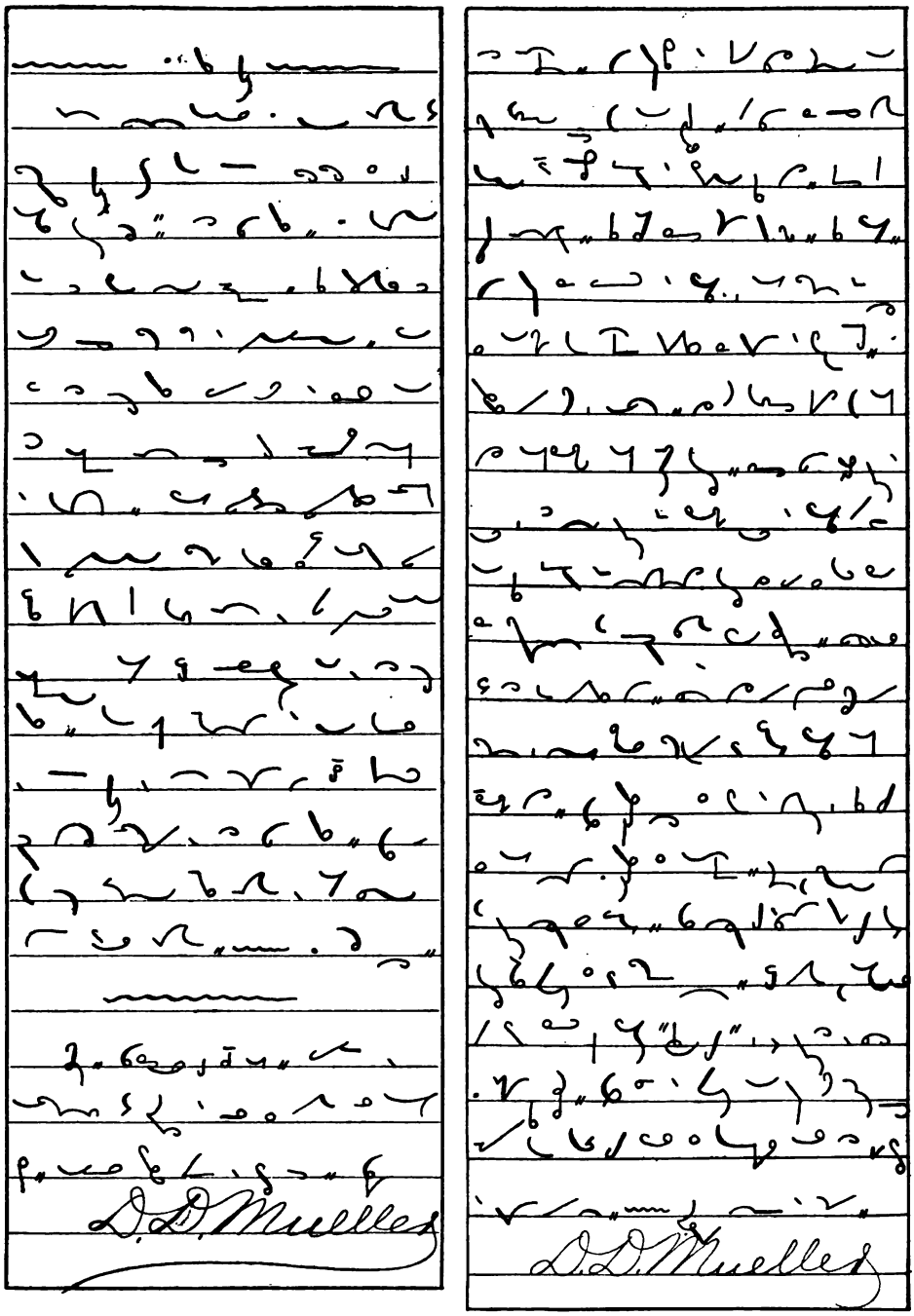
The vertical and horizontal tick is used initially for *A*, *An*, or *And*. This tick is, in very rare cases, used finally. The slanting tick is used finally for *The*, and sometimes initially also. When *I* is phrased, the first or last half of the shorthand sign for *I* is used, and placed, with the word to which it is joined, in first position. The tick for *He*, in phrasing, is always made to rest on the line of writing.

The word-signs have been considerably reduced in number, the aim being to reach a medium ground between the very short systems which burden the mind with many word-signs and contractions (thus requiring great care in the execution) and the very long, drawn-out systems which impose too great a burden upon the hand. The best system of shorthand is the one which places equal burdens upon both head and hand, which does not relieve one at the expense of the other, but lightens the burdens of each as much as possible. To commit to memory contractions for words which rarely occur is imposing a task upon the mind from which no benefit is derived, since the words are used so seldom that when they do occur the outlines for the same are generally recalled only after some hesitation, during which time the full outline could have been written according to the principles of the system.

As another relief to the mind, the principle of writing derivatives in analogy with their primitives, and in writing words according to their syllables, is carried out as far as is consistent with practical outlines.

We trust that the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER will feel free to write to the editor of this department in regard to any matter relating thereto. All inquiries will be cheerfully answered through these columns, or, if a personal reply is desired, enclose stamp. Any suggestions regarding the improvement of the department, the kind of matter desired to be written in shorthand, etc., will be thankfully received, and considered. If you do not see what you want, ask for it.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

DEAR SIR: Your favor, of the fifth inst., has been received and contents carefully noted. We take pleasure in mailing one of our illustrated catalogues and a price list of machines. The prices as mentioned do not include any piping, but the machines alone. We can not compute a regular schedule of prices for complete ice plants, because there is always a large difference in the number of feet of piping, connections, tanks, and other appurtenances. When you decide definitely what size machine you want and have given us a plan or sketch, giving the dimensions of your buildings, we will make out a full, detailed estimate for the complete ice plant, and prepare a contract, which will have to be signed before we deliver any material or begin any operations whatever.

Our Mr. Allen will call upon you in a few days and will give you any further information that you may desire. He will also survey your buildings and grounds, and make such suggestions as his large experience in the engineering business may prove beneficial to you.

Hoping to be favored with your order in the near future,

Very respectfully yours,

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract from Judge Rumsey's opinion in the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for the city of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners, etc.

RUMSEY, J.: In the examination of the questions presented in this proceeding, it must be conceded that some system by which people may be rapidly and conveniently transported from one extremity of the city of New York to the other is desirable and would be convenient. Such is the judgment of the Legislature as evidenced by the statute pursuant to which this proceeding is taken, and fortified by the judgment of the Common Council of the city. This conclusion is strengthened by the vote of the people, to whom was submitted the question whether a system of rapid transit should be undertaken. It must be remembered, though, that when the question was presented to the people the present scheme had not been devised, and that the plan upon which the people expressed their minds was very much different from this one, involving a different route, a different system of construction, and a very grave difference in the liability which the city should assume. The vote of the people, therefore, on that subject, while it may be construed as an approval of some scheme of rapid transit, is not to be taken as an adoption of the particular scheme which is presented here.

Laying aside all constitutional questions, the matter is presented to us in a purely business aspect. The situation of this city is such that healthful and convenient places of residence which are within the reach of persons of moderate means can be secured by them only in the upper portion of the city, and at a great distance from the places of business of many of them. The proposition is to devise some practicable scheme by which these people may be transported conveniently, safely, rapidly, and at small expense, from their homes in the extreme upper portions of the city to their places of business at the lower end of the city, and it is believed that such a scheme, if it can be operated, will enhance the wealth of the city and increase largely its desirability as a place of residence. It is manifest that to carry this scheme into effect it is necessary that some means should be devised by which the whole length of the city shall be traversed. It will not do to terminate the proposed road at any point short of the upper limits of the city, because it is there only that room can be found for the dwelling places of those who are most interested in the adoption of this scheme, and for whose convenience it is principally intended. The

Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand.

Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1896, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Old Things.

Give me the old songs, those exquisite bursts of melody which thrilled the lyres of the inspired poets and minstrels of long ago. Every note has born on the air a tale of joy and rapture—of sorrow and sadness? They tell of days gone by, and time hath given them a voice which speaks to us of those who once breathed those melodies—of what they now are, and what we soon shall be. My heart loves those old melodies; may they be mine to hear till life shall end, and as I launch my boat upon the sea of eternity, may their echoes be wafted to my ear to cheer me on my passage from the scenes of earth and earthland!

Give me the old paths, where we have wandered and culled the flowers of love and friendship, in the days of "Auld Lang Syne"; sweeter, far, the dells whose echoes have answered to our voices; whose turf is not a stranger to our footsteps, and whose rills have in childhood's days reflected back our forms, and those of our merry playfellows, from whom we have been parted and meet no more in the old nooks we love so well.

Give me the old house, upon whose stairs we seem to hear light footsteps, and under whose porch a merry laugh seems to mingle with the winds that whistle through old trees, beneath whose branches lie the graves of those who once trod the halls and made the chamber ring with glee.

And oh! above all, give me the old friends—hearts bound to mine in life's sunshiny hours, and a link so strong that all the storms of earth might not break it asunder—spirits congenial whose hearts through life have throbbed in unison with our own! Oh! when death shall still this heart, I would not ask for aught more sacred to hallow my dust than the tears of an old friend. May my funeral dirge be chanted by the old friends I love so well and so fondly, who have not yet passed away to the spirit's bright home.

THE communication signed, "A Fellow Striver," will receive attention upon the receipt of the name of the writer.

THERE will be an International Congress of Gabelsberger stenographers in Budapest, this month. Dr. Tombo, of New York city, writes that their society expects to be represented.

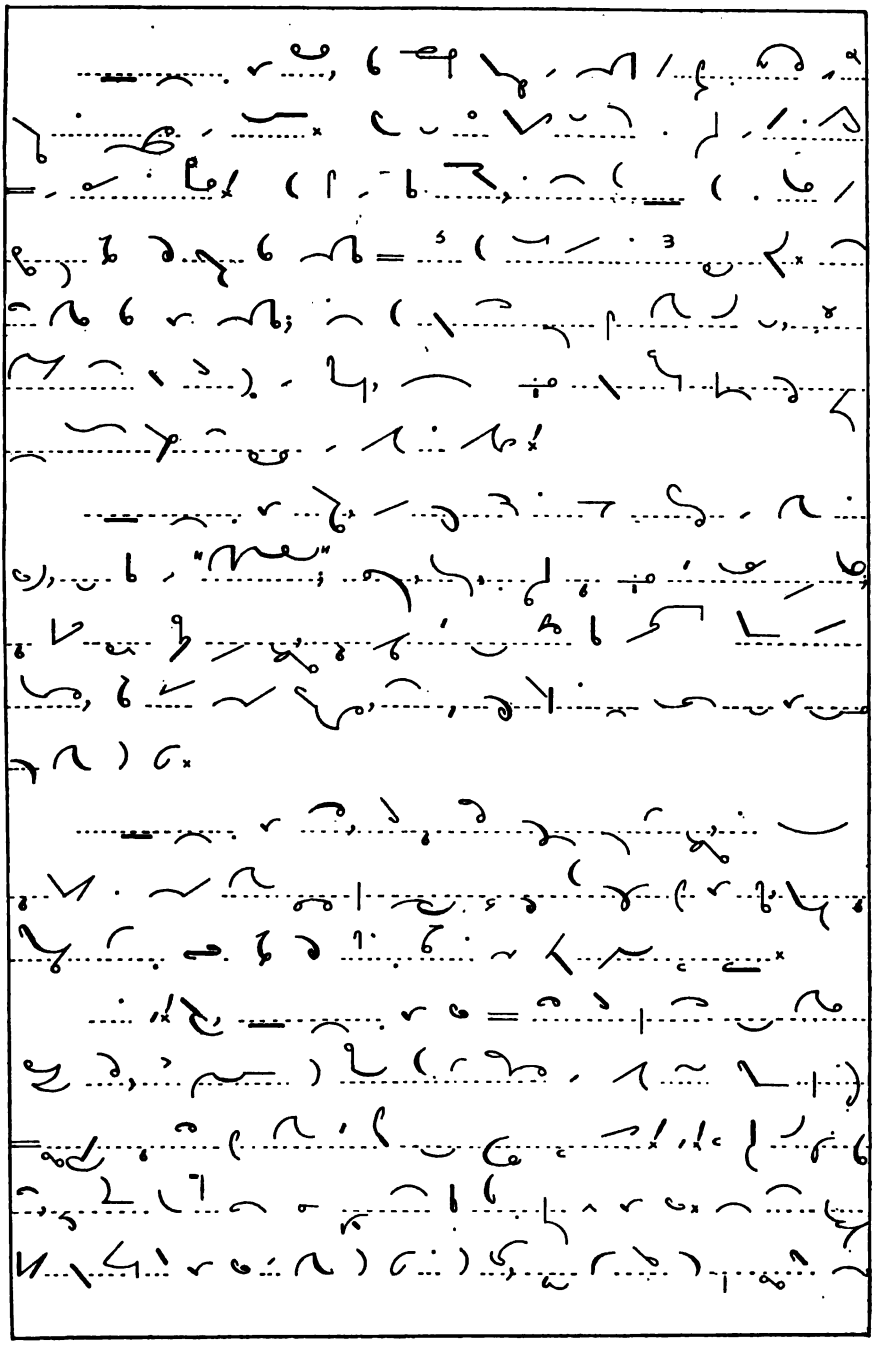
Copies of THE STENOGRAPHER have been forwarded to Dr. Heindrich Fabro, Budapest, Austria.

MR. ISAAC S. DEMENT, 6051 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ills., announces that he has prepared a series of courses of shorthand instruction by mail, which aim at absolute thoroughness, covering a beginners' course, a course for those who have a knowledge of the art to qualify for reporting, and a reporters' course, in which the reporter is instructed in all the technique possessed by Mr. Dement, be that large or small. Each is a life course, and the fee is $50.00.

THE Metropolitan Stenographers' Association, of New York city, has new headquarters at 359 West 22d Street. A Bicycle Division has been organized with twenty-eight members. A German branch has also been added, with arrangements for German dictation classes. A large room, furnished with all the standard makes of writing machines, is at the service of the members; also a well-selected library placed in a large reading room. The officers are: President, James Feely; vice-president, T. Van Every; secretary, Max P. Arlt; treasurer, G. B. Myrick.

MISS M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE read a paper on "Women, Past and Present," at a large gathering of the Alumnae Association of Miss Nichols' School, of Rochester, N. Y., June 12th, which *The Rochester Herald* characterized as a feature of a literary and musical programme.

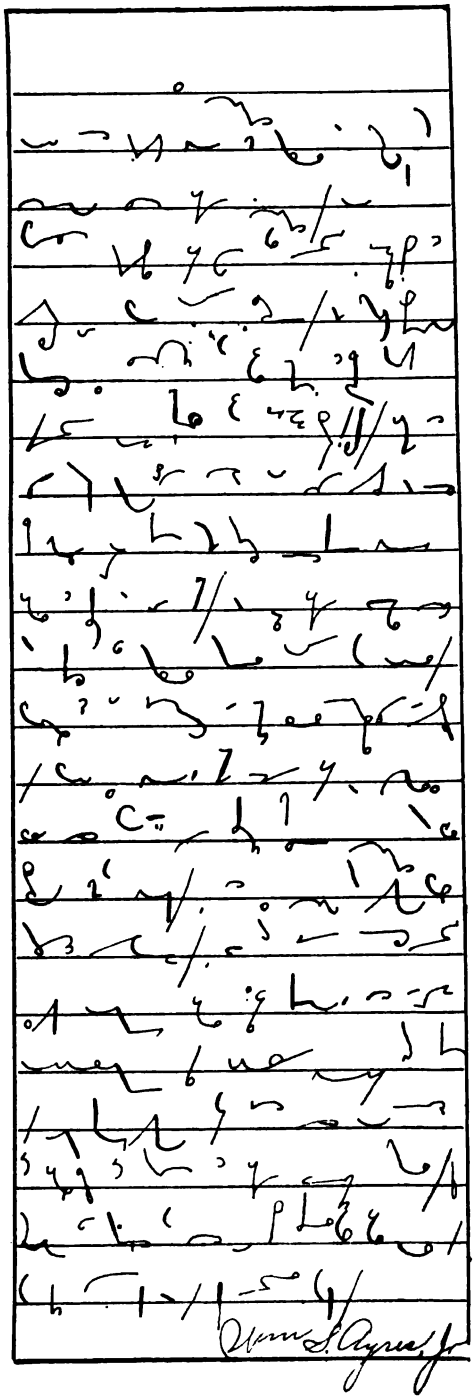
Munson Shorthand.



Burnz Department.

ELIZA B. BURNZ, *Editor*, 24 Clinton Place, New York City.

Key to Notes by
Wm. S. Ayres, Jr.
307 West Twenty-first Street, New York.



Self-Improvement.

No one can pursue any trade, business, or profession without making some intellectual improvement. No doubt there are some pursuits in which little thought is required; the activities consisting of repetitions in a very narrow circle. But the number of these unstimulating vocations is smaller than that of those admiting of considerable variety which require new adaptations of thought, action, and speech to changing conditions. In these the mind as well as the body being constantly employed not only retains but gains strength and facility until the time when the powers begin to decay under the influence of disease or old age. But he whose intellectual growth is measured by the demands of his business becomes narrow though intense. Every person of a high ambition and a due sense of the capacities of the soul and of the responsibility which every one is under to the age, the country in which he lives, to his friends, and, most of all, to God, will desire and try to secure improvement by efforts specially directed to that end. The mind is improved by reading, conversation, observation and reflection. The great point where caution is required, is to read no book the influence of which is degrading to the mind, and to allow no innocent book which is unnecessary to intrench upon the time which should be devoted to reading that which a man must no to command the highest influence and to experience the highest form of intellectual culture and happiness. It is the saying of Lord Bacon that men should set tasks to themselves in those things which they do not like to do but which duty requires them to do.

WANTED.—Wanted, bright energetic young man to assist official reporter. Will contract to resign position in favor of assistant within two years. A rare chance for a good man. OFFICAL REPORTER, care of THE STENOGRAPHER.

The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME X. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1896. NUMBER 2.

Robert R. Law.

BY KENDRICK C. HILL.

THE LAKE HOUSE,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 11, 1896.

My Dear Hill: Yours of 6th instant forwarded me here, where I am attending the Warren County Circuit—my last before the summer vacation. The court-house is on the shore of this most beautiful of lakes, and I don't care much if the circuit runs all summer.

As to your inquiries: I began the study of shorthand in 1871, when in school, but made no great progress till in 1873, when I went into a newspaper office. Then I began its study in earnest. First work was in newspaper work; first evidence reported being at coroner's inquests.

As to how I learned: Was entirely self-taught—that is, had no instructor aside from text-books.

Very truly,
Robert R. Law.



ROBERT R. LAW.

MR. ROBERT R. LAW (of Cambridge, N. Y.), official stenographer of the Fourth Judicial District, was born November 30, 1854, on the farm settled by his great-grandfather, in 1789, located in Washington county, N. Y. He is of Scotch-Irish blood and *superlatively* American, for he is intensely practical, ever busy, and always useful. He is an excellent modern type of the true American soldier—*to do service* is his daily desire and duty: not the service of the sword, to slay; but that nobler service of the pen, the press, the teaching of the text-book, and the living, loving and lauding the TRUTH, the blessed results of which are advancement and achievement for *good* along all the paths of peace.

In 1866 Mr. Law became a resident of Cambridge.

In 1870 finished the course at Cambridge Washington Academy.

In 1871 taught school in Bennington county, Vt.

In 1872 taught school in Warren county, Ill.

In 1873 entered office of *Washington County Post*; learned the printing trade, practically, and afterwards became part owner and manager of the paper, retaining an interest in same until 1894.

In 1877 was married and has one daughter.

In 1879 appointed official stenographer to the Washington county court and Court of Sessions, and later to same courts in Warren and Essex counties, holding these offices until June, 1888, when he was appointed to his present position Supreme Court reporter.

* * *

Mr. Law has been clerk of the Board of Supervisors, of Washington county, since 1879, and a member of the Board of Education, at Cambridge, since 1882.

Mr. Law is another shorthand devotee of the bicycle, is addicted to amateur photography, and has traveled considerably, both in this country and Europe.

He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and N. Y. S. S. A.; has been admitted to the Bar, and frequently acts as referee.

* * *

Mr. Law writes Lindsley's Tachigraphy, with a good many modifications of his own invention or selected from other systems. As will be noted from the facts already related, he commenced the study of shorthand while teaching school, in 1871; first began its use in 1873-4, in newspaper reporting, and it was not until 1879 that he received his much deserved call to the courts as official stenographic reporter.

The New York State Stenographers' Association is as rich in presidential timber for 1896 as were the two great political parties prior to the national conventions, and in the fore-front of her presidential possibilities stands ROBERT R. LAW.

Key to Fac-Simile Notes of Robert R. Law.

(*Lindsley's Tachigraphy.*)

Q. Was you examined concerning this conversation?

A. I was.

Q. You are not on very friendly terms with the defendant in this case?

A. I have no wish for him whatever.

Q. What do you mean by wish?

A. I mean I have no liking for him.

Q. Do you feel ugly towards him!

A. In this way—

Q. You do feel ugly?

A. Yes, sir; I have no wish for him whatever, but nothing to prevent me from telling the truth.

Q. Have you talked over this conversation very much since it occurred?

A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Can you tell anything further that was said there on that occasion?

A. I can not. There was something said in regard to Mr. Riley trying to find out from Mr. Sellers where Grant was. I did not pay much attention to it.

Q. Will you repeat over to me every word Riley used?

A. The substance of what he said was this, that if you—meaning Sellers—or any of your tribe had attempted to get into that barn that morning I would have shot you down like a dog.

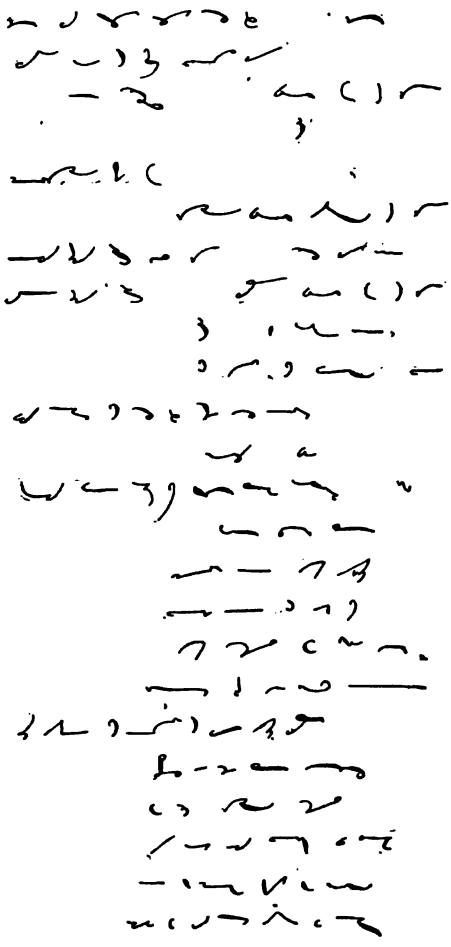
To Go West.

Mr. Colin Cameron, manager of the San Rafael Cattle Company, Lochiel, Arizona, writes: "Can you send me a stenographer who can take ordinary office dictation and transcribe correctly? Will pay $30 a month to a competent young man, furnishing board, room and everything that is necessary except clothes. He will live in my house and with the family. Must be competent, and come with the intention of staying."

MR. WILLIAM H. JONES, C. T. S., N. P. S., member of the National Society of Shorthand Teachers, 41 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England, is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE STENOGRAPHER.

THE twenty-first annual convention of the New York State Stenographers' Association will be held at The Yates, Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday and Friday, August 27th and 28th, 1896. Your attendance is requested. Geo. H. Thornton, President, Buffalo, N. Y. Kendrick C. Hill, Secretary, 117 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

Fac-Simile Notes of Robert R. Law.



From "News," Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1896.

Mr. H. E. Perry has resigned from the management of the Baltimore branch of the Smith Premier Typewriter Co., and is now with the Diamond Wheel Co. Mr. T. W. Donoho, of the Smith Premier Co., has been appointed manager of the Baltimore office.

From "The News," Newark, N. J., June 3, 1896.

Justice Gummere, of the State Supreme Court, has appointed F. S. Adams official stenographer for the courts in his circuit in Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren, vice Fred W. Gnichtel, resigned to take the position of official stenographer in the court of Vice-Chancellor Grey.

The Zerograph.

An Instrument for Sending and Receiving Telegraph Messages.

The zerograph, an instrument in appearance like an ordinary typewriter, is being used in England, it is said, for transmitting or receiving telegraph messages, says an exchange. One machine is employed at each end of the line. In sending a telegraphic message no special training is required. The operator depresses in turn the keys of what appears to be an ordinary typewriter keyboard, with the usual arrangement for the letters. The depression of a key closes the connection of a local battery of from five to ten small accumulator cells, which causes a current to flow, not only actuating the printing and inking mechanism of the transmitting instrument, but also closing the line circuit, which in its turn completes the local circuit of the receiving instrument. The two machines are thus simultaneously actuated, and as the operator presses the key, he not only prints the message on his own instrument, but makes an exact reproduction upon the receiving instrument.

As soon as the end of a line is reached the machine automatically moves the paper forward, and, releasing a spring, causes the paper roller to move along ready for the first letter to strike at the commencement of a new line. The machine is thus perfectly automatic in its action, and may be safely left to take care of itself at the receiving end, the message as received being printed on the roll of paper without any attention being required.

Speaking Shorthand.

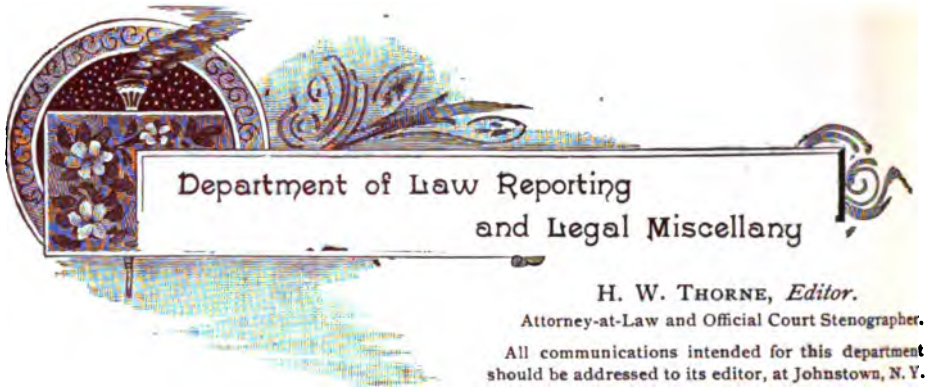
The other day the crew of a German ship had occasion to visit a certain shipbuilding yard. After they had gone through a few of the different departments they went into the paint shop, where two Irishmen were busy mixing up red lead paint.

The Germans began talking in their own language, which quite astonished the two red-leaders, who were at a loss to understand one word they said.

Pat, thinking that his mate, Mick, would know, whispered:

"Mick, do you know what these men are saying?"

Mick: "Arrah now, Pat, don't show your ignorance! They're speaking shorthand."



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.
All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

The usual article on "Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions" will be omitted this month, with the intention of continuing the series in the September issue.

* * *

Legal Phraseology.

THE copies of legal papers appearing below may be dictated at any time to a law-office amanuensis. Careful perusal thereof will disclose phraseology peculiar to the law.

The first paper is known as a "stipulation." A stipulation is, in effect, an agreement to do, or not to do, something. This particular stipulation, below set out, gives the defendant's attorney *additional* time within which to take a step in the action. Note that it not only gives time, but *additional* time ; that is, it extends the period of time granted by law for the performance of an act. If the word "additional" were omitted from this stipulation, the twenty-days' period might be held to begin on the day of the date of the paper. With that word in it, there can be no question that the period of extension would commence at the expiration of the legal period. Law-office stenographers should, therefore, be on guard for the word "additional" in this connection.

The reader may think the word "may" should appear between the word "attorneys" and the word "have." Not so. I have purposely omitted it. This is customary in practice. If the dictator does not use it, the stenographer may omit it. Some attorneys use it, others invariably do not.

It will be noted that the stipulation gives the defendant the right to "plead *or* answer." A short time ago I received a request from the attorney of a defendant against whom I had brought suit asking me to give him additional time to plead *or* answer. The stipulation which was enclosed with his letter read "to plead *in* answer" to the complaint which I had caused to be served. I saw at a glance that his stenographic amanuensis had misunderstood the dictation of the stipulation, but had understood the dictation of the letter. Had I seen fit to take advantage of the mistake I could have cut off the attorney's right to take one step in the case. A stipulation to "plead or answer" enables the party to *demur to, or answer, the complaint*, while a stipulation to "plead in answer" to a complaint limits the attorney to the right to answer.

The second paper appearing below is a formal notice customarily endorsed upon the backs of copies of orders, judgments and other papers in actions and special proceedings served by an attorney therein upon his opponent. This particular notice is of the "entry of judgment." The notice may be made applicable to an order or other paper by substituting the word "order" or other appropriate word of description in place of judgment." The object of this "notice of entry" is, generally speaking, to limit the time for appeal, which usually begins with the service of this notice. If the paper of which notice is given had been simply "filed" and not "entered" in the clerk's office, the word "filed" would be used in the notice instead of the word "entered."

(*1. Stipulation.*)

SUPREME COURT. FULTON COUNTY.

JOSIAH SCROGGINS,
against
MARY MUCHMORE.

It is hereby stipulated that defendant's attorney have twenty days addi-

tional time in which to plead or answer the complaint herein.

Dated August 1, 1896.

JOHN CAREFUL,
Pl'ff's Atty.

(*2. Notice of Entry.*)

SIR.—Please take notice of the entry of judgment, in the within entitled action, in the clerk's office of the county of Fulton, on the 30th day of July, 1896, of which judgment the within is a copy, and with which you are herewith served.

Dated August 1, 1896.

Yours etc.,

ABIGAIL LAW,
Pl'ff's Atty.

Office address and Post-office address: } 52 Madison St., Hopetown, N.Y.

To JAMES PERSONS, ESQ.,
Def't's. Atty.

In practice it is not unusual to omit the preposition "of" between the words "copy" or "copies" and "order," "judgment," and other papers. For instance, a lawyer may say to another: "I wish you'd serve me with copy order in that case." Or, "that copy judgment you served on me the other day doesn't conform to the decision of the court." Or, the judge on the bench, in making a ruling, may say "plaintiff's attorney to serve on defendant's attorney copy affidavit within thirty days from this time." Or, your employer in dictating an affidavit to you, reciting the proceedings that have been taken in an action or proceeding, may dictate thus: "And this deponent further says that, on or about the 20th day of July last, he was personally served by defendant's attorney with copy order to show cause why said judgment should not be vacated."

* * *

ODDS AND ENDS.

DURING the taking of testimony in the Fleming murder trial, in New York city, a long hypothetical question was read to a medical expert witness. During the reading the court took the usual midday recess for lunch. I have found myself pondering the question how the official stenographer treated this in his minutes. Did he note the recess as occurring during the putting of the question to the witness, or before or after the question, or how? How would you do it?

* * *

THE other day I received a stenographer's transcript of testimony of a case which I had tried, in which the reporter charges me with the use of the word "fartherest." Why not use the shorter word "farthest?" If I recollect correctly, the adjective "far" used to be declined thus: "Far, farther, farthest."

* * *

A SHORT time ago I was the recipient of a business letter which purported to have been dictated to a Buffalo, N. Y., stenographer, wherein this strange language appeared: "The affidavit was rejected because of *interdelineations* therein." "Inter," meaning "between;" "delineation," meaning the act of delineating. A liberal rendering of which might be said to be "between the acts." Whether the stenographer had passed out between the acts, I leave the reader to say.

* * *

THE Buffalo stenographer was not as bad as the stenographer to whom the words "commandant's house" were dictated in an invitation, and which the lady recipient found to be an "invite" to "a common dance house."

* * *

IT is stated that at least one New York city lawyer is an expert in using the "deaf and dumb" language, and that last month, he dispensed with the usual interpreter, putting the questions personally to a mute witness. If ability to do this is of practical value to an attorney, why not to a law reporter?

* * *

"Words, Nothing But Words."

Law office amanuenses will, sooner or later, encounter the following words:—Moreover, aforesaid, said, heretofore, hereafter, herein, hereinafter, hereinabove, hereinbefore, to wit, viz., whereas, wherefore, whereupon, wheresoever, whatsoever, whomsoever, beside others which do not now occur to me. The meaning of these simple words is, or ought to be, known to all. The following affidavit, however, will disclose their signification:

State of New York } ss.
County of Fulton }

H. W. Thorne, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is well acquainted with John Shorter, who is an amanuensis in the law office of Black Stone, Esq. That *heretofore*, and on the 30th day of July, 1896, *said* Shorter informed this deponent that he intended *hereafter* to give more attention to the acquisition and comprehension of such legal terms as are *hereinafter* set forth, *whereupon* this deponent replied, that he thought it a good resolution. Deponent further says that *said* Shorter claims a speed of 300 words per minute, *whereas*, in truth and fact, *said* Shorter has a speed of but 200 words per minute. *Moreover*, deponent avers, that, on the day *aforesaid*, in the law office *aforesaid* and in the presence of the following named persons, *viz.:* Old Crow, Josephus Lopinko, Sopinko Sekoto, and this deponent, *said* Shorter made the following statement, *to wit:* "I (meaning said Shorter) am ready to contest with *whomsoever*, at any place *wheresoever*, under any conditions *whatsoever* for the championship of fastest writer of the world." *Whereupon* the *said* persons *hereinabove* named, present at *said* law office, declared their lack of confidence in *said* Shorter's writing ability, to which declaration *said* Shorter thereupon repeated *said* statement last *hereinbefore* specifically set forth. Deponent further says that he has personal knowledge of all the facts *herein* stated, wherefore deponent has made this affidavit.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1896. } H. W. THORNE

MAN INTHEMOON,
Notary Public,
Luna County, N. Y.

Notes.

MR. E. R. BALLOU, of Potsdam, N. Y., who is studying law, is an interested and regular reader of THE STENOGRAPHER.

JAMES W. MURPHY, has been appointed stenographer to the Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., at a salary of $720 a year.

MISS ETTA IRWIN, of West Union, Ohio, court stenographer, was seriously injured by falling recently from an open window a distance of about twenty five feet.

HENRY GENSLER, of Washington, D. C., recently completed his thirtieth year as one of the official stenographers of the U. S. Senate. The Washington *Star* devotes a column to a biographical notice of Mr. Gensler, from which it would appear that Mr. Gensler has not only been, and now is, a very busy man, but that he has accumulated a fortune. We all know him to be at the top of the professional ladder.

MR. HENRY R. CARRIER, of Oswego, N. Y., county court stenographer, has been appointed by Supreme Court Justice Wright, as his private secretary, at a salary of $1,800 a year. Mr. Carrier is said to be a stenographer of good ability and to possess the qualifications of a lawyer.

MR. THEODORE TUSCH, of Brooklyn, is stenographer to the grand jury of that (Kings) county at a compensation of $3000, per year. He has to deal with about 120 cases each month. The authorities of the "city of churches" are now laying plans to get a stenographer to do Mr. Tusch's work for $1,000.

PAUL C. F. HOFFMAN, of Hartford, Conn,, official stenographer in the superior court for New London county, and in the court of common pleas in Norwich and New London, is the subject of a long article in the Hartford *Post*, from which it appears that he has had considerable experience in his profession, and is a very capable law reporter. Ten dollars is the *per diem* compensation for his court work, which is the "proper caper."

JOHN A. NUGENT, official stenographer of the Jersey City court of common pleas, recently celebrated his fifty-second year of life. He was appointed to his present position twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Nugent is also a supreme court commissioner. The Jersey City *News* thus refers to the gentleman: "He is probably one of the best stenographers in the country. His records of trials have never been questioned, and he is known throughout the State for his thorough and accurate work. In addition to all this, Mr. Nugent is a genial, cultivated gentleman, always obliging and ready to go out of his way to do a good turn for anybody. Mr. Nugent was the recipient of many hearty congratulations to-day."

CHARLES E. KNOWLES, formerly stenographer to the Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed stenographer to the police Board of that city.

IT would not be possible to hold a Democratic National Convention without the presence of Col. E. B. Dickinson, official stenographer to the Kings county (Brooklyn) surrogate's court. This year is no exception, and the colonel was appointed, as usual, the official stenographer of the Chicago convention.

MR. W. H. LINDSAY, who occupies a responsible position with the General Electric Co., at Schenectday, N. Y., "has his eye" on the court reporter's chair, and to that end intends to inaugurate a course of private reading along the lines of contracts and elementary law.

ACCORDING to the newspapers, the official stenographer's transcript of proceedings, up to the time of summing up by counsel, in the celebrated Fleming murder case, recently tried in New York, comprised six volumes of testimony alone, of about 800 pages each, making a total of 4,800 pages, or 9,600 folios, or 960,000 words. It is calculated that there may be 200 pages on which objections or exceptions do not appear, and that on all of the other pages there is at least one exception "and," as one newspaper writer says, "on the majority of them a brocade of objections and overrulings is embroidered straight through." H. W. THORNE.

MR. H. SLOCUM, for many years an expert official stenographer issues the first number of a shorthand magazine from Buffalo, N. Y. We wish Brother Slocum success. As a teacher of shorthand his work speaks for him; as an editor he should stand among the best.

MR. J. E. LINDSEY, of 504 Hadley Ave., Houston, Texas, says: "Someone asked a short time back for a book of legal phrases, and I intended answering it at the time but neglected it. 'Longley's Reporter's Guide' gives a list of legal phrases, and Isaac Pitman & Sons publish a book devoted to such phrases. How I should like to see Mr. Osgoodby's department again appear in THE STENOGRAPHER. Is there any hope of its being done in the future?"

An Office-workers' Round-Table.

DEAR SIR: It has occurred to me that a valuable feature could be added to THE STENOGRAPHER by opening up a department devoted to office-workers—an office-workers' round-table, as it were, for the benefit of amanuenses and others, wherein questions pertaining to the practical work of the office could be freely asked and answered; where difficulties could be presented and discussed, that those who have successfully overcome them might assist others in their efforts. Many beginners could certainly learn much from such a department, and often an old-timer could in this way pick up ideas of practical value. You will understand that I do not refer to a department for discussion of shorthand systems or any theoretical matters, but one for workers, where they may ask and receive assistance in their efforts to make more perfect their every-day work, such as indexing, filing, copying, manifolding, duplicating, handling inclosures, executing difficult pieces on the machine, and the countless perplexities met in general office duties. It seems to me that such a department would benefit a large class of stenographers and others, who get but little benefit from our shorthand magazines at present.

Wishing you well in all things, I am

Very truly,

G. E. LINDSEY.

* * *

MR. GEORGES BUISSON, official reporter of the Chambre de Députés in Paris, editor of the "Sténo-Dactylographe," and one of the most ardent and impartial champions of the winged pen, in France, wishes to ascertain:

1st. Whether there are any unions of shorthand societies in the United States?

2d. What their purposes and Constitutions are?

3d. Whether these unions comprise only societies propagating one and the same system of shorthand, or whether, on the contrary, they are open to all shorthand societies?

His address is: 17 Rue d' Arcole, Paris, France. I shall be glad to have the secretaries of the various shorthand associations, to whose attention the above may come, forward to Mr. Buisson such information as is desired by him. It may be well to send him copies of the Constitutions and By-laws of their respective shorthand associations. —EDITOR.



We shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instruction*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examination*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind* of educational preparation is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?

* * *

Teaching Shorthand.

By H. L. Andrews.

IT IS with considerable trepidation that I enter into a contest with such a "past master" of argument as Mr. John Watson. I feel that his arguments are logical, his sarcasm caustic, his repartee inimitable, and at the same time I feel it incumbent upon me to take an antagonistic stand against his methods, at least as applicable to a large school. I have read Mr. Watson's articles which have appeared from time to time in the columns of The Stenographer. I think the first article from his pen which I read was about this same subject, of the non-necessity of reading shorthand notes. The article was a brief one, and I at once set the author down as a nineteenth century fool. Since that time my opinions have changed and I have even gone so far, in a cautious way, as to try the experiment of teaching pupils "to read shorthand notes with no practice in reading." But I look back with a feeling of chagrin when I think of the labor which I had to subsequently spend upon those pupils before they acquired facility to read their own shorthand notes rapidly.

I have one pupil under my care to-day who studied shorthand in a school where the reading of engraved notes was not taught. The lady to whom I have reference certainly affords a most excellent example of the results to be obtained from this course of treatment. She has had a liberal education, has been a school teacher for two or three years, and is in every way fitted to master such a subject as shorthand. When she came to me, she had been nearly through the Graham Handbook, had not read one of the reading lessons, did not understand one of the principles to the extent of applying intelligently, and could not even analyze it after correction had been made. I found it necessary to review the entire book with her. This was done somewhat hurriedly. She is now in dictation, but there is a hesitancy in the reading of her notes which is not exhibited by other pupils in the same class.

I do not think there is a more conscientious teacher in the world to-day than the writer. Every article upon the teaching of shorthand which comes to my notice is read carefully. The various classes as they progress through the principles, are carefully examined from time to time to ascertain if the method of presenting the principles can be improved upon. Every pupil, upon securing a position, is directed to come to me the next day, and is questioned closely as to what difficulty has been experienced. If any trouble has arisen from lack of thoroughness in some particular detail of teaching, that deficiency is at once corrected in all future classes. Not only is the pupil questioned, but, if it is possible, I personally interview the employer and ascertain from him what shortcomings, if any, were evidenced during the first day's work.

Every deficiency that has been found during the past years is entered upon what we are pleased to term the "machine record," which every pupil makes in duplicate. At the latter end of the course, before the pupil is eligible for assignment to office work or to the employment list, the "machine record" must be gone over in detail, the pupil signing the school copy under each specification, the teacher doing likewise in the pupil's copy. This "machine record," in our school takes the place of a diploma. To illustrate the character of this record, I will quote two or three sections, as follows:

"Sec. 16. I know how to insert two letters in the place of one, and how to insert paper in machine, after removal, in order to make correction.

"SEC. 23. I know how to make the platen scale correspond exactly with the printed letter and the machine scale.

"SEC. 28. When manifolding, I know how to make a neat erasure without removing the paper from the machine.

"SEC. 30. I understand letter-press copying, and have myself copied fifty letters, and indexed and filed the same.

"SEC. 38. I know how to telephone, how to register letters, and how to purchase money orders."

This will illustrate the thoroughness with which practical office details are taken up. The instruction is given in class, the demonstration must be made by each pupil. It will be seen from the above that a constant endeavor is being made to be thorough, and if thoroughness can be acquired by eliminating the reading and writing lessons from the preparatory study, I would like more light on the subject.

In order that the champion of this method of study may have ample opportunity to instruct me, as well as a number of other teachers who hold to my views, I will lay my plan of teaching concisely before him. We will suppose that the pupil is at the twelfth Graham *Reading* Lesson, which is assigned, we will say, for Monday. That is the only lesson for that day, with the exception that the *theory* is also to be studied. When Monday arrives, every pupil in the class must *read* that lesson with the same rapidity and facility with which they can read long hand. The various rules governing the different directions of L are then carefully explained, in connection with the engraved characters. On Tuesday, the chapter in my Sentence Book illustrating these principles is given. By the use of these sentences, the word-signs are memorized, additional facility in executing characters is acquired, and the principles become better fixed in the mind. The next day, Wednesday, the twelfth Graham *Writing* Lesson is taken up. I generally give the first two words only, on each line, and after these two words are corrected, two more, carefully explaining every violated principle. It will be seen that *three* days are devoted to this *one* lesson, but I will say that the work is thoroughly done. Of course all lessons in the Hand-book do not take three full days, but that is my general plan of teaching and it is further supplemented by the *reading*, *every day*, of every *reading* lesson which has been studied, I expect Brother Watson will think the latter procedure entirely unnecessary; but I find that the pupils who read *all* the lessons over *every day* keep *all* the principles in constant review: their eyes become trained to recognize instantly the various principles, and they can invariably read their notes more rapidly, take dictation with more facility, and can transcribe with greater accuracy than those who will not and do not spend a certain portion of time each day in this *reading* review.

I note in the July number of THE STENOGRAPHER an article by Mr. Wright, in which he sustains Mr. Watson. I quote from his article as follows: "I very seldom find a pupil whom I can take through that book with satisfactory results to myself in less than twenty-five days. There are twenty-five lessons in it, and if a class gets a lesson each day and gets it well, I am satisfied." I would ask Mr. Wright, how do you do it? The twenty-five Graham lessons within an outside limit of twenty-five days *thoroughly* learned, by an average class, is a feat of which any teacher may be proud, and I seek for information as to the method of instruction.

Mr. Watson says, in the June number, that "the fine page of Munson ought to be a treat to all lovers of truly legible phonography." Why should not equally well-made notes be a treat to *students* of phonography?

Mr. Wright, in his article in the July number, rather contradicts himself. After stating that Mr. Watson's theory regarding the reading of shorthand notes is a good one, he goes on to say, "I believe in pupils reading shorthand notes, of course, but I think those notes should be from the pen of the reader. I insist upon my pupils reading the shorthand they write and drill them on reading in class, but never require them to spend any time in reading stereotyped or printed notes, unless it be at their leisure." I firmly believe that the time could be more profitably spent reading authentic, engraved notes than in reading amateurish notes, poorly, if not incorrectly, made. Of course, if a teacher has only a few pupils, he can go over the dictation

work of each one, correct it, and then drill them in the reading of the same. But a teacher to do this, with a school the size of the one with which I am connected, would not be able to get through one class, in the course of a day. I believe, as does Mr. Wright, that the pupils should read all the shorthand they write. I simply go further and say that they should read a great deal more than they write and that the latter should be written by an authority, by some one who knows much more than they do.

We use the Graham First Reader in our classes, and it may be interesting to some to know how it is used. In the first place, as soon as the alphabet and vowels are learned, our pupils are required to write everything in the reporting style, as far as position is concerned. When they get to the reader, they find the same corresponding style of shorthand as appears in the Handbook. A lesson in the reader is assigned, but I copy it on the blackboard, writing the words in the reporting positions, eliminating the longer outlines by substituting a few reporting word-signs. The finished product is what might be called an example of the easy reporting style. The pupils copy this into a note-book reserved for the purpose and this is the book from which they recite, and the copy they use for speed practice. They are thus reading correct outlines made by themselves and without vowels.

I consider that the reading lessons in the Handbook, the sentences in my Sentence Book, the Reader, and, in fact, all matter written or printed in shorthand, is of inestimable benefit to students of shorthand. I would deem it just as logical to attempt to teach a foreign language by means of a grammar which barely stated the principles without illustrating them, and without readers, as to teach shorthand by simply isolating the principles and teaching them. In learning a language, grammars are being rapidly displaced as the first text-book studied. The direct method is being introduced of teaching sentences and deducing principles. This is what I endeavor to do in teaching shorthand. We deduce the principle from the reading lesson and from the practice of the sentences in the Sentence Book, and then apply the knowledge gained in the writing lessons.

In closing, I would state that one of the chief advantages of literature in connection with the grammar in learning a language, is the vocabulary which is acquired. It is true likewise of phonography, the literature will give you a vocabulary. Now, like Brother Carey, I am "a worshipper at the shrine of Truth, with a capital 'T'," and if Brother Watson can aid me in handling a school averaging three hundred pupils a year, more thoroughly, and with a saving of time both for teacher and pupil, I will be deeply grateful. In the meantime, I have had my life insured and await my fate with calmness and courage.

P. S.—In connection with the question of the time required to master shorthand, will say that our pupils are required to practice three hours a day on the typewriter. This, of course, lessens the amount of time devoted to shorthand study as compared with schools who only allow or require an hour or less a day.

* * *

Talks on Teaching.

By John Watson.

It must have been in the early 50's, if not in the previous decade, that phonography first struck the writer, and surely never had Isaac Pitman a more enraptured follower. Phonographic outlines haunted me perpetually. Not a foot could I stir without having the alphabet and its simpler combinations thrust on my excited vision. Doors, roofs, bridges; the swans of the lake, the rainbow in the clouds and the vault of heaven all seemed to my exuberant fancy to have been designed by God and man to await the advent of the genius who was destined to harmoniously blend and combine those lines, and make them speak as they had never done before in the service of a language which, unless all signs fail, is one day to overspread the globe.

Truly it has been well said that "it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." I have lived long enough to believe, judging from what I have seen, that the best lines of nature and the worst lines of art may be shaken together in a bag and a hundred systems made from them that will suit the English language very well indeed, with no thanks to genius and but little to invention. There are systems, however, that exhibit

great ingenuity, and others that show artistic skill in their construction, but all good qualities save *one*, in my belief, are centered in the Pitman, and this omission, as we shall see, is not the fault of the system but of the lethargy and shortsightedness of those who have most to do with it.

Once acquired, phonography was too good to keep. I gathered a class of schoolmates around me, taught "with zeal and fervor" and—O "tell it not in Gath"—ignominiously failed, only two or three of the lot coming off with flying colors. In extenuation it may be said that my pupils had no adequate motive to learn shorthand; it was to them merely an interesting innovation, as much so as the hobby-horse which now and then passed the school at a pace (on the *down trip*, to be truthful, but little behind that of the modern bicycle. Their teacher, too, was poorly fitted by nature to "impart knowledge," as that term is commonly understood. Happily I have since ascertained, although it took many years to make the discovery, that the want of that faculty, however seriously it may be felt in other branches of instruction, presents no obstacle to the successful teaching of shorthand; indeed, it is my deliberate opinion that mechanical or empirical teaching is the *best* teaching; or, at least that, when proper preparations are made, the most skilful teaching, with only the usual appliances, cannot cope with it.

The hereditary shorthand school has always seemed to me a peculiar institution. Many a good stenographer have those schools turned out, slowly but surely; and, were it not that times have changed and we must change with them, they might continue to jog along in the old ruts with nothing to disturb their equanimity. They have always affected an air of mystery and are guarded like Turkish harems. Twice I was invited to visit those establishments, but was greeted with such repentant looks which too plainly said: "Is it to spy out the nakedness of the land ye are come?" that, after a brief parley on the *wrong* side of the school door, I made the proprietors happy by waving adieu and feigning to forget the object of my visits.

From long acquaintance with shorthand literature, it is a matter of easy inference that there is no love lost among teachers of shorthand; they do not exchange ideas to any great extent; there is no general movement among them looking to a uniform and improved plan of teaching, and indications are few that any decided change for the better would even be welcomed. Some few there are who, having had reportorial experience, pride themselves on knowing just what *not* to teach; but this negative knowledge being their stock in trade, is altogether too precious to be exploited in a shorthand magazine.

Cut off as we are from all this mastery and mystery, I propose to describe in a leisurely way, with the necessary detail and without reserve, a method that, like Topsy, has "growed" in a very natural way; that requires no exceptional skill on the part of the teacher, and which, although specially suited to the *Pitman*, contains features that may be advantageously adapted and adopted by teachers of any system. It is hoped that by thus breaking the ice, teachers will henceforth not be so backward in coming forward with new methods, new ideas, helpful hints, experiences or criticisms, all of which are needed to cause a general awakening to the needs of the hour, and incidentally to promote the welfare of this the most interesting and liberal of shorthand magazines.

—

APOLOGY.—Mr. Barker must admit that in most things the nations of the Old World are less progressive than the United States or even the Province of Ontario; but I confess that in the matter of shorthand teaching honors are about even, and my remark was rather hasty. Will reply to Mr. Barker's argument in the course of my "talks."

JOHN WATSON.

* * *

DEAR SIR: Since I last wrote you, I have been using all my spare time in instructing others in shorthand, as well as studying myself. I find that it is the best thing I ever did for self-improvement, for while I am teaching them I am also teaching myself.

I have three pupils who come to the office daily to receive instructions. Two of them have been coming two and a-half months and the other about a month and a-half. The two oldest have a speed of sixty words per minute.

We begun the study of the stems, as Mr. Graham terms the word-signs, some time

ago. I am following the method laid down by Prof. ———, principal of ———'s shorthand school, but find that, although it is in many respects a good one, it is lacking in some things.

The following is a sample of the manner in which the copies were prepared by him:

(1) Pee, in the second position, stands for *up*: in the third position

---

for *hope*, *patent*, *patented*, *party*, and *happy—patentable* is a derivative word-sign.

He would write these sentences in shorthand and we were made to copy them in shorthand from the copy which he would write on the blank lines. We learned these easily but forgot them more easily.

My students and I have been trying to devise some means by which we can get them so they can be more easily remembered. I dictate all the matter I can find, that contains any of them, and I make up sentences containing as many as can be used. The results are very good, but none of us are entirely satisfied with Prof.———'s method. We think there is some better way and have set about to find it if possible. Is there any such a thing as a book containing sentences or selections in which these word-signs are used quite frequently?

I use THE STENOGRAPHER daily, both for dictation matter and information, in connection with all other good matter which is obtainable. I have succeeded in instilling into their minds, a desire for good and profitable reading.

We all liked Mr. Francis E. Wessels' article on "Word-signs and Phrases," but would appreciate it more highly if he had given us some instructions as to the best method of learning them so as to remember them. He does suggest three methods but they don't seem to us to be sufficient.

Any information that can be given on this or any other subject will be gratefully received. ETTA MORRISON.

A TYPEWRITTEN summons, demanding an appearance on July 6th, was mistaken by the party interested for July 8th; judgment was taken for default, whereupon an appeal was made to the higher court, which, upon examination of the typewriting, decided that the defects were such as to justify the reopening of the case. The figure 6, may easily be mistaken for the figure 8, in poor typewritten work.

Publishers' Department.

Graham teachers who are seeking for the best, should examine Andrews' Graded Sentence and Phonographic Copy Book. These books have now been before the public for four years, have passed through several editions, and are now extensively used.

* * *

Save Your Typewriter.

A drop of oil at the right time and in the right place, means long life and good working condition to a typewriter. Don't condemn a typewriter when the trouble may have been caused by your neglect to oil properly.

Oil frequently, and use but little oil at a time. The best oiler for this purpose is the "Perfect" pocket oiler, which regulates the supply of oil to the exact amount needed. It does not leak, and will save you the vexation of finding that the oil has all escaped from your can when you especially need a drop for your typewriter. The "Perfect" oiler only costs twenty-five cents and is worth many times the slight difference in price over the cheaper oilers.

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

E. S. Chapman, Secretary of Fire and Police Board, Denver, Colorado, in the Scovil system.

Hints for the Office.

[Under this heading we shall be glad to print practical suggestions, which may be of service to the office-workers.]

In addition to the calendar which you have with leaves torn off as the date changes, keep one at your desk that has dates complete from the beginning of the year; also one of the previous year. It is only now and then that either of these are likely to be wanted for reference, but it is almost certain that at some time in the course of the season there will be a call for the information therein. E. G. FOWLER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Our Bow.

IN INAUGURATING such a department as this—which is a novel one so far as shorthand journalism is concerned—we feel that a need exists for it, and that it will serve to make even more complete a magazine that has, in the past, left little or nothing to be desired; the formation of such a section is in full accord with THE STENOGRAPHER'S policy to reach out and embrace new and valuable features and give its readers the benefit of same. When we remember that in the shorthand world women form the majority, it would seem that there is a field for this department; and if the large and increasing circle of women who read the journal will grow to look upon this particular part of their paper as a source from which not only to draw inspiration, but help and suggestions—as well as considering it a medium for the public expression of their own best thoughts or gleanings "shorthandward" we shall know that one of the best things has been undertaken, and that much good will, of necessity, be the outcome.

* * *

Our Purpose.

The first aim of the department will be to interest and assist women stenographers principally and men generally—whether such be learners, amanuenses, reporters or teachers. While our program will be varied from time to time, it is our present intention to take up, first, some live topic and discuss it; next, give a place to observations and items of interest gathered from far and near; and, lastly, consider such correspondence as reaches us, the nature of which will be generally interesting, and the trend of which will be helpful. In other words, the effort and aim will be to bring to the department the best available in shorthand fields, in its direct relation to women, who have become such important factors. In this all of our readers can assist, and we hope they will not hesitate to address us, having the assurance in advance that all they offer shall have careful consideration and attention. We want to work together to raise the standard of proficiency in our chosen profession, to strengthen the weak, encourage the strong, and lend dignity to the calling which is ours.

* * *

The Pretty Typewriter

has afforded inspiration to many a newspaper wit, who looked upon her entrance into the field of labor as a special dispensation—for had not the servant girl theme been made threadbare, and a suffering public rebelled against the mother-in-law quips? There has been so much lately in THE STENOGRAPHER about the "Ideal Typewriter" (which includes stenography, it seems) that the feminine members of the profession now know (or ought to know) what their masculine colleagues yearn to have them become; and while to reach the ideal set for them will require almost superhuman effort, no doubt many a gentle reader will be seized with the magnificent ambition to scale the heights, and develop into the paragon so fondly and eloquently pictured. On discussing the subject with a representative stenographer, she said:—"Well, I suppose the answers in THE STENOGRAPHER were all very impractical, and in any event is not the typewriter a creature of circumstance or environment?" We hastened to say that the keynote of the replies was common sense, but the latter part of her observation is worthy of some consideration, for are we all not more or less creatures of imitation, reflecting to a great degree the strongest conditions affect-

ing us? While women are supposed to have, and undoubtedly have, a good influence upon an office, can they rise to the ideal prescribed for them in the midst of conditions which exist in the average business office to-day? A lady will be one under all circumstances, but that does not mean that she will be a saint, or that she will observe the manners of the drawing room throughout the hours of the typical office day. Some one has gallantly termed her a "recording angel," and when one stops to consider how, in the main, she so patiently bears the trying situations arising in even the best regulated office, surely no one will wish to deprive her of the title! We shall have something to say about the "Ideal Dictater" later on; but just now will content ourselves with quoting the following from "Woman's Industries" as it bears a close relation to the subject considered in the foregoing:

"Stenography and typewriting have taken a great number of young and inexperienced women, just out of school or business college, into offices in which no other women are employed—often into buildings or localities in which there are few other women; thus cutting them off from the companionship of their own sex, and rendering them dependent upon the courtesy of men, as in no other employment. That the pretty typewriter has been the theme of the comic paper is not surprising but, fortunately, she has come to be recognized as entitled to more respectful treatment. She has faced the question of woman's changed relation to the business world as the most pronounced theoretical woman's rights women have not done, and the discussion of woman's proper part in practical affairs must largely turn on the business and social effects of her entrance into offices previously occupied by men alone."

* * *

Notes from the Field.

ON June 13th, at a meeting of the Woman's Section of the Cleveland Centennial, Mrs. S. Louise Patteson, one of that city's court stenographers, and the recognized head of her profession in Cleveland, read a crisp, carefully written paper on "Cleveland Women in Stenography." She estimated that there are about 5000 stenographers in Cleveland, three-fourths of whom are women.

FROM a paper prepared by Miss Lucille Andrews for the meeting of the Federated Clubs at Louisville, recently, we cull a few significant items:

"The stenographer who cannot command more than $5.00 a week (except in the case of beginners) is likely to be careless and slovenly in her work, poor in spelling, worse in grammar, and—invariable rule—untidy in personal appearance. Indeed, one can generally tell at a glance whether the typewriting will be neat. If the stenographer's collar discloses a distressing strip of flesh between itself and the neck of the gown, if the normal position of the skirt band seems to be an inch or two from the end of the bodice, that stenographer will calmly hand in work, presumably inaccurate, certainly smeared with finger marks, and dirty from frequent and unskilful erasing. Such a one is insulted by a request that the work be done over. These are the stenographers who write t-h-o-u on one line and g-h-t on the next, f-a-t-h-e-r on one line, planting the apostrophe in isolated loneliness in the next, when it is intended to use the possessive of father."

The *Journal of Women's Work* gives the following good advice: "Physicians are always wanting stenographers, and when they get them it is generally found that they are lacking in one particular—they do not understand technical medical terms. This being the case, would it not be worth while for some stenographers to make a specialty of such words and phrases as are most in use among physicians? This does not mean undertaking the whole vocabulary of the profession, which would be almost equivalent to learning a new language; but the mastering of a few thousand words (many of which everyone ought to know) would add greatly to the market value of a stenographer, in the eyes of medical men; and it would be easy to get the advice of someone in the profession as to the best way to go about acquiring such knowledge."

From "Phonetic Journal," July 4, '96.

We recommend every stenographer to read the interesting department of "Law Reporting" contained each month in THE STENOGRAPHER (Philadelphia), so ably conducted by H. W. Thorne.

THE STENOGRAPHER

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Proposed Typewriter Improvement.

AN ARTICLE has been going the rounds to the effect that someone was about to introduce a typewriter which would accelerate speed very greatly by means of a device to print whole words and combinations of frequently recurring letters with one stroke of the key, a special arrangement being provided to regulate the spacing.

The trouble with all these devices is that they increase the task of the operator, by making the work of operating the machine so much more complicated. It is the theorists on typewriter matters who propose such devices—not the practical men, because the latter have learned by experience that such devices do not really increase the speed or convenience of the machine to the operator. Such ideas are akin to the automatic carriage return movements which have been so freely proposed. The hand of the operator can do nothing while the carriage is traveling back to the starting point, and, so far, at least, no simpler and easier way of returning the carriage to the beginning of the line than by the hand of the operator has been discovered. Inventors are working along the line of operating typewriters by electricity, but practical ones only do so to secure the transmission of intelligence some considerable distance. There is nothing to be gained in calling in the aid of electricity to operate the ordinary typewriter. It vastly complicates, without giving corresponding advantages.

* * *

Why Not Write Correct English?

THE editor of a certain shorthand magazine says he has "upwards of 500 typewriters of *every known* make in stock."

We venture to say that he has not 500 of any *one make*. As there are at least ten well known makes on the market, 500 of every known make would amount to upwards of 5000 in all. What he means, we suppose, is that he has upwards of 500 typewriters, *representing* every known make. Certainly, this editor needs a department for the criticism of English in the pages o his magazine.

* * *

Why not Teach Shorthand to Your Friends?

DO YOU know that one of the best ways to improve yourself in shorthand is to teach it to others? You can easily manage to secure a couple of shorthand students who will meet at your room, or who would meet you at the room of one of their number, one or two evenings each week, for the purpose of mastering the art of shorthand writing. Try it and see what it will do for you.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

AMONGST the many schools and colleges now adopting the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand, may be mentioned Paine's Business College, one of the oldest and best known institutions in New York City, which makes the announcement in its new prospectus.

* * *

A RECENT issue of *The Sunday Call* (San Francisco) contains the following:

"The publishers of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand, always notably to the fore in increasing their already large library of phonographic works, have just published a new edition of their 'Teacher.' As in the case of many other things British, American students of the art of brief writing were loth to take hold of the new importation, preferring to expand their energies upon some system which promised a fabulous rate of speed at the end of one week or one fortnight's study. The experience of older shorthand writers, however, has demonstrated that all such mushroom systems were valueless and totally incapable of producing even fair results. Some three years ago Clarence Pitman, a nephew of the venerable Sir Isaac, was sent out to New York to establish a branch of the London and Bath establishments. To-day the Isaac Pitman system is the only one recognized by the public schools of New York and in other large cities.

"The present edition of the 'Phonographic Teacher' brings the number published of this one work up to the enormous figure of 2,000,000 copies. It is claimed by the publishers, who are supported by statistics, that this figure has never been approached. The fact that such a large edition of an elementary work can be distributed is eloquent testimony of the value of the Isaac Pitman system to all desirous of economizing time spent with the pen.

"Another little work sent out by the Isaac Pitman people is an 'Abridged Shorthand Dictionary.' As its name implies this is an edition in miniature of their larger dictionary. Of this suffice it to say that it is a gem typographically and is a specimen of the bookbinder's art. It is bound in blue leather, with gilt lettering, and is to be obtained at all bookstores. Price, eighty-five cents.

"The Teacher mentioned previously costs twenty cents, and can be heartily recommended to those wishing to peruse a fascinating study which has withstood the attacks of more than half a century of time and which will prove both useful and remunerative to the student."

* * *

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

It would be an imperfect record of your career if one omitted reference to your services in the cause of sanitation. Will you tell me a little about your work in this direction?

In 1866 I commenced a crusade against the London hospitals, and pointed out that the sanitary state of many of them was unsatisfactory in the extreme. St. Bartholomew's Hospital was then in a discreditable condition, its out-patients' department overcrowded, and the assistant physicians overworked. Nurses slept in the wards, or in places unfit for human beings. The condition of other hospitals was hardly better in any degree. At Charing Cross Hospital I got a special committee appointed to inquire into the general internal condition of the hospital.

Then as to your interest in the blind?

The educational training of the blind and deaf mute I have most earnestly advocated in the *Press* for half-a-century. With regard to the munificent bequest (£3000,000) of the late Mr. Gardner, I protested against the proposed erection of a grand building as an asylum for the blind. I urged that, as a rule, such buildings utterly failed in fulfilling the objects for which they were established. Thus it came about that the whole of the fund has been devoted to the better purpose of affording help to the more deserving among the aged, and assisting in the education of the young and converting them into useful members of society. The Milton Society, for assisting the adult blind in their technical education at home and in "reading," was chiefly owing to my efforts, and has been, I am thankful to say, a complete success. I very strongly advocated the boarding-out of pauper children—pointed out the dangers to health and morals of aggregating them in large asylums.

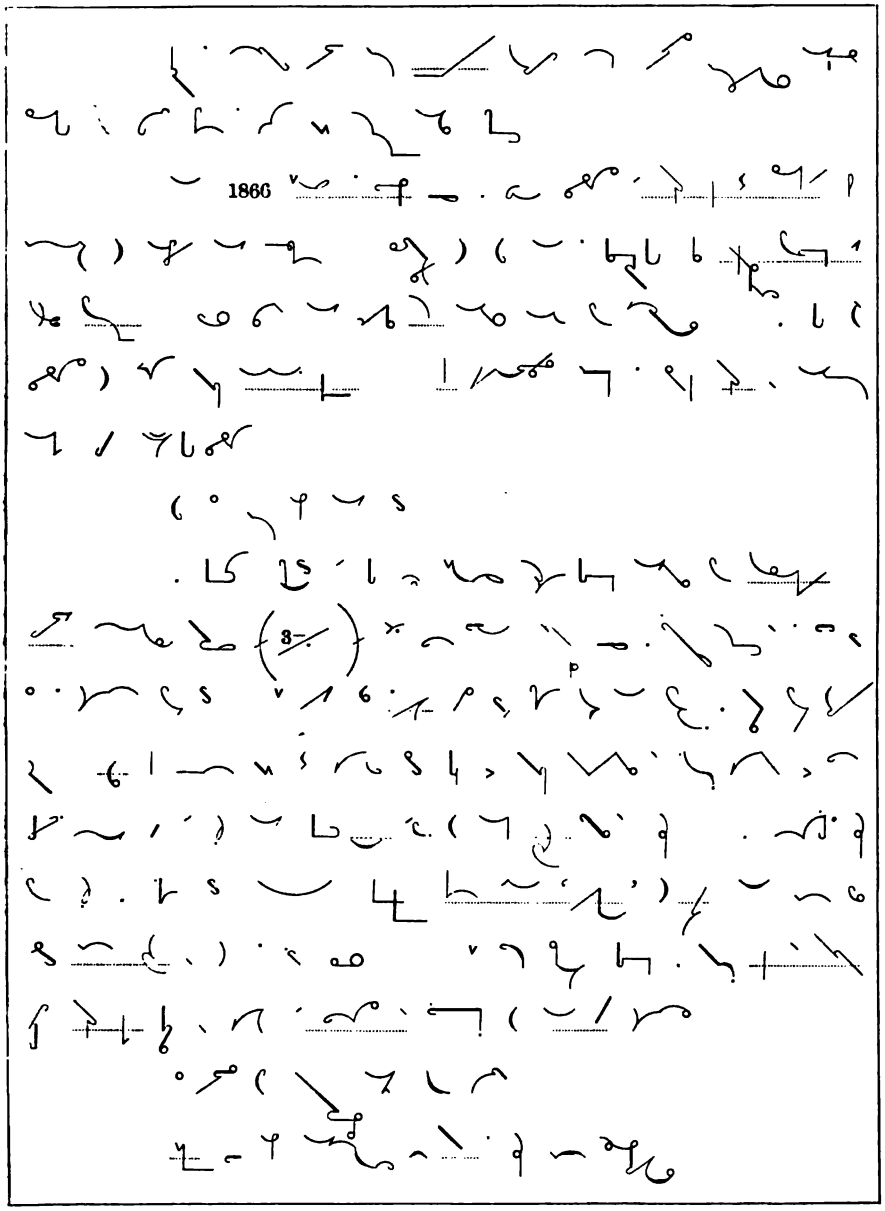
As regards other public questions in which you have labored?

I took great interest in the movement made by a society to improve artisans' dwellings.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

DEAR SIR: What man who reads the daily press is not appalled at the daily recurring fires in different parts of the country, involving as they do fearful loss of property, and too often human lives. It is to those interested from necessity in this subject that we wish to present the merits of our "Perfect Hand Fire Extinguisher." Five years have demonstrated its genuine merit. Be kind enough to scan the names of a few of those using them as found on the back of this sheet, whom you are at liberty to address. In fact, we wish you to satisfy yourself thoroughly that it is all we claim for it. If you knew the comfortable sense of security and actual protection afforded by these simple and efficient instruments as expressed by our customers, particularly in suburban residences and those without the protection of fire departments, you would at once furnish your building with a supply of them. They are put up in cases containing one dozen and one-half dozen. We should be pleased to give you further information on this subject, or will ship any orders you may give us for your own buildings, we paying express charges. Awaiting your response, we remain,

Respectfully,

* * *

Reporting Style.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, June 22, 1896.

"HON. JOHN C. SHEEHAN:

"DEAR SIR—I regret that I am unable to accept the courteous invitation I have received, to attend the celebration by the Tammany Society, of the 120th anniversary of American Independence.

"The situation that confronts the country and the Democratic party at this time invests with unusual impressiveness this commemoration of our beginning as a nation. When, as appropriate to the occasion, our stupendous advancement is recalled, the fact should not be overlooked that our progress has not been by chance, but is the result of a wise observance of the monetary laws that control national health and vigor; and while we contemplate with pride the commanding place we occupy among the nations of the earth, we should not forget that this has been gained only through a jealous preservation of financial soundness and a careful maintenance of unsuspected public credit.

"*The high and firm financial ground which we have thus far been able to hold should not be abandoned in the pursuit of a policy never attempted without national injury and whose bright promise of individual benefit has never been fulfilled.*

"*If there is anything in present conditions that impeaches experience and indicates that we can safely change our present high financial standard for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, this should be made plainly apparent before such a radical departure finds a place in party creed.*

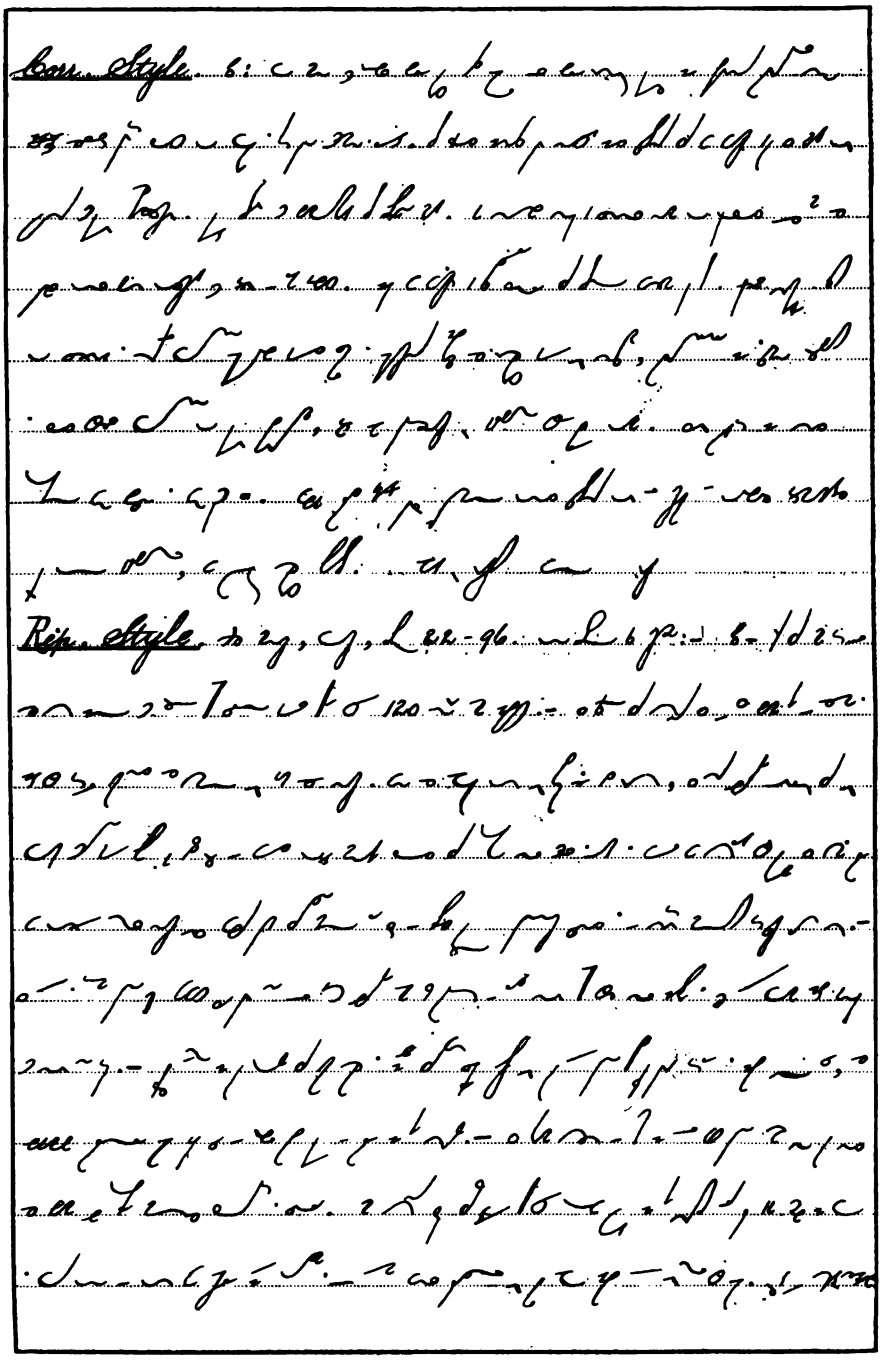
"The tremendous consequences of a mistake in dealing with the financial question now pressed upon us as Democrats, should constantly make us thoughtful and solicitous. I am confident, therefore, that the voice of the Tammany Society, always potent in party council, will not fail to be heard in warning and protest on an occasion which especially inspires patriotism and at a time when the felicitations of our people appropriate to Independence Day are mingled with apprehension.

"Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

NOTE.—The pamphlet "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular "A Practical Lesson in G. R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be happy to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, who wishes to form an idea of the system.

Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand.



Benn Pitman Department.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. MUELLER.

Secretary of The Bartlett Commercial College, Cincinnati, and Teacher of Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Penmanship; also Director of the Commercial Department of the Mountain Chautauqua, Mt. Lake Park, Md., August 5-25, 1896.

Final Examinations.

Before a pupil is graduated from either the Shorthand or Commercial Department of the Bartlett College, he is required to pass a rigid examination. The examination in the Shorthand Department consists of four tests, viz., speed in shorthand, speed in typewriting, accuracy of shorthand, and accuracy of typewriting. The minimum grade on any of these tests must not fall below eighty per cent. while the final average grade must be not less than eighty-five per cent. to entitle the pupil to graduate. All who pass this examination are given a letter of recommendation by the president of the college. All who have so far passed this examination and have been graduated as above stated, have been very successful in securing situations, and giving entire satisfaction to their employers.

D. D. MUELLER.

* * *

Key to Benn Pitman Shorthand in July "Stenographer."

THE BEST ADVICE.

I am more and more convinced, the longer I live, that the very best advice that was ever given from friend to friend is contained in these four words, "Mind your own business." The following of it would save many a heartache. Its observance would insure against every sort of wrangling. When we mind our own business we are sure of success in what we undertake, and may count upon a glorious immunity of failure. When the husbandman harvests a crop by hanging over the fence and watching his neighbor hoe weeds, it will be time for you and me to achieve renown in any undertaking in which we do not exclusively need to mind our own business. If I had a family of young folks to give advice to, my early, late and constant admonition would be always and everywhere, to "mind your own business." Thus should they woo harmony and peace, and live to enjoy something like completeness of life.—*A Wise Man.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst. at hand and contents noted. We are glad to inform you that the shipment of goods has arrived and is entirely satisfactory. Enclosed please find check to balance account.

Yours truly.

* * *

Mind and Magnetism.

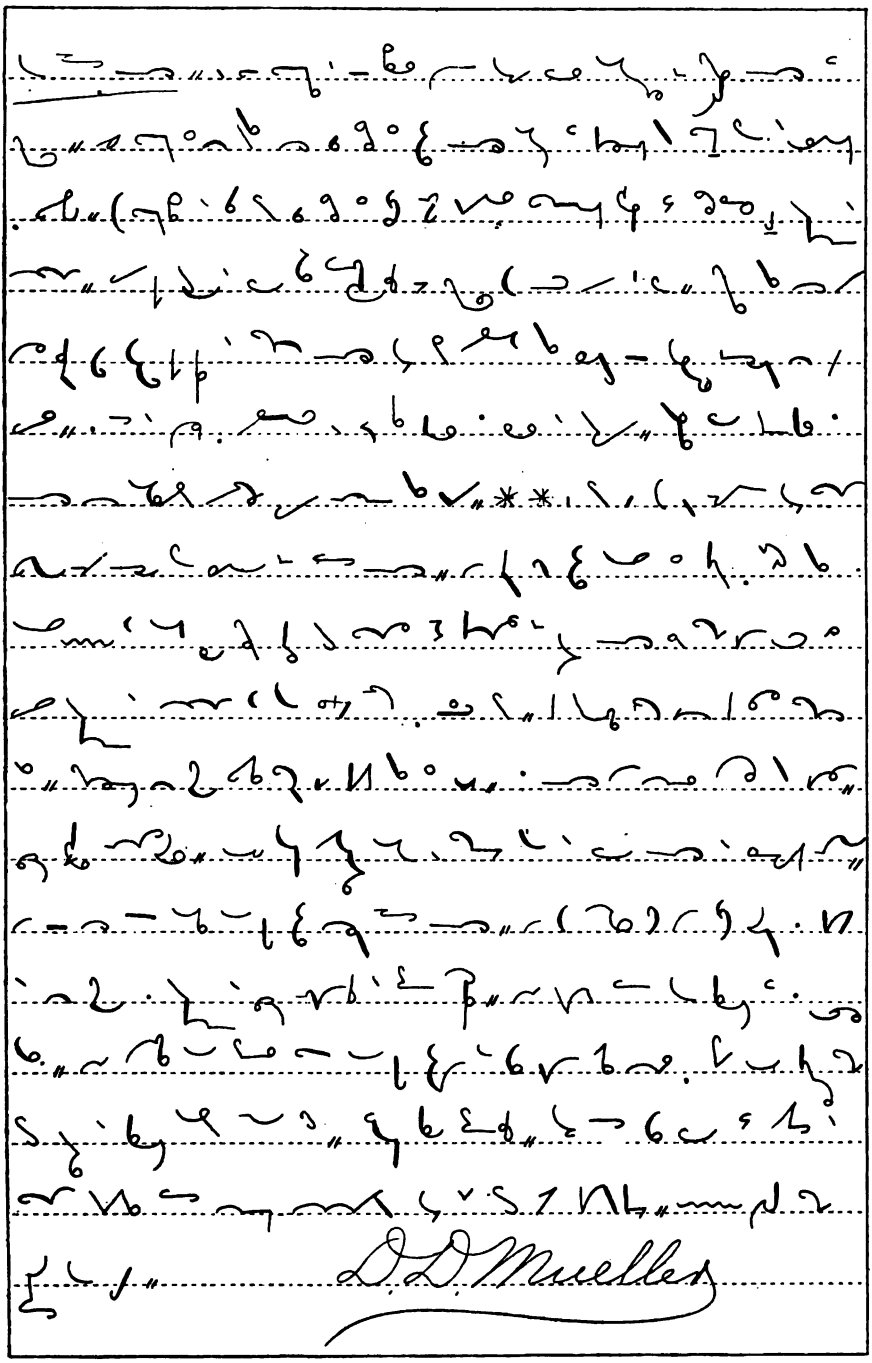
Your body consists of tissue cells, so many in number that you could not count them in ten thousand years. Each cell is an organized life, having a complete existence, and capable of supporting itself alone. It can eat, digest, and multiply. It has intelligence, as can be easily proved. It has *energy!*

Your body is a collection of energies, but in the form of a mass, as uncontrolled for magnetic purposes as a bale of fluffy cotton. The possibilities are there, but no more. Let us see if you can turn them into lines, into concentration, into a dangerous force. You can well understand the power of union; but what may be the power of a concentrated union of energies, each great in itself and capable of a multi-million force, as the world has often seen, is a problem that can be solved only by experiment.

We must commence with the mind, for it represents will. Some wills are lax, others are firm; but, among the strongest very few are able to weave their energies into a concentrated line. Thus the obstinate man is full of will power, but it is generalized, as in the mule; and obstinacy is unmagnetic. Assuming that you have no will, that power must be first cultivated.

This must be done solely by the imagination, for the force of this agency is able to overcome matter. We do not refer to that nothingness which people scoff when they say: "It is only imagination"; but to the power of the mind to summon an ideal to its assistance. This is the secret of genius in poet, author, orator, actor, and warrior; for even the General wins his victories in his mind before the plans of battle are made. —*Shaftesbury Magazine of Oratory.*

Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1896, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MY FRIENDS: I know how vain a thing it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world, where life and death are equal kings, all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of earth the patriarchs and babes sleep side by side.

Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that death is not a good. We do not know whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch. Every cradle asks us "Whence?" and every coffin "Whither?" No man, standing where the horizon of a human life has touched a grave, has any right to prophesy a future filled with pain and tears. It may be that death gives all there is of worth to life. If those we press and strain against our hearts could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. May be this common fate treads from out the paths between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate, and I had rather live and love where death is king, than have eternal life where love is not. Another life is naught, unless we know and love again the ones who love us here. They who stand with breaking hearts around this little grave need have no fear. The larger and the nobler faith in all that is and is to be, tells us that death, even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life—the needs and duties of each hour—their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to them a place of rest and peace—almost a joy. There is for them this consolation: The dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will surely be as good as ours. We have no fear. We are children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: Help for the living—hope for the dead.—*Robert G. Ingersoll.*

MISS ANNA CHILDS, stenographer for Mr. Garrett Hobart, of Patterson, N. J., will take a much needed vacation at the seashore.

H. L. PATTERSON has accepted the principalship of the McDole College, of St. Louis, Mo., which will hereafter be known as the Standard Commercial College.

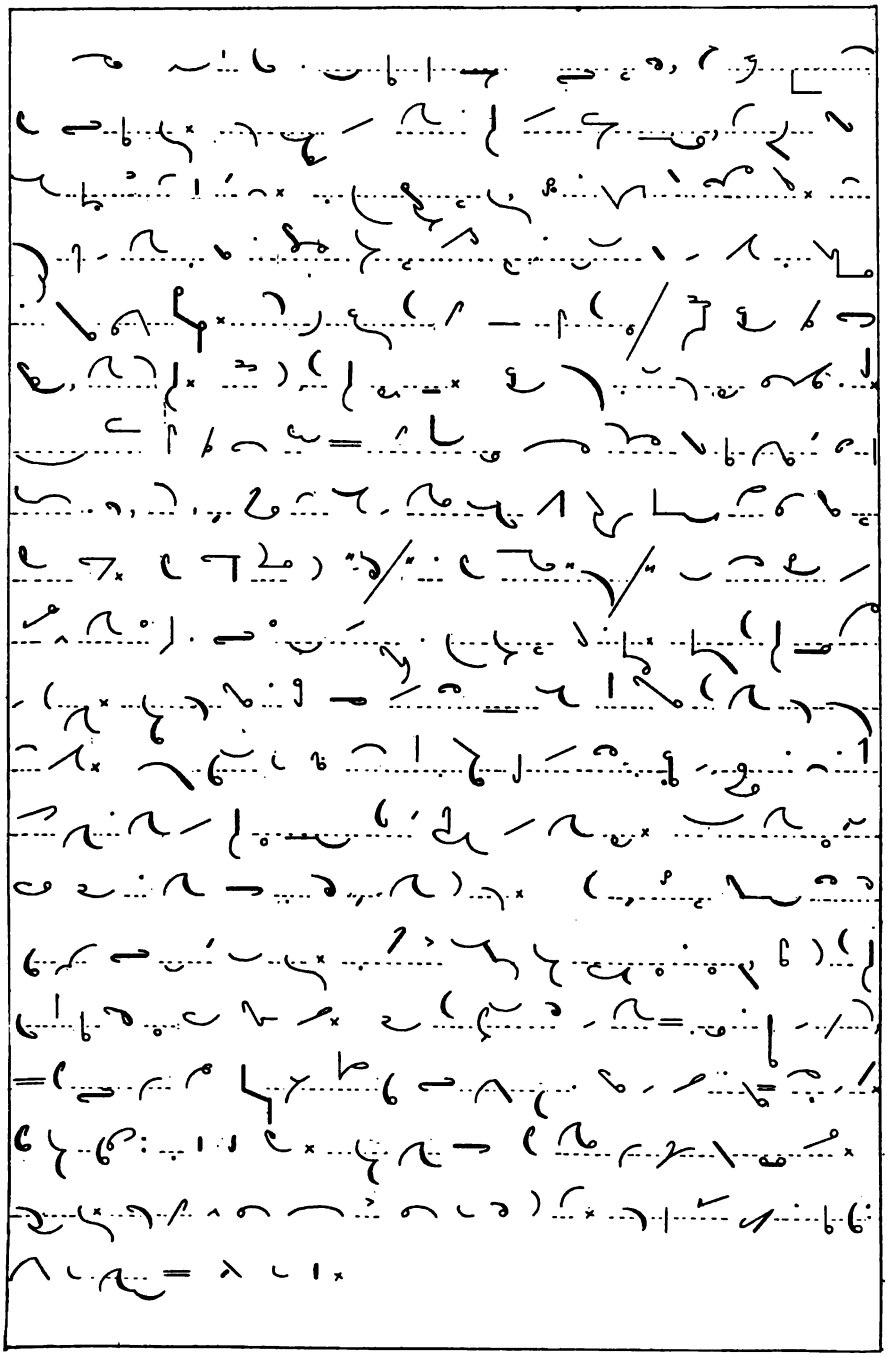
J. M. WILSON, is among the youngest, and in all probability, himself the youngest holder of Pitman's Speed Certificate at 120 words a minute. Master Wilson, says *The Phonetic Journal*, whose age is 11½, obtained Pitman's Elementary Certificate, in March, 1892; Theory Certificate, in July, 1892; Speed Certificate for 60 words, in February, 1894; for 80 words, in March, 1895; and for 120 words, in May, 1896. This is a remarkably successful record for one so young, and indicates not only unusual ability, but careful training in the Isaac Pitman system.

MISS JOSEPHINE STRONG. niece of ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, has been appointed stenographer in the office of the counsel to the corporation of New York city, at a salary of $750 per year.

PROF. G. F. HART has resigned his charge of the stenographic department of Massey's Business College, of Jacksonville, Fla., to go to Birmingham, Ala. He has been succeeded by Prof. W. C. Stephens, of Lincoln, Neb.

THE trustees of the Washington Business High School, Washington, D. C., have adopted Andrews' Graded Sentence Book and Andrews' Phonographic Copy Book as supplementary text books for the study of Graham's phonography in the Washington High School.

Munson Shorthand.



The Ideal Lady Typewriter Prize.

AFTER a great deal of hard work, the committee have decided that the prize for the best essay on the Ideal Lady Typewriter, belongs to Mr. Wm. E. Tribit, of Chester, Pa., which appeared on page 174, of the June STENOGRAPHER. There were very many other most excellent contributions, and we believe that our object in offering this prize has been fully accomplished, in that it has developed much clear expression of careful and conscientious thinking, which will lead to valuable improvement along the line of ideal typewriter work.

* * *

AS WE hope to take a vacation sometime this month, the September STENOGRAPHER will probably be received a few days late.

* * *

WILL not each subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER make a special effort to send me one new subscriber? I shall take pleasure in acknowledging such by a personal shorthand letter.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM MCDEVITT, author of "American Fonostenografy," and connected with the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., was, on July first, admitted to practice at the Washington Bar. We congratulate friend McDevitt, and trust he may soon find opportunities to demonstrate his ability as a practitioner of law, as he has already done as a master of shorthand.

* * *

IT has never been the practice of the New York State Stenographers' Association to announce for publication the programme of exercises at its annual convention, but we are informed by Secretary Hill that, judging from the present indications, there will be more than the ordinary number of excellent essays, while an attendence considerably above the average is also confidently looked for.

MISS MARION B. RISTEEN has taken a good position in the law office of Messrs. Roper, Gray & Loring, in Boston, Mass. Miss Risteen, whose photograph appeared in the March, 1894, STENOGRAPHER seems to think that she owes her present position, in a measure, to the influence of THE STENOGRAPHER in preparing the way.

We are glad to have been the means of doing anything to advance the interests of so thoroughly competent and grateful a person as Miss Risteen.

* * *

A SUBSCRIBER from California criticises the work of our compositors in that there are very many errors in the magazine. We have to plead guilty to much of this criticism but to some of it the compositor pleads "not guilty." For instance, on page 32 of the July number, first column, thirteenth line from the bottom, what the critic calls the "crowning atrocity," in that the word *know* is spelled "*no*," a reference to the copy, which was prepared on the typewriter, shows that the compositor followed copy, and his excuse was that this department always had what he called "funny spelling." We are inclined to forgive the compositor this time, and to ask our readers hereafter, if they notice similar errors, to attribute it to the "funny spelling."

Wanted Position.

By Miss J. N. Butler, to teach the Isaac Pitman shorthand. Address Arlington, Vt.

Patents.

THE following patents have been taken out on typewriting machines, since June 9th, 1896: A. W. Street, Chicago, Ills.; Thos. Oliver, Woodstock, Ills.; Charles E. Allen, Washington, D. C.; S. J. & E. S. Shimer, Milton, Pa.; W. Horrocks, Herkimer, N.Y.

Any information respecting the above patents, can be had by addressing Joseph Leicester Atkins, Washington, Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., by whom this list is furnished.

The Stenographer

'IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME X. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1896. NUMBER 3.

William Loeb, Jr.

BY KENDRICK C. HILL.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR., whose right and honor it is to be regarded as one of the ablest and most gifted all-around shorthand reporters of the younger generation, by virtue of his wide and varied experience and extended professional career as legislative, convention, committee and court reporter, was born of German parentage, at Albany, N. Y., October 9, 1866, being the eldest of seven children.

* * *

Thrown, at least partially, upon his own resources at the early age of twelve years, he was obliged to lay down the role of school-boy and take up that of wage-earner.



WILLIAM LOEB, JR.

He earned and saved some money and, after two years, returned and completed his course at the public school, graduating with high honors, after which he spent two years at the Albany High School. He then took up stenography, *to which he devoted his whole time and* attention. After holding several amanuensis positions he began general reporting and worked his way up to the Capitol.

* * *

In 1888, when but twenty-one years of age, Mr. Loeb was elected official stenographer of the New York State Assembly. This marked the real beginning of his reportorial career, since which time he has rendered professional services necessarily of the highest order and responsibility at the Capitol.

* * *

Mr. Loeb served as private secretary to Senator J. Sloat Fassett, while President *pro. tem.* of the Senate, and, during the Senator's canvass for Governor, in 1891, accompanied him on his tour of the State, reporting all the speeches of the trip.

During the session of 1894 he was Speaker Malby's stenographer.

He had the contract for furnishing a stenographic report of the proceedings of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894, to the newspapers designated by the Compiler of the convention. After being published six weeks the convention dispensed with the printing of the debates in the newspapers, and Mr. Loeb thereupon became one of the assistant stenographers of the convention, serving until adjournment.

Mr. Loeb has reported a large number of the legislative investigating committees.

In January of this year he was commissioned by Governor Morton to take the statement of John McGough, a convict confined in Danemora prison. McGough confessed that he and not Bat Shea killed Robert Ross in Troy. It was a last desperate attempt to save Shea. So well was his mission performed that McGough was exposed as a fraud, and the Governor personally complimented Mr. Loeb.

During the session of 1895 he was Lieutenant-Governor Saxton's stenographer.

Mr. Loeb is at present the grand jury and district attorney's stenographer of Albany county, besides doing a general reporting business. He makes a specialty of convention work.

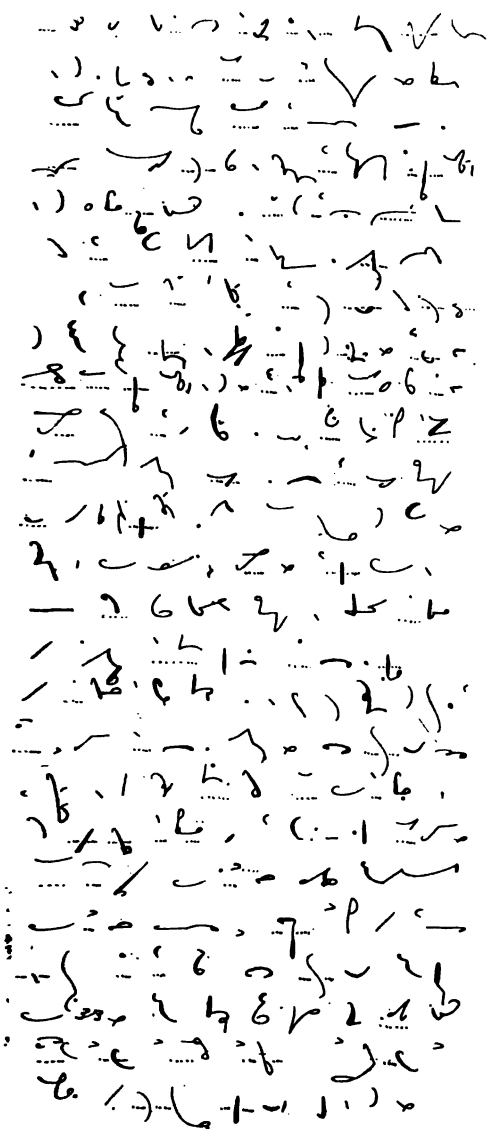
He is a valuable active member of the New York State Stenographers' Association, and in 1892-3 was its secretary-treasurer. Mr. Loeb has a large acquaintanceship of public men throughout the State. He is unmarried and resides at 249 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

—

Key to Fac-Simile Notes of Wm. Loeb, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT: "*Gentlemen*—Before the motion of adjournment is put, it may be proper for me to say a few words to you in the nature of a farewell. It is now nearly five months since we came together and mutually interchanged our oaths to perform with fidelity the duties entrusted to us as delegates to this convention, and I think we may look back upon that long period of patriotic and arduous labor, and without any pride or boasting, with our hands upon our hearts, say that we have faithfully attempted to discharge the duties so assumed. We found great, responsible, difficult duties entrusted to us. We were to decide, in the first place, the great question whether we should devise a new Constitution for the State of New York, or merely repair, enlarge and improve that ancient structure under which its people had prospered and lived in happiness so long. There could be but one answer to that question. We had only to go over this venerable structure to discover the defects which the ravages of time had made, the improvements and additions which the progress of civilization demanded, and to apply our wisdom, so far as we might, to the work of improvement and repair. More than four hundred amendments were proposed to it from the teeming brains, not only of delegates, but from large numbers of citizens who thought they could aid in the work. In my judgment one of the greatest services we have rendered, one of the greatest claims to the gratitude of the State which we can put forth is, that of those more than four hundred, we have adopted only thirty-three. We have demonstrated that this at least was a conservative convention, mindful of the value of the experience of the past, of the precious value of the institutions which our fathers had handed down to us."—*Extract from the closing speech of Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president, New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. Reported by William Loeb, Jr.*

Fac-Simile Notes of Wm. Loeb, Jr.



The Benefit of the Doubt.

(Supplementary to recent articles on "The Ideal Lady Typewriter.")

Now that the returns are all in, the prize awarded, and, by inference, the standard set up, it may be in order to speak briefly in extenuation of the misdoings of certain of those who may now and then fall short of it.

There was Miss Worthin, for instance, whom we saw yesterday at her machine with her apron pocket torn half way down, in open contravention of the rules about neatness of attire that we find on p. 84, p. 146 (3 entries), and p. 173. Now, that rent came from catching the apron on a nail in the wardrobe as the wearer was about to hang it up before going out to lunch. She came back early, shortening her nooning by ten minutes for the express purpose of mending it; but just as she took the spool in hand, our Mr. Speedwell Spurr stepped up, and this was what he said: "Messrs. Strang & Leavitt, Philadelphia, Penn. Dear Sirs: We are in receipt of your favor of 30th inst. —no, March 30th—and have your suggestion under consideration. . . . . Awaiting your early reply, we are Yours very truly, Enclose one of those new willow-rocker circulars. Now, that must go on the two o'clock mail." And from that point on, dictation over-lapped transcript until late in the afternoon, and the typewriter hardly had a chance to sharpen a pencil, much less to do any mending.

And there was Miss Albrecht, who went to the office one day last week arrayed in a summer silk of delicate hues and adorned with not a few of those frills and furbelows that should never (p. 117) be worn at the desk— in consequence of which the office boy put a two-cent stamp on a Leipsic letter. But Miss Albrecht had been invited to a graphophone party in the evening; would you have had her appear there in black serge trimed with flat black braid? You may suggest that she should go home after work and dress for the little festivity; but you should take into consideration that she was by no means sure of being able to leave the office with a margin of time that would admit of doing that, in fact, the indications to be gathered from the trend of the forenoon's dictation all pointed to the requirement of at least an hour of overtime. Yet she must (p. 174) make her own pleasures and engagements subservient to her employer's interests, and not (p. 147) be disagreeable if asked to stay after office hours. Seeing that she did so stay to round out the day, and did it cheerfully, I think she should be excused for once for the peccadillo of overdressing.

Then, again, as to that transcript made by Miss Happersett in which she spelled *circuit* c-u-r-c-u-i-t, and put a semi-colon after the salutation of the letter, and ran a line of hyphens through *positively* instead of underscoring the word—it cannot be denied that the work was decidedly faulty, in view of the requirements as to the accuracy set up on pp. 84, 85, and so on. But Miss Happersett made that transcript while the agent of the Braidwood Mills was pacing the floor just back of her chair and looking at his watch every two minutes, and the junior partner was standing at her elbow ready to take the sheets from her fingers as they left the machine, give the ribbon copy to the agent, tuck the carbon into an envelope that he held ready for it, and send it by special messenger to be mailed at the station. To what per cent of allowance for mistakes was she fairly entitled? E. G. FOWLER.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.[1]

MOTIONS.

I SHALL continue this month the consideration of "Motions Peculiar to Civil Cases[2]," the last instalment of which appeared in the July number.

* * *

A MOTION is often made by the defendant's counsel, before even the case has been opened[3] to the jury by the attorney for the plaintiff, which, if granted, has the effect of materially changing the course of procedure on the trial.

I refer to the

MOTION THAT THE COURT RULE AND HOLD[4] THAT DEFENDANT HAS THE AFFIRMATIVE OF THE ISSUE.

This is a very important motion, especially as the decision of the Court thereon determines whether plaintiff or defendant shall have the closing address[5] to the jury, on the final submission of the cause.

The principal characteristics of this motion should be borne in mind, viz: (1) the person by whom it is made, and (2) the the time, or stage of the trial when made. Remember then, that it is always made by the defendant's attorney and that it is almost always made (in a jury case) after the jury has been empaneled and before the case has been opened by the plaintiff's attorney. It may be, and sometimes is, made after the opening—that is, after the opening speech or statement.

This motion may arise in any action, but usually is met in those wherein the defendant's answer admits all the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint but sets up an affirmative defense. A familiar instance of its occurrence is upon the trial of actions brought upon promissory notes,[6] wherein the de-

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1. Begun in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

2. See page 137 of the May number of THE STENOGRAPHER.

3. "Opened."—The first statement to the jury of the facts proposed by either side to be proved. It differs from the "summing up" (see note 5, below) in that it is a statement of facts proposed to be proved, while the "summing up" is the argument based on the testimony.

4 "Rule and hold."—This phrase occurs frequently during trials, and especially in motions and other applications to the Court. The student should become familiar with the proper phonographic outli es for these words in the system of shorthand used.

5. "Closing address."—Generally spoken of as "summing up." It is the argument of counsel to the jury, made upon the testimony in the case In New York State, and in most of the other States, the defendant's attorney first "sums up the case" to the jury, the plaintiff's attorney following—having the closing address. It is self-evident that he who has the "last say" (an expression used by legal practitioners) has an advantage.

6. "Promissory Notes."—It would seem to be superfluous to give a definition of the term "promissory note," as almost everybody is familiar with the nature of such an instrument. Yet it should be remembered by older and experienced readers that many young people are gnorant of the meaning of multitudes of terms and expressions commonly used in business circles, and that the sooner these young men and women commence to familiarize themselves with those terms, the better. That is a part of the mission of THE STENOGRAPHER, and the "older heads" are therefore asked to be patient with the younger ones.

A promissory note (sometimes called a "note of hand") is a written promise, signed by a person or persons, called the maker or makers, to pay to another person or persons, known as the payee or payees, or to his or her order, or to the bearer—that is, holder—of the note, a certain sum of money (it must be money; payment to be made in merchandise or articles of personal property or money even out of a particular fun would destroy its character of promissory note) at a specified time, usually a certain number of days or months after its date. It may be made payable with or without interest. If with interest it draws interest from its date; if without, then from its maturity—that is, from the time it becomes due, It is not necessary that it should be payable at a particular place, although it is customary to make it payable at a bank. Neither is it essential to its validity that it should express that it was given for "val e received," although that clause is usually inserted. Following is the usual form of a promissory note:

"$100.00. ROTTERDAM, N. Y.,
September 1st, 1896.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay to John Doe or order, one hundred dollars, at the Mohawk Bank, value received, with interest.

RICHARD ROE."

fendant admits all the claims of the plaintiff, except that of non-payment of the note, and alleges that the note has been paid. In such an action the plaintiff would allege in his complaint[7] that the defendant "for value received, made, executed and delivered[8] to the plaintiff his certain promissory note in writing, of which the following is a copy." A copy of the note would here be set out[9]. The complaint would then allege[10] when the note became due and payable, and that it was unpaid, or if paid in part, how much, and would, of course, demand judgment against the defendant for the amount due on the note, beside costs of the action. To this the defendant would answer[11] admitting the making, execution and delivery[12] of the note by him, and that it became due before the commencement of the action, but alleging that it had been paid. The effect of this state of the pleadings[13] would be to raise the sole issue of payment. In other words, this question for the jury: Has the note in suit been paid by the defendant?

It is an elementary principle of law that, upon him who affirms the existence of a fact the law casts the burden of establishing it. Acting upon that basic principle the courts have held that payment is an affirmative defence to an action, and that he who alleges it must prove it. In plain English, if a man claims to have made payment, the burden rests upon him of proving it and not upon the party seeking payment to show non-payment, in the first instance. Therefore, it follows, that, in the supposed case, the defendant having admitted in his answer the making, execution and delivery of the note to the plaintiff, the only duty resting upon the latter is to produce the note in open court, put it in evidence and rest his case. It is then for the defendant to prove that he has paid the note.

As before stated, this motion now being considered may be made in any kind of an action. It should not be understood as being confined to actions on promissory notes.

Having examined the nature of this motion, let us see how it comes up practically, in court, illustrating it by the action on a promissory note already described.

The case having been "reached[14]" in its order on the calendar, and the respective attorneys having announced themselves as "ready" in response to the calling of the case by the Court, the judge directs the clerk of the court to call a jury. This having been done, and the jurors having been examined by the lawyers in the case, and twelve[15] jurors satisfactory to the parties having been found, they are empaneled as the jury to try the case. Thereupon[16] the defendant's counsel[17] addresses the court:

"If the Court please: The defendant claims the affirmative of the issue in this case, and requests the court to hold and rule that, upon the pleadings, the defendant has the affirmative of the issue the case."

Assuming that the plaintiff's counsel does not understand that under the circumstances of the case the affirmative is with the defendant, or that he thinks he can convince the court that defendant should not have the affirmative, he replies to the defendant's request in this language:

"May it please the Court: I do not understand that the defendant is entitled to the affirmative of the issue in this case. While the answer admits all the allegations of the complaint except that of payment, yet it sets up the defence of payment. Now, before the plaintiff can recover in this case he must show, not only that the note in suit was made, executed and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff, but that he has failed to pay the same. Payment of the note, as I

7. "Complaint."—[See note 2, first column and note 3, second column, page 34, of February STENOGRAPHER, and also note 6, page 168, of June STENOGRAPHER.]

8. "Made, executed and delivered."—This combination occurs, perhaps, often in legal papers than any similar number of words.

9. "Set out."—[See note 15, page 3, July STENOGRAPHER.]

10. "Allege."—[See note 4, page 104, April STENOGRAPHER.

11. "[See note 5, page 5, July STENOGRAPHER.]

12. "Execution and delivery."—[See note 13, p. 5, July STENOGRAPHER, except that in latter part of note read, "in *escrow*," for "in *es crow*," a typographical error.]

13. "Pleadings."—[See note 2, firs column, page 34 of February STENOGRAPHER, and note 3, page 136 of May STENOGRAPHER.]

14. "Reached."—This is a very common word in legal circles in conversation, in proceedings before courts, and in papers relative to causes on the calendar of a court.

15. "Twelve."—It is not unusual for lawyers to consent to try civil causes with less than twelve jurors.

16. "Thereupon."—[See note 18, page 6, July STENOGRAPHER. See also an article in last month's STENOGRAPHER in this department, illustrating the use of legal terms and phrases].

17. "Counsel."—[See note 9, page 5, July STENOGRAPHER].

have already stated, is not admitted, but expressly denied and thereby is cast upon the plaintiff the burden of showing nonpayment of the note in suit. I therefore respectfully insist that the affirmative of the issue in this case is with the plaintiff and not with the defendant, the same as in any other case, in which a proposition claimed by the defendant and controverted by the defendant, must be affirmatively established by the plaintiff."

These remarks would probably call forth from the defendant's attorney an answer in language somewhat like the following:

"May it pleasé the Court: I am surprised that my friend upon the other side[18] should stand before this learned court and seriously urge upon its consideration the proposition contended for by him. Why, it is one of the most fundamental principles of practice that payment is an affirmative defence the establishment of which devolves upon the party claiming it. If that be true, and it cannot be successfully denied, then the defendant in this case is certainly entitled to open and close the case. If I thought there could be any possible doubt in the mind of this court of the correctness of my contention, I could produce abundant authority to sustain it. As I said before, I am surprised that my opponent should raise objection to my request."

The Court, it may be assumed, would not listen long to such a discussion, and might be expected to cut it short in about this manner:

"Gentlemen, I do not think it profitable to permit further discussion of the question now before the court. It has long been well settled[19] that payment is an affirmative defence, the burden of establishing it resting upon the party who alleges it. In this case all the allegations of the complaint are admitted by the answer except that of nonpayment, and the defendant has pleaded payment, thereby raising that issue, and that being the sole issue before the court,[20] and the burden of proving payment being upon the defendant, he has the affirmative of it, and therefore has the affirmative in this case which carries with it the right to open and close the case. I therefore grant the defendant's motion and hold and rule that he has the affirmative of the issue in this case and is entitled to open and close the case to the jury. The plaintiff may have an exception to the ruling."

The defendant would then proceed to open the case to the jury and introduce his testimony tending to establish the fact of payment of the note by the defendant. At the close of defendant's testimony, defendant would rest, and the plaintiff would have the right to put in[21] testimony to disprove the fact of payment—in other words, to give testimony showing that the note had not been paid. At the close of all the testimony, the plaintiff would first sum up the case of the jury and the defendant would then have the right for which he contended at the beginning of the trial, viz: to the closing address to the jury.

It would not be necessary in making up the record in the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings outlined above, to insert *verbatim* everything that occurred. The following would be sufficient:

"A jury having been duly empaneled, and before any other proceedings had been had, the defendant's counsel requested the court to hold and rule that, upon the pleadings in the case, the affirmative of the issue is with the defendant."

"To this the plaintiff objected, insisting that although the answer admits all the allegations of the complaint except that of nonpayment of the note; yet, inasmuch as the answer sets up payment of the note, the burden of proving nonpayment was upon the plaintiff, and that, therefore, the affirmative of the issue was with the plaintiff."

"To this defendant replied, insisting that as payment was an affirmative defense, and the defendant having alleged it, the burden was upon him of proving it, and that this carried with it the right to open and close the case."

"The court ruled and held that the affimative of the issue in this case was with

18. "Friend upon the other side."—This is no fancied expression, but one that the law stenographer often hears. "My learned friend" also frequently occurs.

19. "Well settled."—A very familiar phrase, meaning that the law applicable to a given state of facts has long been declared and definitely decided.

20. "Before the court."—[See note 10, page 5, July STENOGRAPHER.]

21. "Put in."—These words as also the words, "introduce," and give are used in reference to testimony as "put in testimony," "introduce testimony" or "give testimony."

the defendant and that defendant had the right to open and close the case to the jury, and granted the plaintiff an exception to the ruling."

(To be continued.)

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Notes.

STENOGRAPHER P. Brandon, who formerly resided and taught shorthand by mail at Paducah, Ky., is now a resident of Murray, Ky.

EDWARD NEWBERGER, who, for many years, had been attached to the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, N. J., in the capacity of stenographer and interpreter, committed suicide at that place, on July 27, by shooting himself while in a row boat, in the Kill von Kull. He was sixty-five years old and had resided in that city upward of thirty years, being known to almost every resident of that place. He was recognized among stenographers as a good law reporter.

WITH the opening of this month begins the regular routine court work, of most official stenographers. While some courts continue in session during July and August, the majority of them either adjourn or run as "light" as possible.

STENOGRAPHER Patrick J. Sweeney, of 23 Washington Place, New York City, will please accept my thanks for copy of recent issue of *The Phonographic Journal*, published at Port Jervis, N. Y., which contains an interesting article from his pen.

MISS GERTRUDE B. SPAULDING, 308 Mooney-Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., a Graham stenographer, is studying law and doing law reporting. She is a reader of THE STENOGRAPHER.

MR. DAVID C. PINKERTON, formerly stenographer in the law office of Thompson, Harshaw & Thompson, Oshkosh, Wis., has been appointed official stenographer to U. S. Pinney, associate justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It is a pleasure to note Mr. Pinkerton's advancement in his profession.

THERE is a trouble in the Eighth Judicial District of New York State between the Erie County officials and the Supreme Court official stenographers. County Auditor John W. Neff, claims that "extra work" should be paid by the State Comptroller, while the stenographers insist that they have heretofore been paid by the county treasurer, pursuant to an understanding among the judges, and that even if they drew their compensation for "extra work" from the State Comptroller it would be charged back upon the county. The official stenographers of that judicial district receive a salary of $2000 per year and six cents per folio transcript fees. It does not clearly appear what is meant by "extra work," nor upon what statutory, or other authority, the stenographers base the right to receive fees for "extra work" from either State or county.

MR. C. MORTIMER BROUGH, of Bowling Green, Ky., is a gentleman of diversified talent, which he exerts in many widely different fields of activity. He is a stenographer and notary public, having an office with Sims Covington, of that city, beside being a printer, engraver and publisher, and the promoter of a proposed stenographic magazine on unique and original lines.

H. W. THORNE.

THE beginning of this school year should see every Pitmanic pupil using Andrews' Phonographic Copy Book; and Andrews' Graded Sentence Book should be in the hands of every Graham student. These books make the crooked paths straight, render the study interesting, and save both teacher and pupil time.

A VERY amusing incident occurred at the law office of Sims & Covington, last evening. Everybody who knows stenographer Brough, will not be surprised at the following:

A spoony couple entered the office of the above firm and the stenographer was hastily engaged in transcribing notes of a divorce suit, when he was accosted by an elderly gentleman who informed him that his "darter and this here man were heah to be jined together," and wanted to know if he could tie the knot. Seizing the opportunity the stenographer drew on his long-tailed coat, had the couple to join hands, and solemnized thus:

"You swear that your statements in this case are the truth to the best of your knowledge and belief." Whereupon the couple fell upon each other and wept for joy, an end to which the stenographer put by telling them that the ceremony would be continued over at the court house.—*Morning Advocate.*



Talks on Teaching—No. 2.

READING MATTER.

FOR years after learning it, shorthand was nothing more to me than an evening pastime; I pored over it incessantly, made, as I believe, some valuable and much-needed improvements, mechanical and mental, but with no serious thought of publishing a text book. I had all along believed, as did all loyal phonographers, in the virtue and necessity of "reading matter," devoured it voraciously — "ate shorthand" — and would have ridiculed the thought that anyone could succeed in reading his own reporting notes without much of this preliminary preparation. Not until I happened to be engaged in teaching a member of my family did I fully realize the fallacy of the old-time practice and the enormous waste of energy thereby involved. My conviction came about in this way: Deprived (through my alterations) of the use of the regulation reading matter, while I felt that I could teach my pupil to *write*, there was naturally some doubt as to the *reading* outcome. That point was soon settled, however. I would dictate to the young man by the hour, largely from congressional debates; and on making a test after a good rate of speed had been developed, I found that he could read back faster than I had supposed shorthand could be read by anyone, and it seemed to make little difference whether the notes were held right side up or upside down; but, lest I should seem to presume on the credulity of younger readers, I will make haste to add that this is not so great a feat as at first sight it appears, or as it would be in the case of longhand. From that day forward the experience has been uniform that all good pupils do read their reporting notes readily, and usually from the first effort, *if that event has been properly timed*. Formerly it was customary with me to dictate a vast amount of general matter before asking a pupil to read; but, since the simpler letter-books have come into fashion, reading can be done at a much earlier stage, and in truth it has become, to all satisfactory pupils, a ridiculously easy matter. Should a pupil on a first trial fail to read with freedom, it would usually merely show that the test had been prematurely made. Of course some will naturally read better than others, and I need hardly say that no one can fluently read what he does not fully comprehend. If a pupil hesitates at a word he is advised to pass it instantly and return to it later; the longer he looks at the individual word the more trouble he will have with it. I here recall with pleasure how readily my pupils, trained almost wholly on general matter, could adapt themselves to amanuenses' work, whereas it is a matter of common observation that pupils of equal ability who have never got beyond the business-letter stage usually make a sad botch of a plain lecture, or "editorial." The point is important in that it shows that pupils who contemplate taking an advanced course need not be over-anxious about much letter-writing practice.

Now, then, what is the import of this fact of pupils reading their reporting notes at sight. It will not do to pass hastily over the subject for I have yet to find the teacher who gives evidence that he fully comprehends it. Thus, while Mr. I. T. Wright, in his excellent article in the July number, seems to agree with me as to the uselessness of having pupils read (for reading's sake) *engraved* shorthand he has no such scruple in the case of *written* shorthand, for he insists on his pupils reading *everything they write*. This practice, in my opinion, is not a whit more rational than reading engraved matter; indeed, of the two evils the last is the least,

as it would be of *some* benefit in the formation of style. Reading either one or the other certainly does no good; for, as we have seen, the pupil reads *just as well without it*; it simply wastes his time, the time that should be devoted to extended *writing* practice, a practice that carries along with it as a corollary the ability to read.

Mr. Barker, too (in the same number), has also found the advantage of making his pupils read "all that they write, backwards, forwards, etc.," and intimates that experienced teachers everywhere agree with him on this point. The misfortune is that neither he nor they have as yet taken pains to realize the much greater advantage of *not* having pupils do these things. Moreover, past experience is not to be trusted where a new idea is to be worked out. The most experienced carriage driver, on seeing, for the first time, a man mount a bicycle, would no doubt confidently expect an immediate catastrophe, but, all the same, the "bike" goes on its way rejoicing.

HOW MUCH READING?

The new idea favors the economical rule that the pupil should read just so much as he is compelled to read in transcribing, *and no more*. To-day I took note of the work of a young lady, a most satisfactory pupil, whom we will call Miss S. I find that in the past three days she has written, in regular course, from dictation, 4130 words, 1400 of which she transcribed on the machine; that is to say, *writing* (at this stage) is to *reading* and transcribing as three to one. But, as the young lady intends to take an advanced course, and thus become a stenographer in fact as well as in name, the ratio will rapidly change until at length the amount *read* will be the merest fraction of what is *written*, or may even be wiped out altogether, as will be explained later. I must add that the ratio will steadily change even in letter-writing but not to the same extent.

I have just put Miss S. through the W. "Shorter Catechism," which contains only two simple questions, but these have the faculty of eliciting very significant answers: "Did I ever ask you to read any shorthand except what had to be read in the course of transcribing?" "No, sir." "Have I ever asked you to re-write in shorthand even a single business letter or exercise." "No, sir," and the answers would be the same from *nearly all* of the bright pupils I have taught. Exceptions would be found in the case of good pupils afflicted with poor memories, and with those who had not the capacity to learn anything aright.

Teachers, I think, must now admit that here we have a new and distinct method, for the above is in direct conflict with their past experience and upsets all deductions from it. And is not the conclusion irresistible that had reporters of the past and present been spared the time-consuming practices now proved to be needless, they would have reached their goal in two-thirds to one-half of the time it actually took them?

JOHN WATSON,
Charles and Fayette Sts., Balto., Md.

[To be continued.]

P. S. Criticisms by Mr. H. L. Andrews and others are much appreciated, will be duly noted, and all points covered in the course of my articles on teaching. J. W.

Typewriting in the Public Schools.

In its editorial columns of the issue of August 7, 1896, the Boston *Herald* says, among other comments under the head of "Typewriting as a Business":

* * * "The question of the service which these typewriters can render is constantly receiving attention from the public schools, and, aside from the help which this kind of training gives to young persons who have to earn their own living, it is of great importance that they should receive training in the use of the typewriter and in shorthand in the public schools. If we were to mention the schools where the typewriter is in use, we should have to name nearly every important city and town in the country. It is an open question in a growing number of the public schools whether instruction in shorthand and in the typewriter should not be placed on the same footing with the instruction in English and other studies that are at once practical and wide-reaching in their range. The testimony of many educators is that 'as a teacher of English composition, the typewriter stands to-day without a peer.' One of the great things about it is that it exposes defects in writing so that they are readily corrected. It is an object lesson

without an equal, in every school where it is placed, and it has gone everywhere, where civilization is known."

There is no fault to be found with the generous enthusiasm of the whole editorial, of which this extract is a part; but it is the least bit extravagant when it states that the public schools of nearly every important city and town in the country have typewriters and typewriter instruction. My impression is that outside of New England and the largest cities, the typewriter will not be generally found in the public schools. I am sorry for this, and to me it is most surprising that educators remain so obtuse, while it is left for newspapers to sound the cry for this medium of reform.

But, hurrah! that the newspaper is taking it up, for the movement sure to come will now rush on apace. Every public school in the land certainly *ought* to teach typewriting, and have one or more machines to assist to a better perception of our language—just as much as that the old flag should float over it, to inculate lessons of patriotism.

Our scholars want it; for many times the education of the school is not practical enough, and a majority of the students go no further. For example. The schools of a large eastern city, that I have positive knowledge concerning, promote twice a year, and the class going into the High school this September numbers about 180 pupils. Only *three* of these have elected to take the classical course, which is an astonishingly small proportion. A majority of the rest bid for the commercial course, and this to me is an indication that they want to become fit for the practical affairs of life. May we hope that the High school of this large city has a commercial curriculum that will so fit its pupils to become business men and women. One thing is certain—there is no typewriting in its commercial course, and it is a sad omission. The High school, especially, should have an effective business course, if it pretends to have any; for the finishing of High school studies marks the end of many a boy and girl's education, and the next step is out into the world of work. In particular every High school in America ought to teach typewriting, and teach it according to the most approved method.

BATES TORREY.

RIDLEY FARK, PA.,
August 8th, 1896.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.,
Editor THE STENOGRAPHER,
38 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: Noting Miss Morrison's remarks upon my article on "Word-signs and Phrases," which appeared in the July issue of THE STENOGRAPHER, I would say that perhaps the most important consideration to be weighed in the matter of memorizing word-signs is, first of all, the quality of the mind and the power of the will of the individual. The result of every teacher's experience shows that there is a strong line of demarcation which distinguishes the earnest and painstaking pupil who possesses retentive capacity from the careless pupil whose methods are not only lax, but whose interest in his study is not even auto-inspiring. Each of these two classes of students may make an equal amount of progress in assimilating the rules and principles of phonography, but perhaps the same mental stamina is not observed in both when the process of memorizing word-signs is begun. It takes real pluck, individual application and indefatigable effort to learn word-signs and to intelligently and thoroughly remember them, but, above all, a well-directed and forcible will power is absolutely essential to its ultimate accomplishment.

As to the *modus operandi*, the first suggested in my article may be elucidated by taking, for instance, a simple sentence like the following, "We expect to arrive at your house by to-morrow," and placing below each word its shorthand word-sign. The student should then be directed to re-write these word-signs in sequence, naming aloud the word which each represents and noticing particularly the structure of each word-sign itself. After a reasonable number of signs have thus been committed to memory, the pupil should be allowed to compose sentences from the word-signs already acquired (according to suggestion No. 2) and then translate such sentences in writing, in every case submitting all work to the teacher for inspection. In epitomizing the third method suggested in my article of introducing unfamiliar word-signs in exercises to be given to the students, well-known quotations like,

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary," etc., should first be choosen and placed on the board, then more difficult and foreign matter should be given. The simple fact of the student's familiarity with the character of such an exercise will greatly enable him to remember the word-signs which may occur therein. It may be remarked that no better word-sign dictation or blackboard exercise could be suggested than that contained in the national Constitution, not only on account of the definite impression thus made on the mind but also because of the great number of common words, represented by word-signs, which are contained therein.

It is important that the student should be made to appreciate the value of word-signs, why they are used instead of phonographic outlines—where practicable—and their practical adaptation to fast reporting. The teacher can easily demonstrate, for instance, the utility of a shorthand character instead of the full outline, in the following instances, by writing them side by side (provided that teacher is a radical believer in word-signs, which he should be):

S-circle under the line for *exhaust-ed-tion*, instead of the full outline.
K, S circle under the line for *explain-ed-nation*, instead of the full outline.
Oblique tick written upwards, one-third the length of up-R, under the line, to represent *arrange-ed-ment*, instead of the full outline.
NG on the line for *language*, instead of the full outline.
J through the line for *large*, instead of the full outline, etc., etc.

The pupil will most readily notice that he will be able to write the word-signs much faster than the full outlines. Speed and accuracy have a real commercial value.

To become a successful student is paramount to becoming a successful practitioner, and every pupil might as well be told in the beginning that the study of shorthand is much easier than the practice thereof, in order that the chaff may be separated from the wheat—for there is very little wheat that can be gleaned from the corps of stenographic amanuenses who are working with a "diploma" at their back, but who cannot write shorthand. Now, as a matter of fact, the best diploma is the hardest kind of work in perfecting the hand and the mind in the deft pen-strokes and the technical matter required in shorthand practice. Stenographic writing is beautifully artistic and symmetrical in every well-devised outline—features that should please the eye—and every stenographer should perfect himself in the swift writing of this art, with a view of attaining not less than 175 words per minute. But this cannot be effected without a knowledge of word-signs.

FRANCIS E. WESSELS,
Principal, Chester Evening School of Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy, etc., etc.

The Stenographer's Education.

The thoroughly successful stenographer of to-day is an educated man. It is not meant by this that he is a great scholar, well versed in Latin, Greek, and philosophy, although accomplishments in these lines would be valuable, but that he is a wide-awake person well up with the times, with a large amount of practical knowledge at his command. To be sure, this knowledge is not stenography, but it is knowledge which goes a long way towards making him worthy of his hire. The stenographer cannot know too much, and his information should be as wide and varied as the business of his employer, or the scope of his reporting field. The reporter must have the system of shorthand he writes well mastered, and besides, know something of everything. To him a little learning, instead of being a dangerous thing, is a decided advantage. When taking or transcribing notes of comparatively unfamiliar matter, the little learning may save him from the failure that might result if the matter were entirely new.

Presupposing a good common school education, this practical working knowledge can best be acquired in two ways: (1) By observing the lives of successful men; and (2) by reading good literature.

(1) We can learn a good deal by observation, example and precept. Stenographers are generally employed by successful business and professional men, and hence have abundant opportunity for studying the secret of their rise in the world. The object lesson thus set may be made a valuable one if heeded. The stenographer who pays strict

(Continued on page 80.)

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Accuracy.

THE qualifications of a good, all-around stenographer are many; and it occurs to us that it will be advantageous to consider from month to month the cardinal points which such a one must possess, in order to deserve the name.

To us the first in importance is that which is found at the head of this column—ACCURACY. In this word are bound up many possibilities; it forms the groundwork of all success, irrespective of what one's occupation may be; without it as a sure foundation, the whole superstructure must fall. The dictater may not be accurate in all of his utterances, but it is the duty of his stenographer so to have her mind fixed upon what she is doing as to correct the irregularities in his dictation—unless something be involved beyond her ken. This leads to what has already been often emphasized in this journal—she should not simply write mechanically from dictation a given number of words, and, as machine-like, transcribe her notes as so many expressions grouped together; she ought to bring to her work the very best of which she is capable, and seize every opportunity to increase her usefulness to her employer, studying his interests and identifying herself with them. As someone has well said: "So work for him who employs you as, in effect, to make his business yours; then will the daily round be relieved of its monotony, and your tasks become a real pleasure." Further, he will be a most peculiar employer, and one undeserving of such an assistant, who will not appreciate these services—and, that, in a substantial manner; if he does not, some other business man will—we have never known it to fail.

Not only should one, in order to be accurate, have more than a nodding acquaintance with the details of her office and the business in general, but be comparatively well read. We recall an instance of a girl holding a very good, remunerative position, who boasted that she rarely opened a book, and knew nothing of what was in the papers—nor cared; there could be but one result; one day her lamentable, but unconscious, display of ignorance in writing from dictation a letter on a well-known theme caused the good nature of her employer to snap—and she was minus a position, with no one to censure but herself.

Now, we do not mean that we stenographers should pry into every secret of the office, become a book-worm, or read the newspapers, politics, and all! Let us be moderate in all things, and at least keep in touch with what is transpiring around us, by the aid of the daily papers, magazines and books, for no one will dispute the statement that the more well informed a stenographer is, in the office and out, the more valuable will she be to her employer, and, returning to the starting point, the more accurate. So many of us, when

COMMENCING OUR SHORTHAND CAREER,

write as if we were jotting down Sanscrit—and then when we come to transcribe, how can we possibly bring order out of chaos? The anxiety is confined to "getting it down quickly," rather than accurately; it is too humiliating, of course, to inquire about a doubtful passage—we will trust to memory; but, memory is a fickle creature, and will prove treacherous! It is better and wiser to ask politely at the end of a dictation (not in the middle of it) about the uncertain point, than to waste time and temper, and spoil the letter after all. If we do not understand a proposition during its dictation, we may be sure, if we know the least thing about the subject, that the person addressed will not grasp it either; and no reasonable business man will object to a question about

enlightenment, or be too sensitive to be interrogated safely—if he be, well, of that anon.

When we think of it, much of the business of an office depends upon the accuracy of the letters written, for correspondence forms the nerve and sinew of almost all trade; and the communications emanating from a business house are the best possible index of the character of that house; is it any wonder then, that those establishments which appreciate this require their letters to be models of accuracy, neatness and form?

Once upon a time—and not so very long, either—it would have been almost sacrilege to attempt to disprove the statement that "Women can never be accurate enough to be valuable in business." This was the standard about which so many business men rallied, and with such before our mental vision, the following items, which appeared some time ago in the newpapers, seem rather inconsistent, if not queer and surprising:

"A stenographer employed in the office of a prominent real estate firm in St. Paul, besides being correct in all her work, has such accurate knowledge of the realty of the city that she is often consulted in preference to her employers. One of the firm said that if she were a man, he would be the office boy himself, relatively, so great is her business ability."

"Miss Jessie Little, one of the court stenographers of Pottsville, Pa., is not only a rapid shorthand writer, but a most exact machine worker; in the Cox-Scheppe case, for instance, the trial of which lasted over three months, and made an immense volume of typewritten matter, Judge Pershing said there was not a single error."

Through experience, that great and best teacher, the ban has been somewhat lifted, but the stigma has not been entirely removed, as one will yet find deluded representatives of the *genus homo* who verily believe and claim that accuracy and feminity are antipodes—or strangers. If we stenographers have not any other mission or ambition, there should be sufficient in the endeavor to prove that correctness is compatible with women; we, in our particular occupation, have more opportunities to demonstrate it than have those in others—hence, our obligation or responsibility. We can have no better reputation in business than that which includes accuracy; and if a busy man of affairs can entrust to us the important issues bound up in his mail, and rest undisturbed in the thought that with us the work will be as accurately done as if he did it himself—if not more so—it is indeed a rare compliment, and we shall thus have earned laurels which we should jealously guard.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

Miss Carrie May Carroll has the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from the law department of the State University of Missouri. Miss Carroll's degree at the University entitles her to practice in the courts of the State if she so desire; she, however, has especially fitted herself for the position of chief stenographer in a law office. Before graduating at the University in law, she had had six years' practical experience in a law office; she is an expert stenographer, and talks German quite fluently.

The Iowa State Stenographers' Association decided at its recent annual meeting to admit women to full membership; and we confidently predict that it will be a better Association in consequence.

Three years ago there was added to the Girl's Normal School of Philadelphia, a business or commercial course, to equip young women whose tastes and abilities led them to wish to enter the business office or the counting room. The first class graduated in June, and as a recognition of their skill in stenography, several of the graduates reported the proceedings of the commencement. Being so thoroughly equipped in every way, we learn that these particular graduates experienced no trouble in promptly securing lucrative positions; and we feel assured that they will prove useful members of the profession.

TELL IT OUT.

If you have learned something in your work that has helped you, why not use this, your, department for the purpose of informing others, and thus assisting them—upon the principle of "doing unto others as you would have them do unto you?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

We regret that up to the time of going to press, no correspondence had reached us; if you are hesitating or waiting for someone else—do so no longer—but set a good example by taking the initiative.

IDA E. TURNER.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON,

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

The "Normal Instructor" (Dansville, N. Y.), says of the recently published "Abridged Shorthand Dictionary." It is a dictionary giving in alphabetical order all the words of the English language most commonly used and after each word the shorthand sign that is used for it. It gives a total of over 20,000 words and would seem to be indispensable to the student of shorthand, especially if he has adopted the justly famous "Isaac Pitman System."

* * *

The "Bardsley Chronicle" in an able review of Mr. De Bear's work "High Speed in Shorthand" observes, "We have read this little brochure with unqualified pleasure. Mr. De Bear, whom we have seen write at a speed of over 220 words a minute, is *facile princeps* in the art of rapid note-taking. The "Phonographic World" (N. Y.), in calling attention to this valuable little work remarks: "High Speed in Shorthand: How to Attain It," just issued from the press of Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, is all in beautifully engraved shorthand, that is well worth reading. The work is from the pen of the shorthand speed champion of England, Mr. Benard De Bear, principal of Pitman's Metropolitan School." "High Speed" has been adopted as a dictation book, by the N. Y. Business College and other large schools.

* * *

Has the legibility of any system of shorthand ever been so severely tested as Phonography? We think not. To transcribe, remarks "Pitman's Shorthand Weekly," the notes of a phonographer with whose style of shorthand we are accustomed, becomes, by dint of daily practice, a task which does not present any insurmountable difficulties. But a court reporter of Minneapolis has just completed a piece of transcription which is remarkable. The ordinary court phonographer was taken ill and died during the legal vacation, leaving a mass of notes not transcribed. As the deceased stenographer's mind was somewhat affected at the time he took the notes, they presented considerable difficulties to would-be transcribers. Several shorthand writers took the work in hand, but failed, at last, however, another court stenographer successfully accomplished the task, and it was thus possible to proceed to the Supreme Court with the appeal, which otherwise could not have been done.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

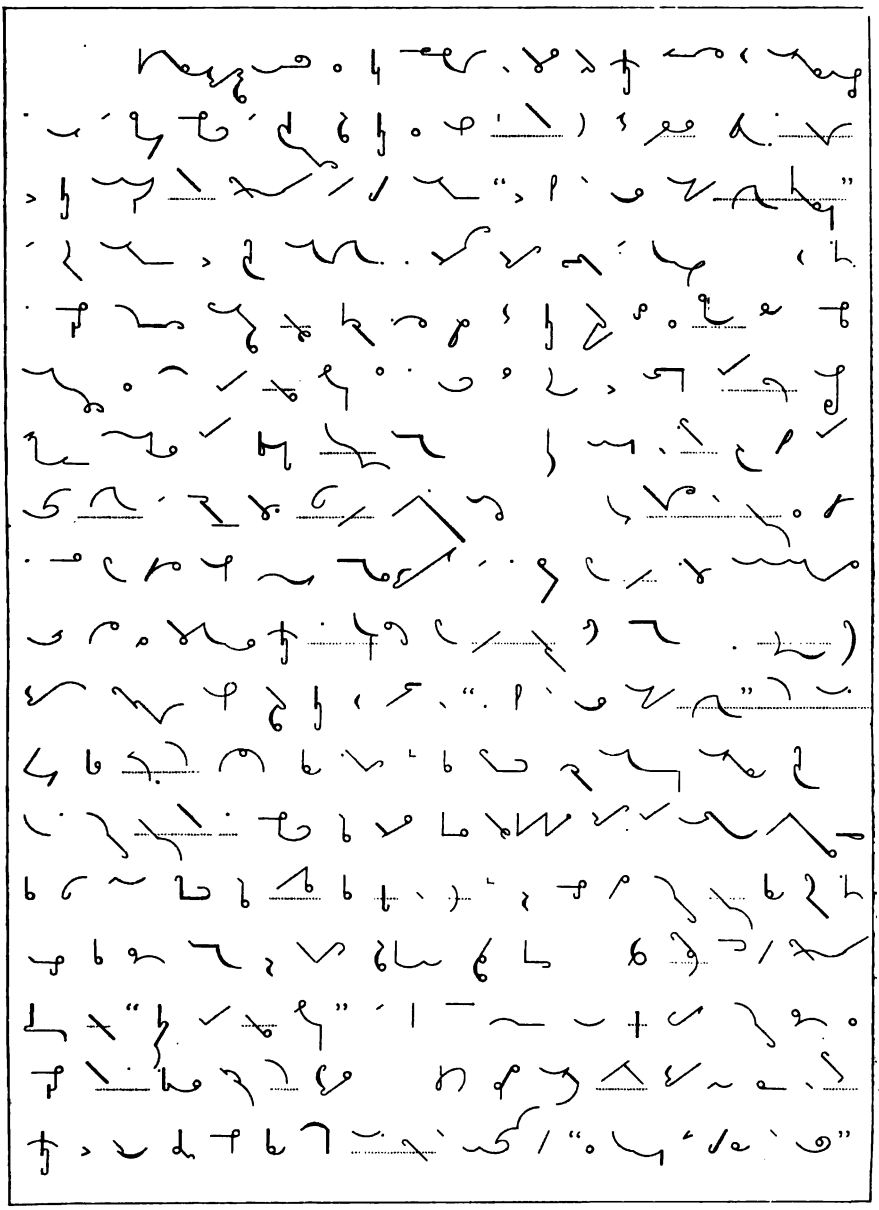
It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that, in the present instance, a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by us, and that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela. Without attempting an extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of Government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine a vital concern for our people and their Government. Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If an European Power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring Republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European Power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of Government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations."

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.

From President Cleveland's Message to the United States Congress, Dec. 1895.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Selections from Emerson's Essay on Self-Reliance.

Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance, it is infirmity of will.

In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts: they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty.

A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the luster of the firmament of bards and sages.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace.

The nonchalance of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say aught to conciliate one, is the healthy attitude of human nature.

Prayer is the contemplation of the facts of life from the highest point of view. It is the soliloquy of a beholding and jubiliant soul. It is the Spirit of God pronouncing His works good.

Society is a wave. The the wave moves onward, but the water of which it is composed, does not. The same particle does not rise from the valley to the ridge. Its unity is only phenomenal. The persons who make up a nation to-day, next year die, and their experience with them.

It is easy to see that a greater self-reliance, a new respect for the divinity in man, must work a revolution in all the offices and relations of men; in their religion; in their education; in their pursuits; their modes of living; their association; in their property; in their speculative views.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given him to till.

If our young men miscarry in their first enterprises, they lose all heart. If the young merchant fails, men say he is *ruined*. If the finest genius studies at one of our colleges, and is not installed in an office within one year afterward in the cities or suburbs of Boston or New York, it seems to his friends and to himself that he is right in being disheartened and in complaining the rest of his life. A sturdy lad from New Hampshire or Vermont, who in turn tries all the professions, who *teams it, farms it, peddles it*, keeps a school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to Congress, buys a township, and so forth, in successive years, and always, like a cat, falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dolls. He walks abreast with his days, and feels no shame in not "studying a profession," for he does not postpone his life, but lives already. He has not one chance, but a hundred chances.

* * *

A Useful Suggestion.

The fact that I meet many experienced stenographers who do not know of the following very useful device is my apology for offering it in these columns. In making a correction in a carbon copy it is not necessary to print with the ribbon and thus make a letter or word which will not be uniform in appearance with the balance of the page. Simply tear off a piece of the carbon paper about two inches wide and four inches long. Fold over about one-half inch of each edge. This little slip of carbon paper will now fit snugly over the ribbon and you can give a carbon imprint on the page. Of course it is less trouble to make a ribbon printed correction, but the operator who is not willing to go to a little trouble, in order to do neater work, is not worthy of the profession.

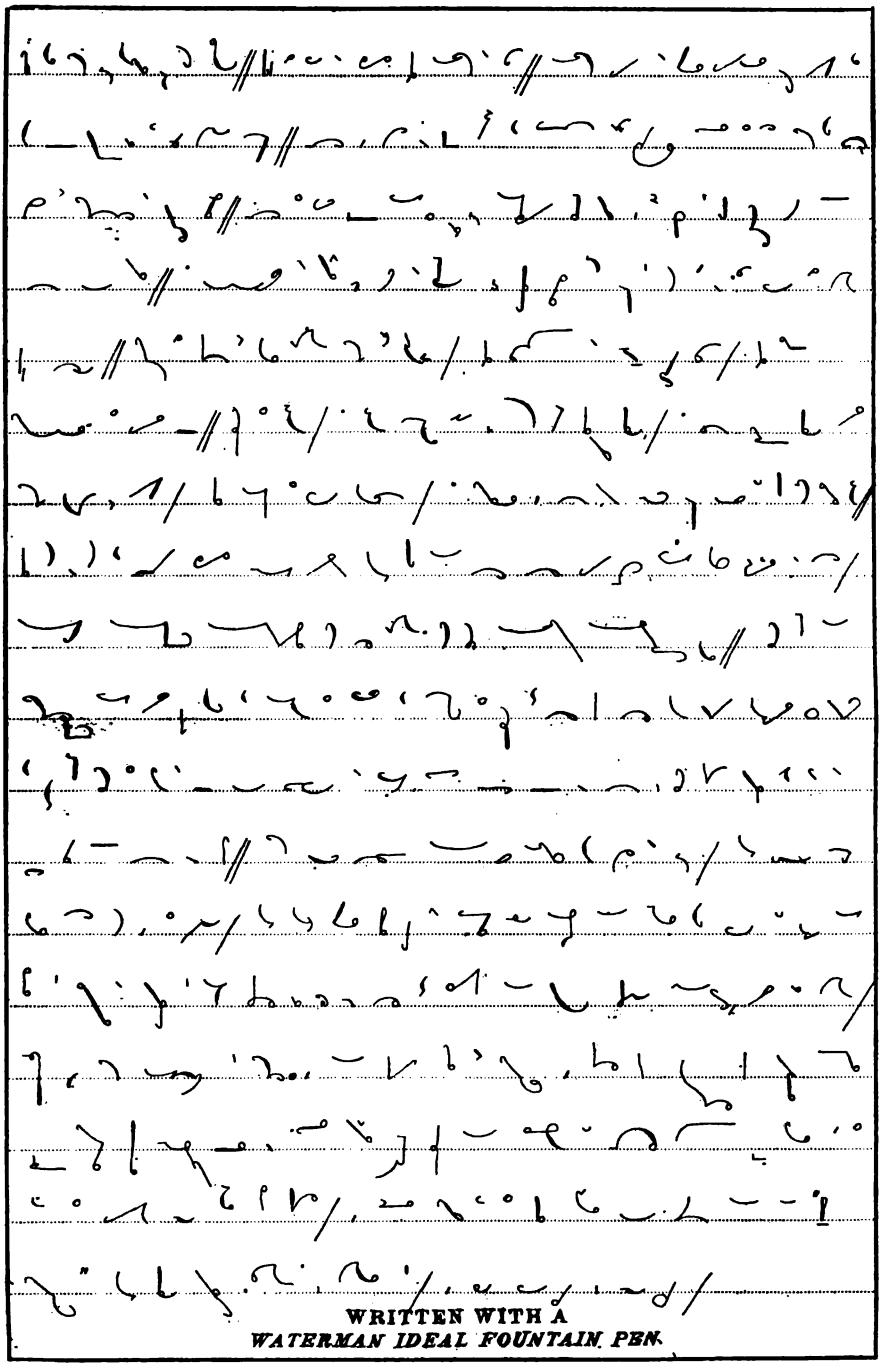
SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

In the Benn Pitman system by Frederick B. Fowler, Box 18, Corinne City, Utah.

DR. RUDOLPH TOMBO, president of the Gabelsberger Shorthand Society, of New York city, celebrated his silver wedding on Friday, August 28th. We congratulate the doctor upon all that this announcement implies.

Graham Shorthand.



WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

Gabelsberger Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

THE CHARLES WHEELER HARDWARE CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your favor of the 25th inst., with order for Wisconsin Central R. R., we would say that at the price at which you have sold this iron there is very little in it for us, and therefore we cannot allow you very much of a commission.

We appreciate your effort in securing this order, and have no doubt that it will be a forerunner of a large trade with that Company, from which later on you may derive a great deal of benefit and profit. We do not want to see you secure orders for us and do the business "for fun," and will allow you a commission of 25 cents per ton, which is really more than we can properly afford to give. This, in addition to two per cent discount for cash, will, we trust, be satisfactory.

Yours respectfully.

* * *

Reporting Style.

Conclusion of candidate Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, August 12th, 1896:

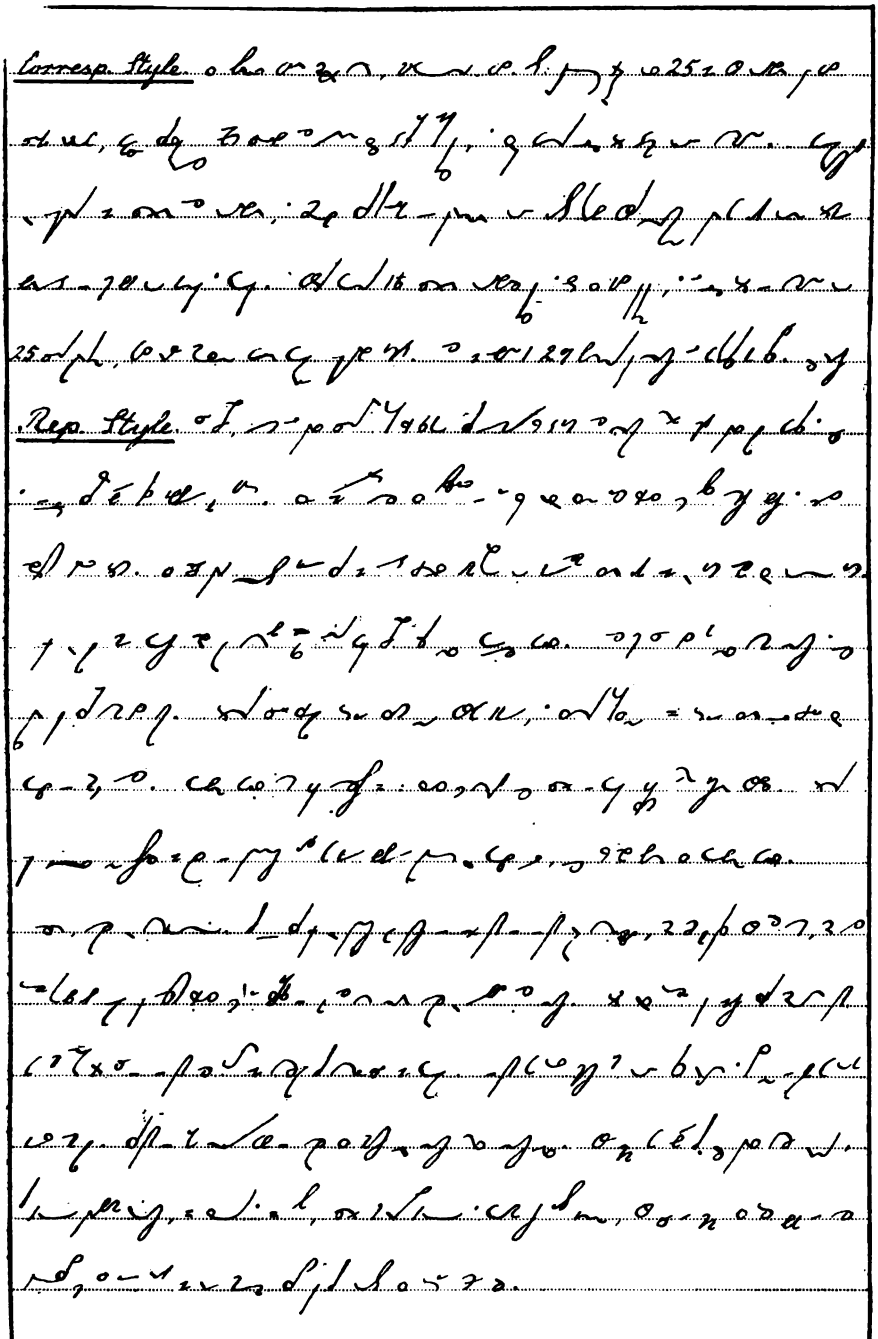
"Citizens of New York, I have travelled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of this campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that, in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell to the people unless they have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before exchange of wealth: those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the production of wealth.

"I ask, I expect, your coöperation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold, her eyes turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to that heroic figure which guards the entrance to your city—a figure as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. A figure which was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—expresses the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a Government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, guarantees to all freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, secures equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, with such a Government, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement that has for its object the uplifting of the human race."

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular "A Practical Lesson in G. R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.—*Dr. R. Tombo.*

Gabelsberger Richter Shorthand.



Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1896, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The old school is there still, with the high cupola upon it, and the long galleries, with the sleeping-rooms opening out on either side, and the corner one where I slept. But the boys are not there, nor the old teachers. They have ploughed up the play-ground to plant corn; and the apple tree with the low limb, that made our gymnasium, is cut down.

I was there only a little time ago. It was on a Sunday. One of the old houses of the village had been fashioned into an inn and it was there I stopped. But I strolled by the old tavern, and looked into the bar-room, where I used to gaze with wonder upon the enormous pictures of wild animals, which heralded some coming menagerie. There was just such a picture hanging there still, and two or three advertisements of sheriffs, and a little bill of a "horse stolen," and, as I thought, the same brown pitcher on the edge of the bar. I was sure it was the same great wood-box that stood by the fire-place, and the same whip and great-coat seemed to me to be hanging in the corner.

I was not in so gay a costume as I once thought I would be wearing when a man; I had nothing better than a rusty shooting-jacket. But even with this I was determined to have a look about the church and see if I could trace any of the faces of old times. They had sadly altered the building; they had cut out its long galleries and its old-fashioned square pews and filled it with narrow boxes, as they do in the city. The pulpit was not so high or grand, and it was covered over with the work of the cabinet-makers.

I missed, too, the old preacher whom we all feared so much, and in place of him was a jaunty-looking man, whom I thought I would not be at all afraid to speak to, or, if need be, to slap on the shoulder. And when I did meet him after church I looked him in the eye as boldly as a lion. What a change was that from the school days!—*Ik Marvel, from "Reveries of a Bachelor."*

"The Art of Phonography."

The first copy of Munson's new text-book, "*The Art of Phonography*," came from the binder's hands, August 7th, and at the present date but few of the first edition remain in the hands of the publishers.

The vast amount of labor expended by Mr. Munson in the preparation of this, probably his last, work, can be realized only by a careful examination of the book itself.

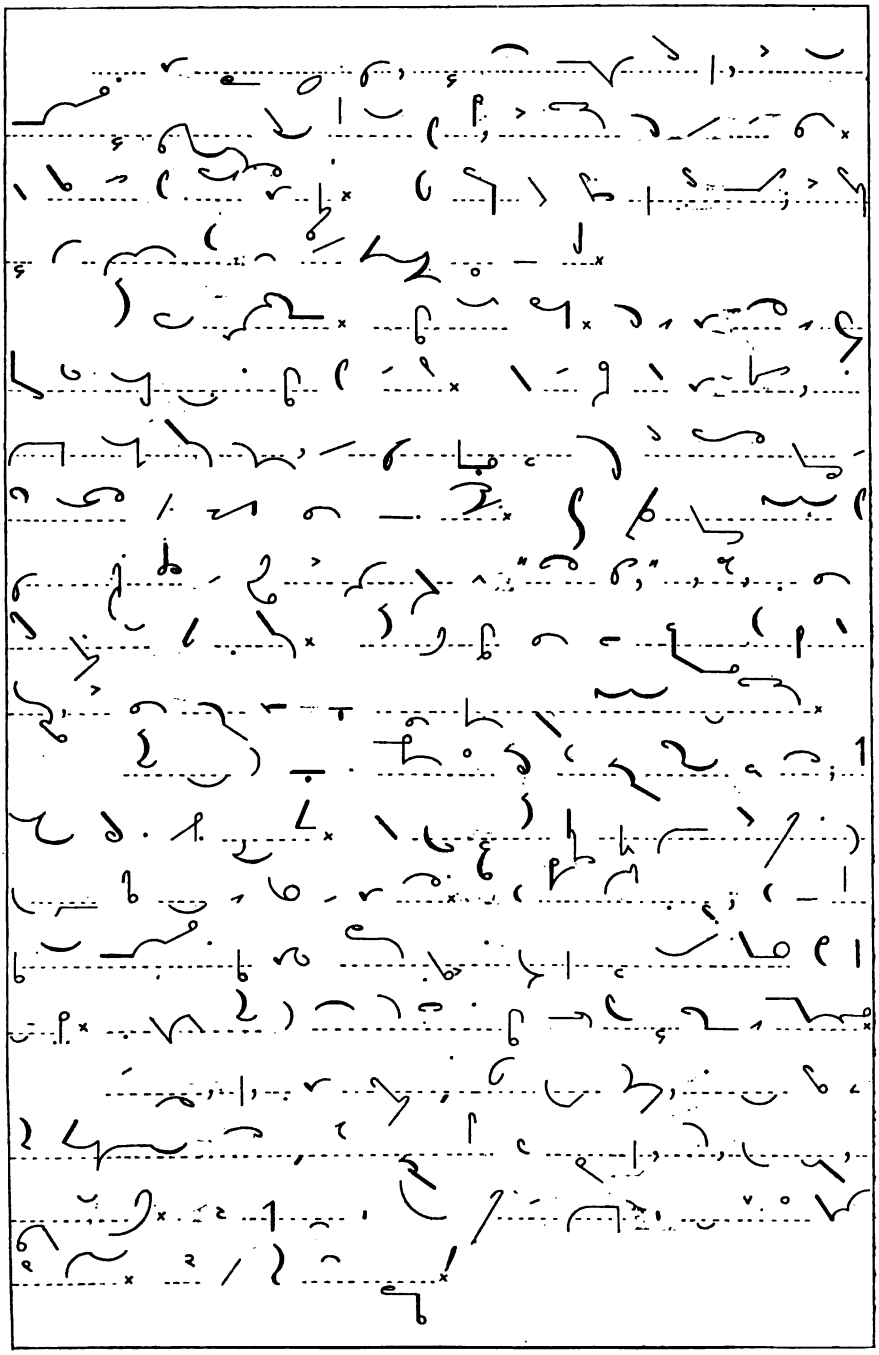
It is almost to be regretted that the author has seen fit to change his title as above, for although "*The Art of Phonography*" eminently fits the book, "*The Complete Phonographer*," would by no means have been a misnomer, for it is the most "complete" text-book of phonography ever placed before the public. Of the 460 pages, more than one-third are beautifully engraved, covering a vocabulary of such vast proportions, both in word and phrase outlines as practically to make consultations of dictionary or phrase book unnecessary.

While the principles of the older work are adhered to in the main, so many improvements in detail have been added that it might be called a new "system." Some of these changes and improvements have been shown in the plates printed during the past year, in this department of THE STENOGRAPHER, but those so shown bear only the relation of the tree to the forest, when compared with the mine of wealth here opened to the Munson writer.

The mechanical part of the book is in unison with its contents. Binding, printing, engraving, all are perfect, and the work as a whole may be said to be the most important addition to phonographic literature which has seen the light of day for many a long year.

D. C. BUCKSHAW, attorney-at law, Room 6, Chalifoux Building, Birmingham, Ala., is warmly interested in THE STENOGRAPHER. He is a Longley writer.

Munson Shorthand.



THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.
The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.
Issued on the first of each month.
Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

The Transatlantic Evercirculating Magazine.

THIS is an evercirculator written in the reporting style of Graham's Standard Phonography. It is conducted by W. N. Richards, 19 Nuttall Street, Liverpool, England. Its present list of members is: W. J. Burrows, 276a Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, England, Andrew Feltrup, 5 Margaret Street, Derby, England; Frank Welton, 65 Lynton Street, Derby, England; Thomas Ainsworth, 11 Walker Street, Ashton Road, Denton Manchester, England; Herbert C. Card, Seal, Sevenoake, Kent, England; Prof. W. D. Bridge, 30 Pemberton Square., Boston, Mass.: Rev. A. H. Herrick, Wakefield, Mass.; Wendell P. Davis, care A. J. Graham & Co., 744 Broadway, New York; J. C. Sunderlin, Flemington, N. J.; H. L. Andrews, 412 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

It is beautifully illustrated and beautifully written. We have been honored by Mr. Andrews with a chance look at it. Mr. Andrews also incloses a complete typewritten transcript of the magazine. At the end of the transcript we find the following: "The magazine this round consists of 164 typewritten pages. There are 240 words on page 2. Taking this as an average, there are 39,360 words this round, and we are two members short." It is the most remarkable specimen of the evercirculator which has come to our notice.

* * *

Be Brief.

DEAR Correspondents: We are exceedingly glad to hear from you, but we must ask that what you write for THE STENOGRAPHER shall be cut down to the limit. Our space is not elastic. We have been obliged to retrench somewhat during these hard times, but we feel sure the value of the magazine will not be diminished. We must, however, curtail, somewhat, the long articles. We have always had trouble in getting our articles short enough. It is so much easier to spin out at length than it is to condense. But, dear friends, help us by being brief.

* * *

OCCASIONALLY an inquiry comes in for a copy of our Analogical Syllabic Shorthand. We have to say that it is out of print, although a few copies can still be procured at $1.25.

* * *

OUR English friends, shorthand teachers on the other side of the water, seem to have quite a squabble over the question of organizations of shorthand writers. We trust they will settle it satisfactorily.

* * *

THE National Federation of Cashiers and Bookkeepers will be held in Detroit, Mich., September 17, 18, and 19. *The Bookkeeper*, E. H. Beach, editor, Box 131, Detroit, Mich., is actively interested in promoting the success of this meeting.

THE *Typists' Gazette*, No. 2, is full of interesting and instructive matter. It is published by Messrs. Horace Marshall & Sons, Temple Avenue, London, E. C., England. Price, one penny.

* * *

WE shall be glad to have any of our friends send us the names and addresses of their friends, who would be likely to subscribe to THE STENOGRAPHER, so that we can send sample copies for inspection. We find that in very many cases a sample copy brings a subscription order. Please think over your friends who do not subscribe, but who ought to do so, and let us have the benefit of your thinking.

* * *

SIR Isaac Pitman keeps up his interest in shorthand, without diminution. In a letter to the editor he expresses his desire to leave the art in the best possible shape for the use of posterity. He urges the adoption of the improvement recommended by him, which is that of dispensing with the large initial hooks on curves. In this he is going back to the method followed by Thomas Allen Reed, for many years.

* * *

ON Tuesday, August 4th, 7 p. m., Mr. D. D. Mueller departed this life of bachelorhood by entering into the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride was Miss Hattie Smith, principal of the shorthand department of the Bartlett Commercial College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Our hearty congratulations are hereby tendered, with best wishes for their future happiness and success in all the good things which belong to this blessed state.

* * *

THE ladies express their appreciation of the efforts of THE STENOGRAPHER to serve them, by its opening of a Ladies' Department. Miss Turner will be glad to have the active co-operation of the lady subscribers of THE STENOGRAPHER. Write to her and see if she can be of help to you. By the way, please do not forget that you can help THE STENOGRAPHER, at the same time, by interesting your friends to subscribe. Only one dollar a year.

* * *

THE ordinary Pitmanic shorthand uses a small curl after the final s-circle to represent *ishn*. We have found it advantageous to use it simply to represent n, as in Wilson, Mason, etc., and to represent the *ishn* by enlarging the s-circle, which would be strictly ses-n, in this case allowing it to stand for sesh-n. In fact very many excellent shorthand writers and teachers use this small s-circle and n hook to represent either sen or shen, and experience no trouble by so doing.

* * *

MR. MUELLER'S Department, which is called the Benn Pitman, varies somewhat from the orthodox "Benn Pitman," in the use of the Munson tr-hook, the Watson ed-tick, the Graham thr-tick and fourth position. It is not, strictly, the Benn Pitman as it is taught by Mr. Howard, but then, neither is the shorthand written by Mr. Howard strictly the Benn Pitman of the older text-books. Mr. Mueller calls his shorthand the "Benn Pitman" to distinguish it from the "Issac Pitman" and other systems, as it is more nearly Benn Pitman than anything else.

* * *

THE London *Literary World*, for July 24th, contains the following:

"THE STENOGRAPHER is a monthly devoted to the interests of shorthand in general in the United States, which has secured an agency in Leeds. To say that it is American is a sufficient guarantee that it is not dull; indeed, it must be confessed that some of the English reader's interests in this number will be derived from the articles devoted to an interchange of mud-throwing with a rival publication—a practice far from uncommon in American journalism. However, in justice to THE STENOGRAPHER, we

must say that we think it deserves what we understand it has—a large circulation in the shorthand world of the States, for, judging by the present number, it seems a thoroughly representative paper. It is printed in the ordinary type, with the additon of some half-dozen pages in the script of the same number of shorthand systems. By the way, most of these systems bear too strong a resemblance to Sir Isaac Pitman's shorthand to be merely accidental."

We welcome the *Literary World's* appreciation. We do not intend to continue the "mud slinging," but shall try to keep up the "English reader's interest" in some other way.

Our shorthand systems are not selected because they represent Sir Isaac Pitman's shorthand, although we do not consider such resemblance anything to their discredit.

The Stenographer's Education.

(Continued from page 67.)

attention and learns the details—the little things—of the business in which he is employed will be abundantly fitted to fill a higher place than a mere shorthand secretary—as manager, partner, or even as proprietor of a similar business concern. Thus shorthand can be made a splendid stepping-stone to a higher station in the business world. In fact, I think, this is one of the most cogent reasons why a young man should learn stenography. It has been my observation that few young men who attend strictly to business, and are skilled in shorthand and typewriting, other things being equal, are permitted to grow old over the keys. Their value is generally appreciated before many years have passed, and they are promoted to more responsible and remunerative positions. Then, too, there is no doubt that the observation of correct business methods, habits of work and thought, the influences of character and surroundings—all tend to make the stenographer active and alert, and to infuse the true business spirit into his movements, which will insure success in anything he undertakes.

(2). The successful stenographer should read the newspapers and magazines; especially the shorthand magazines and the periodicals pertaining to the business in which he is employed. Besides that, he should be acquainted with the best authors in literature, history, science, and art. Only good books, books that make us better men and women, and enable us easier to do our daily tasks, should be read. Most of us can ill afford to spend our leisure hours reading books for mere amusements that do not instruct. To get the most possible good out of our reading we should select books that are well-known standards, that educate, and that interest us. These suggestions apply with especial force to the stenographer. His work, by its very nature, is conducive to literary culture. He deals with literature—business literature generally—literature of a wide, varied, and often difficult character. He should be able to discriminate between good and bad style, so that if necessary he may be able to correct the language of his employer. Very often the best of dictators make grammatical or rhetorical blunders, which the stenographer is expected to correct.

The value, then, of a stenographer's services is enhanced by his ability to appreciate the thought of writers, to correct bad dictation, and improve a careless style. Ability in these lines can best be acquired by reading good books. The student who wishes to be a successful stenographer, and at the same time to broaden his intellectual horizon, should read the works of such men as Carlyle, Addison, Goldsmith, Lamb, Thackeray, Irving, Emerson, Hawthorne, Webster and Holmes, in general literature; Homer, Virgil, Milton, Dante, Goethe, Shakespeare and Longfellow, in poetry; Plutarch, Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Prescott, Motley and Bancroft, in history and biography: Humboldt, Darwin, Agassiz, Huxley, Tyndall, Müller, and Proctor, in general science; Kant, Hegel, Comte, Mill, Bacon, and Spencer, in philosophy. The works of these writers might constitute the reading of a lifetime; for having mastered these, much of the best in literature has been mastered. It is a well-known fact that nowadays so-called new writings are more or less old thoughts clothed in a new dress, and by reading the old masters we practically cover the field. The earnest student, intent upon success, and infused with a desire to become a credit to his profession and the world, will appreciate the value of a broad and generous culture.

FRANCIS ALLAN WAGNER,

Aug. 24, 1896. Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME X. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1896. NUMBER 4.

John P. Martin.

BY KENDRICK C. HILL.

BORN in Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., August 13th, 1870, parents moving to Watertown same year, where he entered public schools at age of six.

Graduate Watertown High School, Class '88.

Entered Hamilton College, Fall '88, and graduated in 1892, with degree of B. A.; in 1895, had conferred upon him degree of M. A.

* * *

In health, hale and hearty; in disposition, sunshiny; in expression, frankness gilt-edged; in friendship, 24 carats fine; in companionship, charming; in N. Y. S. S. A., one of her most valuable active members, although it has not yet so appeared by preferment—but it will.



JOHN P. MARTIN.

The lightning prattle of the glib tongue's meteoric rush does not frighten nor overcome this gifted young exponent of shorthand skill, whose progress in the profession the past five years has been as swift and sure as his phonographic pen. The science of speaking as well as of writing is his, for orators are grandly made at Hamilton College, where he was the "Clark Prize Orator" at time of graduation.

* * *

In 1885, while a student in the Watertown High School, Mr. Martin commenced the study of "Benn Pitman," and says he has since adopted many Graham contractions and expedients.

While in college reported lectures, speeches, sermons, etc.

Summer of 1891, private secretary to James G. B. Woolworth, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

In 1892, after graduating from Hamilton College, began the study of Law with Hon. Hannibal Smith, Watertown, and in February, 1893, was appointed official stenographer of the County Court and Grand Jury of Jefferson County. During following three years held these positions, and was also appointed official stenographer of the Surrogate's Court of Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

In January, 1895, became private secretary to Hon. Joseph Mullin, chairman Finance Committee New York Senate, and during the winter of 1895 was official stenographer of the Joint Committe appointed by the Senate and Assembly to investigate the various State Departments. Charges were preferred against the Superintendent of State Prisons, which were referred by the Governor to Hon. Elon R. Brown, Watertown, and the hearing, lasting several months, was also reported by Mr. Martin.

In the summer of 1895, together with William Loeb, Jr., reported the Assembly Committee investigating Forest Depredations. (Notes presented herewith are from that Investigation.)

During 1895 reported various investigations of the New York State Board of Health.

On January 1, 1896, Mr. Martin, by virtue of his splendid preparation, superior qualifications, and his excellent experience, character and achievements, was appointed a *Supreme Court Reporter*, in the First Judicial District, and assigned to duty in Special Term, Part III, County Court House, New York City.

Mr. Martin is just one week older than Mr. Edward J. Shalvey, who enjoys the distinction of being the youngest Supreme Court Reporter in the State of New York.

* * *

Such is the story, concisely written, of one of our young monarchs of the quill. His record for first five years is hard to excel. It is the old, old story, so often harped upon by the writer, again repeated: *Proper preparation and very hard work, with General Pluck in command.*

* * *

September 16th, 1896, Mr. John P. Martin and Miss Flora A. Tilden, of Watertown, were married. Heaps of heavenly blessings upon the heads of the happy pair!

—

Transcript of John P. Martin's Shorthand.

A. First of August, 1893, till the first of May last.

Q. Is that all? As inspector of forests, what were your duties? A. I worked under the direction of the Superintendent, sometimes in appraising land, sometimes in looking up trespasses on State lands.

Q. Is that all? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you only do from time to time what you were specially and separately directed by the Superintendent of the Forests to attend to? A. Oh, sometimes, if I would hear of violations, I would report them to the department, and would afterward be ordered to make an investigation.

Q. Were you assigned, for the discharge of your duties, to any particular territory; and if so, to what?

A. No, I believe not.

Q. Was it not a part of your duty to protect the forests at all times against timber thefts, or other depredations on the state lands? A. I considered it my duty to report any violations of that kind.

Q. And did you, in fact, in the discharge of your duties, follow up every suggestion of trespass on state lands, and prosecute investigation thereof, to verify the truth of any report of the same, or to determine the character and extent thereof? A. I believe I did in each case.

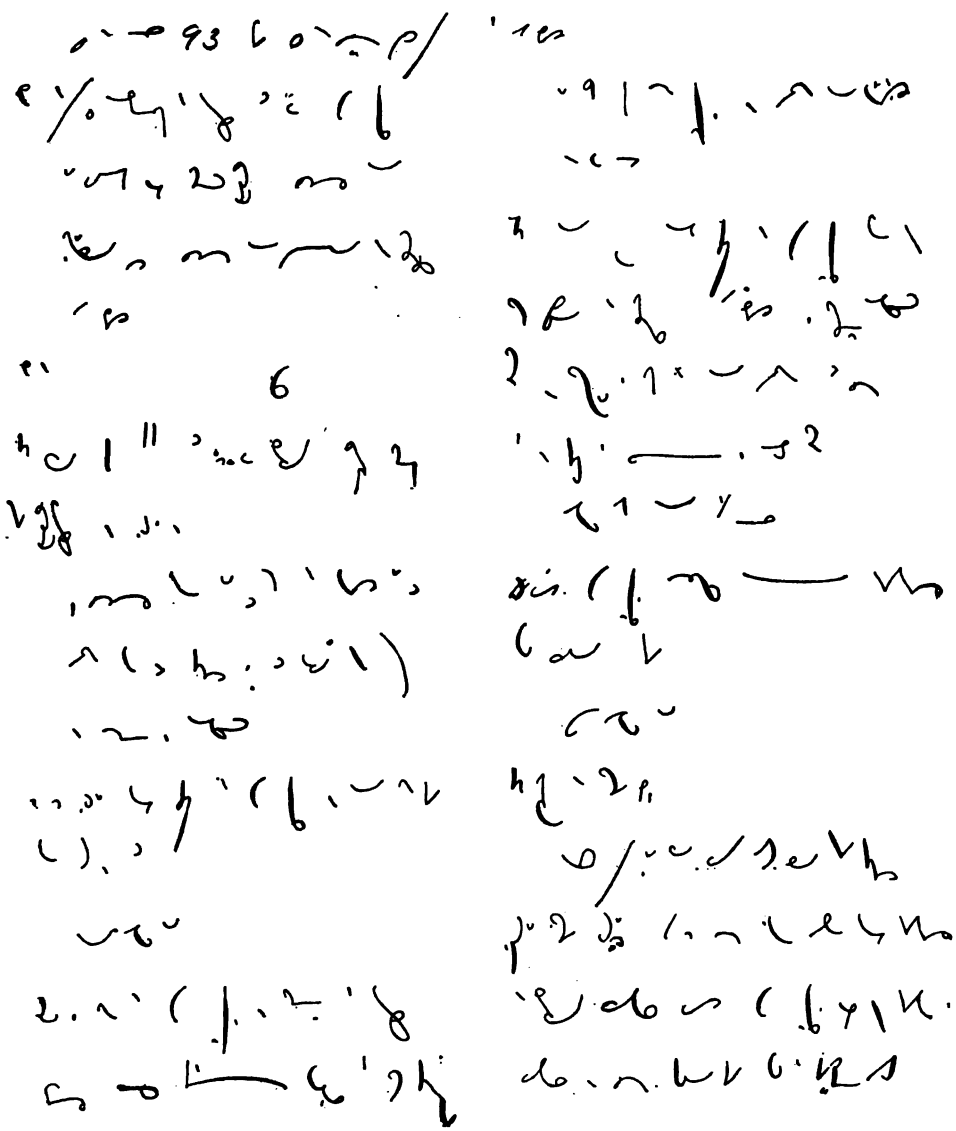
Q. Weren't your duties embraced, in their performance, within certain territory?

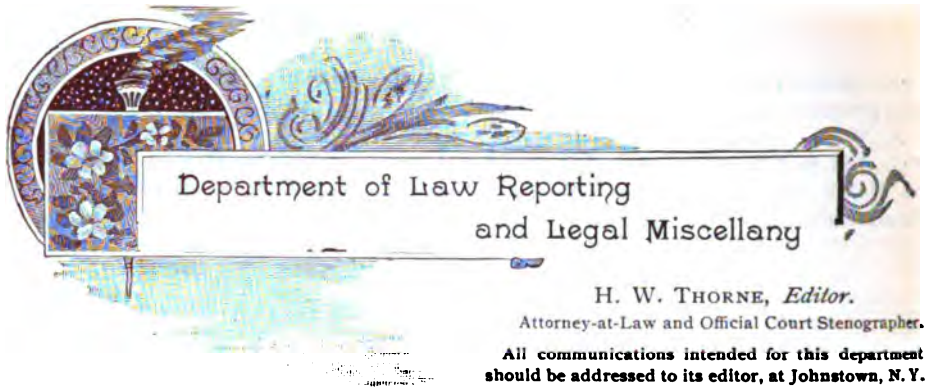
A. Well, I believe not.

Q. Did you travel all over the state? A. No, sir, I went where I was sent by the department.

Q. Aside from the assignments which you may have received for the performance of special services, weren't your duties understood to be performed with reference to some definite territory within the Adirondack region.

Fac-Simile Notes of John P. Martin.





H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Explanatory.

AN ACTION[1], is a judicial proceeding, instituted in a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress for something done, or omitted to have been done, by one or more persons, natural or artificial[2], in respect of one or more persons, natural or artificial. The person instituting an *action* is known as the *plaintiff* (in some states, *complainant*), and the person against whom the *action* is brought is known as the *defendant.*

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF INCORPORATION.—These terms are now seldom used. The words *agreement* or *contract* have been substituted, in legal parlance, for the first, while the phrase "*certificate of incorporation*" has superseded the second. An *agreement* or *contract* may be briefly defined to be a compact entered into between two or more persons, natural or artificial, to do, or not to do, a specified thing or things. A *certificate of incorporation* is a written instrument, the requirements of which are different in different States, by means of which the initial step in the creation of a corporation (artificial person) is taken. It may be said that generally in this instrument should be set forth the corporate name of the corporation proposed to be organized; the object and nature of the business for which such corporation is to be formed; where its business is to be carried on; the amount and description of its capital stock and the number of shares of which it shall consist; the location of its principal business office; the period of time of its corporate life; number of its directors; names and post-office addresses of its directors for the first year of its corporate existence, together with the post-office address of subscribers to the capital stock and the number of shares which each agrees to take.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—These words describe a familiar form of action to recover damages for injuries inflicted by one upon the person of another. An action for assault without battery will lie. Assault is defined to be every laying of hands on the person of another; and every blow or push constitutes an assault, as does every attempt to offer with force and violence to do hurt to another. Battery, as distinguished from an assault, is where one's person is actually struck or touched in a violent, angry, rude or insolent manner. If a man is violently jostled out of the way, or spat upon, or has his hat insolently knocked off, or his hair is forcibly cut without his consent, he has an action for assault and battery. In connection with this subject the stenographer will hear such words as "did assault and beat the plaintiff," "did wrongfully and unlawfully beat, wound and injure the plaintiff," "did injure the plaintiff in his mind, person and health," "did set upon and beat the plaintiff."

1. "Action."—Proceedings in court may for the sake of convenience be divided into "actions" and "special proceedings." It is very difficult to briefly define the difference between these. Among the points of difference may be mentioned the following: an action is instituted by service of process—a summons, special proceedings, usually by petition, order or citation; an action is usually determined by a judge and jury, while a jury is unknown to special proceedings; the final determination of an action rests in a judgment, while in a special proceeding it reposes in a final order; an action is generally placed upon the calendar of the court for trial at a trial term, a special—never.

2. "Artificial."—This recognizes two classes of persons—natural and artificial. The words "natural person" defines itself. Artificial persons are bodies corporate created by legislative enactment, or organized pursuant to laws passed by State legislatures. They are commonly called corporations. They receive all their vitality and powers from the State, and hence are called artificial persons, while natural persons possess many rights and powers springing from the law of *nature.*

ASSIGN.—This word, with its derivatives — *assignment*, *assignee*, *assignor* — frequently occur in legal proceedings and dictation of legal documents. *Assign* is used to convey the idea of transfering, or setting over, the title to property, or a right or interest therein. Thus: "I hereby sell, *assign*, transfer and set over," etc. *Assignment* is a term used to characterize the act of *assigning*, as, for instance, "he has made an *assignment*." It is also the name of instrument by which the act is legally performed, as, "the *assignment* was typewritten, and contained ten folios." The instrument by means of which a person transfers his property to a trustee for the benefit of creditors—commonly known as "failing"—is called, in the law, a "general *assignment*."

This, no doubt, because the law requires that an insolvent debtor, who undertakes to make a "*general assignment*," shall *assign* all his property, both real and personal (except such as is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution.) The person making an *assignment* is known as the *assignor*, while the one to whom it is made is dubbed the *assignee*. Words allied to this subject-matter are: Inventory, schedule of assets and liabilities, actual and nominal assets and liabilities, trust, trustee, creditors, claims, preferred, unpreferred, bond, advertise-ing-ment for presentation of claims.

ALIMONY.—Money directed by the court to be paid by one party to the other party in a divorce suit. Often in divorce actions the court directs payment of a specific sum to defray the expense of the litigation—known to lawyers as "counsel fee." The phrase "*alimony* and counsel fee" comes to the front in the early stages of most divorce cases.

ABSENTEE.—This term is seldom used. As I understand its strict signification, it means a resident of the State who absents himself therefrom.

ATTACH.—If a merchant's stock of "goods, wares and merchandise" has been siezed [good legal term] by virtue of a warrant of attachment, it would be proper to inquire "were there sufficient grounds to *attach* the goods?" If John Doe gives two mortgages upon his real property, and the last given is the first to be recorded, Lawyer Blowhard could honestly advise his client that the lien of the second mortgage did not *attach* before the first. The word *attach* is somewhat synonomous with grip—fasten. Words likely to be met when dealing with this subject: Warrant of attachment, undertaking, sufficiency of sureties, defects in affidavits, vacating the attachment, cheat and defraud, false and fraudulent representations, misrepresentations, siezed on attachment, sheriff took possession.

* * *

Some official stenographers evidently forget that a statute of New York State prescribes the size and quality of paper upon which typewritten transcripts of testimony shall be prepared, and the manner of binding the same. If the statute is not obeyed, and an action to recover for transcript fees ensue, the defendant might set that up as a defense. The reply to such a defense would undoubtedly be that, by accepting, and not returning the transcript, the defendant had thereby waived his right to insist upon the statutory requirements.

* * *

It is correct to speak of a judge of the Supreme Court of New York State as "Justice So-and-So." Technically, when performing judicial functions "in court," a judge of that court is acting as a "justice" thereof; and when exercising powers "out of court," he is acting as a "judge" thereof. In the first instance the court is, theoretically, exerting its powers through one of its agencies or instruments, viz., a justice. In the second instance, the judge, by virtue of being a judicial officer of the Supreme Court, is endowed with certain powers which he may use "out of court," when he acts as a judge. In the first instance, an order made by Justice Gringo is called a "court order," while an order made by the same person as a judge is called a "judge's order. For a more extended discussion of this distinction see the article entitled "Common Sense and Law," commencing on page 116 of THE STENOGRAPHER for October, 1894. A "justice" of the Supreme Court would feel chagrin to have his title confused with that of a "justice" of the peace. Now if any reader can discern the justice of these nice distinctions, let him air his discernment in this department.

I recently received a letter from a stenographer in a western city, describing one of his friends—his educational qualifications and experience—and asking advice as to the proper course to be pursued by his friend to become a practical reporter. The class of stenographers to which my correspondent's friend belongs is so large, and still growing, that I deem the matter sufficiently important to present to the public. My answer to the letter, which will sufficiently give the facts, was as follows:

"The description of the imaginary person drawn by you is fairly typical of an increasing class of shorthand writers. Hence your questions merit more than cursory examination.

"You paint a person thirty-five years of age, who, at the age of twenty years, begins the ordinary work of a clerk in an insurance office, and thereafter continuously performs that work for five years, at the expiration of which period of time he commences, by evening self-instruction to, and finally does, fit himself to be a stenographic amanuensis, and thereafter, in the same office, discharges his former clerical duties and the additional work of such stenographic amanuensis until the present time, now being 'not an extremely rapid writer,' and, potent reasons existing that he should seek other employment, he becomes desirous of qualifying himself for law reporting 'or any other kind of reporting graded somewhat similar' to that, but his daily work is such that after its performance, while not totally incapacitated for mental exertion in the evening, yet he is indisposed thereto; he is without a working knowledge of "essential technicalities and their meanings, is married, having a small family, and is so situated that it would not be convenient for him to be absent from, or to receive a person to aid him at his home evenings. You desire to know whether it is 'within the bounds of reason to suppose' that such a person 'can secure the necessary facility' to qualify himself for law reporting, 'or any other kind of reporting graded somewhat similar to that,' and, if so, how; or, whether the ambition of this person is hopeless?

"My reply, based upon the state of facts submitted is: This person's aspiration is not without hope. It is within the bounds of reason that he may acquire the necessary qualifications to do the kinds of reporting described; but its accomplishment would require the expenditure of great labor and the exercise of infinite patience, throughout a considerable period of time.

"In what way should such person proceed?

"It will be assumed that this person is properly equipped with the tools of an ordinary English education.

"The two principal results for such person to achieve are (1) verbatim reporting speed, and (2) familiarity with the general elementary groundwork of the field of reporting selected, and with its technology.

"(a) The attainment of speed by such person might ordinarily be expected through the means of dictation, reporting sermons, lectures, conversations and anything else in the way of human utterance, falling within the range of his hearing during moments of leisure.

"(b) Dictation to him by members of his family and by his friends should be possible.

"(c) Reporting of sermons, lectures and conversations should be limited only by the desire and energy of the student.

"While it is not to be expected that such person could enjoy uniform daily dictation and reporting practice, yet it is reasonable to require a certain amount of both every day.

"(d) The matter to be dictated and reported should be, so far as possible, of the nature of that which would form the principal elements in the field of reporting for which preparation is being made. Miscellaneous matter should be embraced, however, so that the mind and hand would not be confined to one channel and thereby become 'one-sided.'

"(e) This practice should be continued until a normal—that is, uniform, sustained—speed, on unfamiliar matter of at least 150 words per minute, and a 'spurting' speed of from 175 to 200 per minute has been attained.

"Two practicable methods present themselves, by which such person may obtain knowledge of the elementary principles and technology of the chosen field of reporting, viz.:

First.—By entering employment (in the capacity of stenographic amanuensis) suited to his shorthand speed and general qualifi-

cations, the nature of which employment would include dictation of matter peculiar to the selected field of reporting, and in which employment opportunity should exist for acquaintance with said technology and acquisition of knowledge of said elementary principles. For instance, if the prospective field of labor be that of law reporting, the would-be law reporter might profitably enter a law office.

"This latter suggestion has recently received public disapproval upon the ground, principally, that the work of the average law office amanuensis is not sufficient in amount or of proper rapidity to develop speed. While it cannot be gainsaid that such conditions exist in law offices, yet it must be admitted that the failure to develop speed and to acquire knowledge is due to the amanuensis rather than to his environment. The atmosphere of legal technology which prevails in the law office is conducive to the making of the law stenographer, while the opportunities for study as respects time, books and persons ready to explain obscure matter, are of the highest. I trust that I shall not be charged with egotism if I assert that I speak upon this aspect of the subject with the authority of experience, not only as a practicing lawyer and court stenographer, but as a former law office amanuensis and law student.

"*Second.*—By self-instruction, by reading and studying such books as teach said elementary principles, and by which acquaintance may be cultivated with said technology. In the particular case being considered, assuming such person to have selected law reporting, he might be expected to quicker grasp the meaning of writers upon the law of insurance, and to sooner familiarize himself with its technicalities than with any other; so that a work upon insurance law might be studied and written out from dictation, at first, with greater benefit than any other.

"While possible, yet it is not practicable, to prescribe a detailed course which this person should follow to reach the desired end. That outlined as above should be sufficient to enable one of ordinary intelligence to lay out the groundwork of a suitable plan of study and practice.

"In reading this answer every element of the hypothesis above set forth should be considered. This advice will not fit every case. It is intended for such as the 'imaginary person' delineated above, and not for every one who may desire to become a law reporter."

* * *

Inquiries and communications from correspondents upon subjects within the realm of this department are always welcomed, and, if desired, personal replies thereto will be made, when sufficient postage is forwarded.

Mr. Charles H. White, of Syracuse, N. Y., will accept my thanks for recent favors shown me.

Notes.

Miss Alice Fleming, of Brooklyn, N. Y., wields the stenographic pen in that city and in New York City. She is frequently employed to take testimony in judicial and other proceedings.

Arthur L. Dickinson, of Binghamton, N. Y., stenographer in the Surrogate's office at that city, narrowly escaped drowning, not long ago, in the Susquehanna river. He became exhausted while trying to reach shore, sinking twice, and was rescued with difficulty.

David S. Veitch, official stenographer of the New York City Court of Special Sessions for the past thirty years, took his first vacation last August. He was first appointed upon the recommendation of Horace Greeley, having been a reporter on *The Tribune*.

Messrs. Cohen & Matthews, of No. 150 Nassau street, New York City, stenographers, do quite an extensive reporting business, principally in the field of law, but also other difficult and expert stenographic work. Among their force of stenographers is Mr. Frank Green.

Mr. Wm. F. Fitzgerald, the all-around stenographic reporter and teacher of Schenectady, N. Y., was employed by the superintendents of the poor of New York State to report their annual convention, and his native city recently retained him to take the testimony in the investigation of its police board respecting sensational charges against the chief of police, while the daily press of that city secured him to report candidate Bryan's car-door speech. The speech, con-

sisting of 124 words, was delivered in the evening, and reported in a swaying crowd, note-book at arm's-length, with the rays of a search-light lantern illuminating its pages.

THE First Judicial District Court of New York City recently decided, that where a stenographer is employed by a firm of stenographers to report a judicial proceeding, no rate or amount of compensation being agreed upon, and the stenographer performs the work, the stenographer may recover the value of the same. The plaintiff in the case—a Brooklyn lady stenographer—did the work for a New York City firm of stenographers, who received therefor $67.50, and tendered the fair plaintiff $12.50, which she refused. Thereupon she brought suit against the firm for $75, and judgment, with costs, was rendered in her favor. Had there been an agreement as to the rate or amount of compensation, the decision would, no doubt, have been otherwise.

CIVIL service examinations for stenographers in New York State departments were held during the week commencing September 7th. Applicants were examined in handwriting, letter writing, spelling, transcribing shorthand notes and copying longhand matter upon the typewriter, and writing shorthand from dictation, the grade in the last depending upon accuracy and rapidity. First grade positions, with salaries not exceeding $720 per annum, candidates must show a speed of not less than ninety words a minute; second grade positions, salaries not more than $1,000, speed must be at least 120 words a minute, and for third grade positions, salaries over $1,000, applicants must write 150 words a minute. Applicants must be residents and citizens of New York State, not less than 18 years of age, must file their applications with the Civil Service Commission at least five days in advance of examinations, and are required to provide typewriters.

H. W. THORNE.

The New York State Stenographers' Association.

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association, held at Syracuse, August 27th and 28th, was full of interest. We regret that we have not space to give the full report furnished us by its able Secretary, Mr. Kendrick C. Hill. The following papers were presented and read:

"Bits of Old Times," by Theo. C. Rose, of Elmira. "Shorthand and its Limitations," Thomas Allen Reed, of London. "A New Theme for Our Consideration," Geo. R. Bishop, of New York. "Some Educative Features of Court Reporting," by Edwin R. Gardiner, of Providence, R. I. "An Honest Folio," Henry C. Demming, of Harrisburg, Pa. "Shorthand Writing in Germany," Dr. Julius W. Zeibig, of Dresden. A paper by David Wolfe Brown, of Washington, was not received in time to be read, but was ordered printed in the proceedings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Robert R. Law, of Cambridge; Vice-President, Peter P. McLoughlin, of New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Kendrick C. Hill, of New York; Librarian, Miss M. Jeanette Ballantyne, of Rochester. Executive Committee—George H. Thornton, of Buffalo, Chairman; William Loeb, Jr., of Albany; J. H. Wilson, of Syracuse; W. W. Osgoody, of Rochester; Mrs. Clara A. White, of Elmira.

W. H. Gurney Salter, of London, Rev Oliver Dyer, of Warren, R. I., and Mr. Theo. F. Shuey, of Washington, were elected to honorary membership.

There were six active members elected: J. H. Wilson, court reporter, Syracuse; E. N. Robbins and Henry G. Smith, Supreme Court Reporters, New York; Chas. H. Bailey, court reporter, Buffalo; J. B. North, law reporter, Fort Edward; Richard W. Ryan, law reporter, New York.

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the New York State Stenographer's Association will be held at Ontario Beach, Thursday and Friday, August 26th and 27th, 1897.

* * *

The Typists' Gazette, of August 27th, contains an article on "The Machine in High Latitudes;" notes from "All Over the Keyboard;" article number seven on "The Evolution of the Typewriter," a photographic sketch of Miss Leoline Hartley, and other interesting matter. There is much in this journal which will be of value to all readers.



Talks on Teaching—No. 3.

"THY theory of keeping a pupil writing, writing, writing, has in practice shown that, *before he is aware* of the fact, he can read all that he can write." This from a recent letter of an esteemed "Friend," knowing nothing of these articles, but merely recalling her own school experience, ought to be conclusive on that point.

PRIVATE TEACHING.

Private teaching is or ought to be individual instruction carried to perfection, a consummation that can be but faintly followed where numbers are being taught. In accordance with the method under consideration, private teaching means dictation in reporting from the beginning and daily throughout the course, the teacher keeping an eye on the writing, giving occasional hints as to outlines, and showing when and where a vowel would be of service. In its most perfect form there should be no *re-writing* of exercises, and *no reading* of shorthand except in transcribing.

CORRECT WRITING.

In order that notes may be readily read, it is, of course, essential that they be rightly written. With a teacher standing guard over a pupil it is easy to understand how this condition precedent can be ensured, but where numbers are taught simultaneously, it is not so easy to see how the desired end may be attained. Yet it can be done, as the sequel will show, and it will be done to better advantage as time rolls on and teachers come to be impressed with the importance of the point and concentrate their attention upon it.

THE REPORTING STYLE.

The *supposed necessity* of contracting outlines and dropping vowels long after one has made a persistent endeavor to learn shorthand, has proved to be as fallacious and fraught with evil consequences as the old pedagogic delusion with regard to the importance of an extensive reading of shorthand. Teach your contracted outlines from the first and make one job of it; use only *distinguishing* vowel-marks and there will be none left to drop. These are deductions from modern experience.

THE LIMIT OF READING PRACTICE.

In my last I intimated that the amount of shorthand to be *read* should correspond exactly with what has to be *transcribed;* anything beyond that I consider a waste of energy, although it may be indulged in to any extent as a mere amusement. As soon as the desired speed on the typewriter has been attained, *reading should cease;* this, of course, usually happens chiefly in the case of advanced pupils who are in training for verbatim work. To illustrate: I am at present "dictating" to two young ladies who are aiming, respectively, at general and medical reporting. Neither of them, I am sure, will ever voluntarily read a word of what is written—they know better than to squander their time after that fashion—; the latter is even writing a vast deal of matter much of which she does not fully comprehend, but she learns rapidly from the context (precisely as her teacher learns German), and the rest she hopes to get by after study. Some would naturally begin the course with a dictionary; my pupil will end it with one. When time permits, a passage is glanced over and the spelling noted; at other times a stop is made until some new orthographic monster has been carefully surveyed. Just lately, observing how jauntily the pen was skimming across the page and contractions were being coined on the wing, I seemed for the moment to lose faith in my own theory and suddenly asked the dictatee to read a passage. But, didn't

she read? Didn't she? Natural orator that she is, she read with an enunciation and emphasis that made one almost imagine the language had been her own, hesitating only at the last hard word, which she could spell but could not with certainty pronounce. Yes, the theory is all right; reading shorthand is the same old robber of time that it always has been, and I ought to have known it.

HINDRANCE TO READING.

Although the retention of the corresponding style would not defeat the purpose of having reporting notes read at sight, it would nevertheless greatly retard the expected result, and it is a thousand pities that anything so inconsequential should be allowed to do that; for, mark ye, the certainty of speedy and spontaneous reading would put all systems on a level in that particular, giving no advantage to the simple or log-bridge systems over the most cultured and complete.

HELPS TO READING.

Being convinced that the common conception and application of the principle of *position* is not favorable to the earliest attainment of ready reading, I will briefly describe an improvement which has given great satisfaction in that respect. Whether or not something analogous could be carried out in the case of the *e. a. ah.* vowel scale I do not know, but the subject is worthy of much thought and experiment. I long ago came to the conclusion that if the principle of *position* was to be put to its most desirable practical use, it ought to give so much of a clew to the *first* part of a word as would generally enable us, with (and often without) the aid of the *last* vowel, to identify that word,— and so it has proved. In carrying out this idea the *first stem* of a word is put in position by virtue of *its* leading vowel. All the words in the language whose *first stems* are governed by the vowel sounds *a* and *o* as heard (whether short, prolonged, or in diphthongs) in the words, *pant, pond, pawned, pint, point, pound*, are put in the first position; the remaining words are written mostly on the line,—a few below. By this arrangement first position words (possibly and probably half the words of the language), governed as they are by open vowels closely related in sound, become intensely legible and rarely require vowel-marks.

Another great help to reading lies in the use of honest outlines, freed, as far as possible, from meandering lines, obtuse angles, and countless crazy contractions, so that one can afford to write in a style of reasonable dimensions; in this last respect the *Munson* is preëminently the model for us all.

Referring to a remark of mine in a former number concerning a page of Munson, Mr. H. L. Andrews (his mind fixed on the subject of *reading matter*) asks: "Why should not equally well-made notes be a treat to *students* of phonography?" However *well-made*, notes will not be as *legible* as Munson's if contracted much below his standard. That almost any kind of notes *become legible in time* is another matter. The point is well worth the attention of "students of phonography" if any such there be among the learners of the present day.

JOHN WATSON,
1 E. Fayette St., Balto., Md.

The Employer's Side.

A LARGE amount of matter has been printed in the shorthand journals regarding the stenographer, but little, if anything, has been said of the employer. The complaint has often been made to me by stenographers, especially lady stenographers, that employers are disobliging and often unjust in many things. The chief complaint seems to be that the correspondence is always left until late in the afternoon, compelling the stenographer to remain until six o'clock, or even later.

It is not my purpose to repeat complaints against employers, but to endeavor to present the latter's side of the case. A few days before Christmas, an express package was delivered to me. While I was signing the receipt for it, the delivering clerk took occasion to complain about his hours, stating that he had been working for several days from seven o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, and without increased compensation. When he had taken his departure, I wondered if he was carrying this tale of woe to every customer to whom he

delivered packages. To tell the truth I thought him decidedly ungrateful. He was receiving probably sixty dollars a month. Had he chanced to resign his position, there are more than a thousand men in this city who would have been exceedingly thankful to obtain it. The American Express Company is a very extensive corporation. It has many thousands of dollars invested in its business. It has men of brains and executive ability conducting its affairs. It is owing to these facts that this expressman was enabled to provide for himself and family in a very satisfactory manner. I think it will be agreed that he does not possess brains enough to run such an enterprise as the American Express Company. He has not the capital to enable him to become even an employer of tens, instead of thousands. All the brains and ability which that man possesses are barely sufficient for him to fill the position which he holds, and yet he was grumbling.

What would the stenographer of to-day be without the executive ability, the industry, and the brains of the employer?

It is the executive ability of the employer which enables the stenographer to earn a comfortable livelihood. The stenographer is, to a great extent, entirely dependent upon his employer. It may be said that this is not so; that if a stenographer and the employer disagree, the former, if capable, could secure another position. Very true, but it would have to be in the service of some one who has brains and ability sufficient to conduct a business requiring the use of a stenographer. I think that we, as stenographers, as clerks, as mechanics, as laborers of all kinds, should entertain a profound respect for our employer who gives us an opportunity to earn our living: in other words, we should respect the hand that feeds us. In doing this, there need be no servility, but simply an honest acknowledgment of credit and honor due.

Brother stenographers, and sisters, too, if you do not like this presentation of the case, or if you think I have rather belittled the importance of our craft, simply exercise the ability, if you have it, and become an employer yourself. I sincerely hope the day will come when I shall be an employer of others, and not an employee; but so long as I am the latter, I shall give due credit to the brains, the executive ability, and the business acumen, of the man, the men, or the corporation through which I am permitted to earn my bread and butter and the necessary habiliments of civilization.

H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patents.

Issued from Aug. 4, 1896, to Sept. 8, inclusive.

565,128. C. E. Yetman, of Oak Park, Ills., Combined Typewriter and Telegraphic Transmitter.

565,179. J. S. Rhoades, of Birmingham, Eng., Typewriter Keyboard.

565,148. E. Terry, of Ithaca, N. Y.. Typewriter Machine.

565.357. V. F. Lake. of Pleasantville, N. J., Inking Mechanism for Typewriting Machines.

565,009. J. B. Lyford, of Bridgeport, Conn., Mechanical Movement for Typewriter Machines.

Issued August 11, 1896.

565,716. W. J. Barron, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Typewriting Machine.

565,728. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn., Typewriting Machine.

565,482. O. F. Mayer, of Berlin, Germany, Typewriting Machine.

565,694. C. Sears, of Cleveland, Ohio., Carriage Feeding Mechanism for Typewriting Machines.

Issued August 18, 1896.

565,232 W. B. Schwartz, of Indianapolis, Ind., Typewriting Machine.

Issued August 25, 1896.

566,289. J. B. Baker, of Naples, Texas, Typewriter Attachment.

566,442. T. Cahill, of New York, N. Y., Typewriting Machine.

566,302. J. M. Fairfield, of Hartford, Conn., Typewriting Machine.

566,536. J. W. Rich and R. H. Ross, of Philadelphia, Device for Shifting Rollers of Typewriting Machines.

Issued September 8, 1896.

567,241. W. P. Kidder, of Boston, Mass., Key-action for Typewriting Machines.

567,347. A. Matteson, of Portland, Oregon, Typewriting Machine.

567,365. Thos. C. Spurey, of Cincinnati, O., Typewriting Machine.

567,242. W. P. Kidder, of Boston, Mass., Typewriting Machine.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, No. 900 F Street, Washington, D. C., N. W., by whom this list is furnished.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Neatness.

ONE'S first thought may be that this is synonymous with accuracy; but a little reflection will show that, although these qualifications are closely related, they are separate and distinct. It will be remembered that in treating accuracy a month ago we touched but slightly on speed,—for the reason that to be correct in one's work it is not necessary to sacrifice speed. However, it is a much harder task to combine rapidity and neatness; one can attain accuracy, neatness and speed, but the speed, in such a combination, comes last, for if our first aim be speed, we shall soon learn that accuracy and neatness are difficult to win. We should like to advise that neatness never be sacrificed to speed; but the ups and downs,—or "storms and calms" —of a business office remind us that there are times when everything must stand aside, while, at the expense of appearance, style and even correctness itself, the letter, agreement or whatever it may be must be rushed through; such occasions, fortunately are the exception, and we know that "circumstances alter cases." Experience will demonstrate the wisdom of acting on the principle of "slow but sure,"—as speed is sure to follow; and possessing three such aids,—accuracy, neatness and speed,—the stenographer is one in deed and in fact.

We have been rather amused, in reading the recent papers on "The Ideal Typewriter," that the gentlemen almost invariably confined neatness to

DRESS OR PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Now, it is a foregone conclusion that a lady will be neat; and it is not our mission to dictate what our feminine readers shall wear; as one of them has fitly said, "Stenographers should not be singled out as a class and advised regarding their personal appearance, for in this relation their position is not different from that of other women who are employed." Now, neatness in appearance is not always an indication that this condition will be extended to one's work; indeed, we have known stenographers that were models of neatness and "style" in dress, who gave so much time to same that they had little left for their work,—which suffered in appearance in consequence. Then again, we have seen stenographers who were somewhat indifferent or careless about dress, turning out work that was first-class in every respect,—patterns of neatness. Let us hope that the happy medium will be reached. Some day we may be brave enough to speak of the appearance of the gentlemen in offices,—from the "ideal typewriter's" standpoint (and she has a very decided opinion, too!); but the time is not ripe.

Neatness is one of the best indications of character; we ought to have such respect for it as to feel that a letter leaving our hands in a more or less slovenly state reflects just as much upon us as a total disregard of the ordinary rules of politeness. This is not impracticable, if our purpose be deep enough, and our resolution firm. "But," inquires some one, "am I, in a busy day, to re-write a sheet on which I have spent precious moments, because I have inadvertently struck the wrong letters, or otherwise marred its appearance?" Not necessarily; of course, it were better if, in the first place, these mistakes could be avoided; but, if they are unavoidable, that sheet ought not to be passed in as a finished production until effort shall have been made to put it into presentable condition; at this point it will be apropos to mention an ingenious and feasible method for erasing,

evolved by our friend and frequent contributor, Miss E. G. Fowler, and which we recommend favorably to our readers:—

ERASURES.

"It is comparatively easy to make erasures when dealing with a single copy; but when one or more carbon copies are to be made, the eraser, whether of metal or rubber, cannot be used except by sacrificing the under copy to the upper; while, to take the work out, make the double erasure and replace, is a process requiring considerable time. The expedient which I suggest is not adapted to all conditions, but, given a good quality of paper, well sized, and a black record ribbon past its first freshness, and a good result can be had—especially in cases of transposition or of striking the wrong key, where merely the correction of one or two characters is required.

"Draw the carriage back, and print the correct characters *over* those first written, holding down the space-bar at each end and striking several times, so as to make a deep impress. Then go on to the end of the page, and, after the sheets are out of the machine, take an eraser of harsh rubber and go lightly over the spot. The original lines will tend to disappear, and the heavy lines of the correction will be toned down to about the appearance of the rest of the page. Of course, the same plan will not apply to the under copy, or copies, but it will be found in most cases, that the word will there appear in its new form, slightly blurred but still legible, and in fair shape for a reference copy, which is often the sole purpose of the carbon."

Mistakes are more glaring upon the typewritten page than the pen permits, and a poor speller's safety lies in handwriting; in the detection of flaws the typewriter serves as a veritable "Sherlock Holmes!" There is a moral in all this for us, and we should guard against falling into the easy habit of doing indifferent work, from which a sudden critical turn of our employer will unpleasantly awaken us. As an end to an already too long sermon—let us set a high standard and aim to reach it, in season and out.

Specializing.

The pessimists are anxiously inquiring, "What is to become of the shorthand profession if competition grows any fiercer, as it is sure to do?" The subject is a vast one, and we shall not undertake its discussion—at least at this juncture; but a bright member of the craft, whom we met recently, gave as her opinion that the salvation of the profession will lie in making a specialty of some branch, following the lead of other workers—in the professions, the sciences, the arts and trades. For example, why should not a stenographer learn all she can of the insurance business in connection with her calling, and increase her value in that way, really making herself indispensable; or the engineering business, the architectural, medical and legal professions, etc., etc.? Is it too much to predict that some time in the not very distant future the general stenographer will be merged into the insurance, architectural, engineering, legal or medical stenographer, and what not? It would be preferable to become well grounded and thorough in one of these lines, and thus make one's standing unique in its security, rather than to possess a general idea of a number of trades or professions, and yet not to know enough more than some one else to be singled out or preferred, if it came to a choice.

Correspondence.

Miss Anna M. Laise, a successful teacher of shorthand in Washington, has favored us with a copy of an open letter she wrote recently to the *Evening Star* of that city; and we wish we had enough space to give it in full. The letter was prompted by noticing frequently in the newspapers an advertisement of the following purport: "Wanted, a rapid and accurate typewriter; hours, 9 to 5; $6 per week; state speed and experience; must furnish machine." Miss Laise rightly says that such cases as this give sufficient grounds for the formation of labor unions; adding that, from the wording of the advertisement, an expert is desired; and granting, for argument, that the candidate averages only 50 words per minute in typewriting, the seven working hours of the day will allow her to write 21,000 words, which, at the current rate of 60 cents per thousand, amounts to $12.60 worth of work in a day, or, in a week of six days, $75.60—all for the paltry stipend of $6 per week—machine thrown in! We hope that just such publicity as this will lead to the disappearance of all similar absurd advertisements, and give a well merited rebuke to the unreasonable seeker after much for nothing.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.
The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.
Issued on the first of each month.
Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Full Outlines.

IT is not at all necessary, in order to be an expert reporter, that you should use many abbreviations. A simple, easily written style of shorthand is what succeeds. We were particularly struck with this fact in looking over the shorthand notes of Mr. E. V. Murphy, which recently appeared in the *Phonographic World.*

Many text-books teach you to write Ch^{s} for charge; Mr. Murphy writes Ch-Ra-J. Instead of Fet^{s} for feature, he writes F-Chr. He writes coinage K-N-J, not using the n hook for two reasons: first, because of the backward motion which it would impart to the hand, and, second, because of the greater difficulty of joining the J to the stem Ken. We notice Mr. Murphy uses the old form for Vr, which is present stem Wa. By the way, Mr. Isaac Pitman is re-introducing its use. Believe, he writes B-La-V; delight, D-Let; repeal, Ra-P-eL; bill, B-eL; amendment, M-N-D-Mnt; determination, D-Tr-M-Nshn; several, sV-Rel; criticism, Kr-T-sZ-M; requirement, aR-K-aR-Mnt.

Mr. Theodore F. Shuey, who, with Mr. Murphy, has charge of the reporting of the United States Senate, for consists, writes Con dot-sSts; county, K-N-T; England, Glend; return, Ra-T-aRn; tenantry, T-N-Nt-Ra.

Here we see Mr. Shuey does not use the n hook after the T on account of its being a backward motion, but prefers the forward motion of the stem N. For house, he writes S^{s}; middle, M-Dl: fact, F-K-T; called, K-eLd. Extreme brevity of outline and overloading the memory with word-signs and contractions, are the pitfalls of many of the aspiring youngsters.

* * *

VACATION is over. We enjoyed it very much, and trust that our readers have had an equally good time.

* * *

PROF. WM. L. MASON is the author of the new Lesson Cards published by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons.

* * *

WE have not space to properly notice the new edition of Bates Torrey's "Instruction in Practical Shorthand."

* * *

MISS TURNER is making an interesting department, and we trust the ladies will appreciate it by writing to her.

* * *

THE newspapers of Newark, N. J., have been having a discussion upon the value of shorthand instruction in the public schools, There seems to be a difference of opinion in the matter.

* * *

To every subscriber who will write us, enclosing six cents in postage stamps, we will send a copy of "Celestial Writing," free. This is Prof. Barlow's contribution to cursive shorthand.

THE New York State Stenographers' Association must have been worth going miles to attend. We regret our inability to be present. We think the Association should be grateful to its active secretary for his arduous and effective labors in its behalf.

* * *

EVERYBODY is looking forward to better times. Whatever may be the cause, everyone realizes that times have been "hard." Let us all hope that there may be a "good time coming" for each and every worthy stenographer throughout the country.

* * *

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been coming in fairly well. We thank those who have so kindly interested themselves in our behalf. Every reader can send in at least one new subscriber. Try it, and see how easy it is, and remember how much good it will do all of us connected with the magazine.

* * *

WE have a large number of subscribers among the students of shorthand schools. Upon each one of them we would urge the importance of a thorough mastery of the fundamental principles of the system they are studying. Only he who lays the foundations broad and strong, can expect to build a useful and enduring superstructure thereupon.

* * *

THE closing paragraph of last month's article headed "The Benefit of the Doubt," page 59, was accidentally omitted. Upon reading it, our readers will understand that it gives appositeness to the title: "Such experiences as above outlined are not the rare exception—they are rather to be classed as representative instances; and this being so, I claim, for all the typewriters who may have to do their work under like conditions, The Benefit of the Doubt." E. G. F.

THERE are too many poorly-prepared graduates of shorthand schools. There are too many who, having taken a diploma, think there is no occasion for further study or practice. Thousands are unable to get work because they will not properly fit themselves to do good work. One of the best methods to develop enthusiasm and insure the proper mastery of the art is to subscribe for and read a good shorthand magazine, and diligently put in practice the many lessons of wisdom which are to be found in it.

* * *

Hints to Applicants for Positions.

A GENTLEMAN, in writing to the editor, says that a young man in applying for a position as stenographer should at least sign his name with pen and ink, and not with the typewriter, and he believe it would be to the interest of the applicant to write the whole letter with pen and ink. The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER would suggest that in making application for a position it would be well to take a fair dictation for at least ten minutes, transcribe the same upon the typewriter, and send it with the printed matter from which the dictation was taken, stating exactly how long it took to transcribe. It would be well to tabulate the results, showing how many words per minute were written from dictation, how many words per minute were transcribed upon the machine, and especially to honestly and fairly state how many mistates were made in the transcript.

The Literary World, under date of July 31st, announces that THE STENOGRAPHER will be represented in England by Mr. W. H. Jones. It makes a fair presentation of our objects and aims, for which it will please accept our thanks.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

We have much pleasure in announcing that an entirely new text-book of the Isaac Pitman shorthand entitled, "Phonographic Lesson Cards," will be published by Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, of 33 Union Square, New York, on or about November 15th next. The work is from the pen of a well-known American teacher and law reporter of over 15 years' standing, and being printed by J. J. Little & Co., of this city, the printers of the "Complete Phonographic Instructor" will, of course, be copyright in this country, and admirably suited to the requirements of the American student. The author remarks that "after twelve years' experience in teaching shorthand from the regular text-books, he found, in many cases, the pupil either evinced a strong desire to get a smattering of the advanced principles shown in the back of the book, and so did not do justice to the lesson in hand, or, from motives of curiosity, became discouraged at the hard work ahead, and so gave up the study before completing half the course. The originator of this method then conceived the idea of arranging each principle, and everything appertaining to it, on a separate leaf, called a "Card," and presenting but one of these at a time to the learner, and insisting upon his careful study of the Card in hand, before passing on to the next, thus insuring not only thorough work, but depriving the student of the means for discouragement presented in the usual methods of study. The cards are handsomely engraved, and contain numerous practice exercises in shorthand, composed of carefully-selected words, and with the principles so arranged as to follow each other in logical order, each one laying the foundation for the intelligent study of the next. There is just enough on each card to constitute one easy lesson, and not more than can be quickly comprehended by an intelligent mind." The work is a new and original method of teaching shorthand, and should be in the hands of every teacher and student. The work, which is a complete exposition of the Isaac Pitman system, will be published at the moderate price of one dollar. The publishers will be pleased to send specimen pages on application.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Curtis, is now proprietor of the Dahl College of Music and Shorthand, which is now located at 311-313 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Geo. Soulé, of Soulé's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., will send to all who write for it, a pamphlet on the different systems of shorthand.

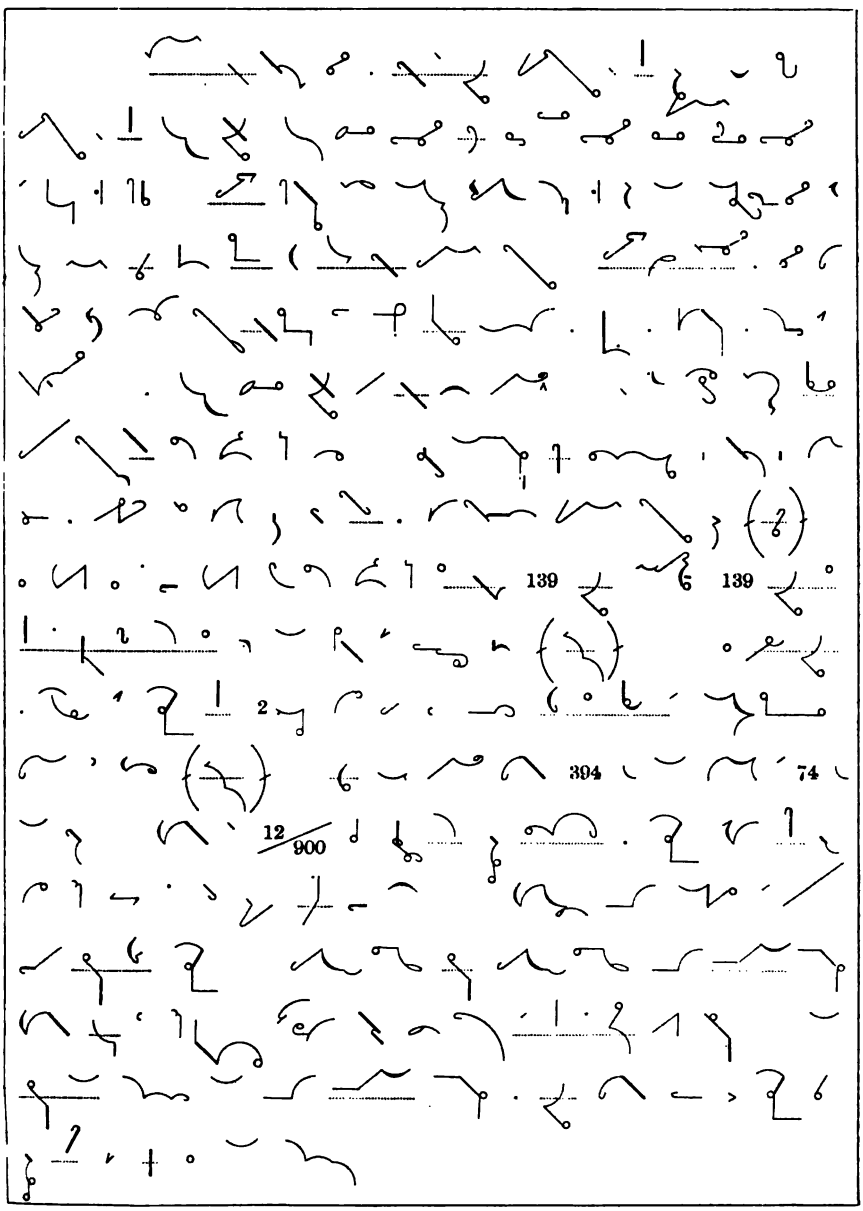
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

I will now put before the House the number of ships which we propose to add to those which are now under construction. We propose to add five battleships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, and twenty-eight torpedo destroyers. With regard to the torpedo boats, I must inform the house that we have ordered eight of them in anticipation of the verdict of the House, and that if the House should now choose it may strike them off the number we now propose. With regard to the list of cruisers, the House will observe that they are mostly proposed to be constructed according to existing types, namely, the Diadem, the Talbot, the Arrogant, and the Pelorus. The five first-class battleships are to be improved Renowns. To avoid misconception, I may say that the designs were prepared by Sir William White himself. He has been incapacitated during some months, but before he left to seek the restoration of his health, he was able to approve the whole of the program which we now propose to the House. (Cheers.) His authority is a great authority, for Sir William White has built 139 ships, and not one of those 139 ships has had a deeper draught, or has erred in stability on the calculations he made. (Hear, hear.) His recent ships, the Magnificent and the Majestic, had 200 tons less weight when commissioned than as designed, and naval constructors will know what that means. (Hear, hear.) These new Renowns will be 394 feet in length and 74 feet in breadth. They will be of 12,900 tons displacements, or 2,000 tons smaller than the Majestic; and they will draw two feet less of water—a point to which we attach great importance. They will have the same coal endurance and rather greater speed than the Majestic. We have not sacrificed speed, we have not sacrificed coal-carrying capacity. They will be fitted with water-tube boilers, and will consequently be able to steam further, and at a higher rate of speed. In speed, in armament, in coal-carrying capacity, the ships will be equal to the Majestic, which is 2,000 tons larger, but the difference is in armor.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Department.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. MUELLER.

Secretary of The Bartlett Commercial College, Cincinnati, and Teacher of Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Penmanship; also Director of the Commercial Department of the Mountain Chautauqua, Mt. Lake Park, Md., August 5-25, 1896.

Key to Shorthand Notes of August Number.

FOR A CLEAN CAMPAIGN.

Two great groups of good citizens look forward, once in four years, to a Presidential campaign with apprehension. The first group is made up of the business men whose experience is that these campaigns interfere with domestic trade by creating a feeling of uncertainty and hesitation. The other group consists of religious people whose experience is that there is a danger of bitterness, malignity and falsehood, with the serious consequences attending an epidemic of immorality.

We are at the opening of one of these quadrennial contests and the apprehensions they occasion are already felt. Perhaps business men are less disturbed than they have been at the outset of former campaigns, for the special reason that business has not been good for several years, and cannot be made much worse. A kind of lassitude and resignation to hard times deadens the sense of peril. Besides, in our peculiar conditions, the campaign may in this respect reverse the rule and make business better.

But people who think about and work for the moral well-being of the country cannot feel certain of a clean campaign. Let it be remembered that this interest is deeper and higher than the business interest—that, indeed, sound prosperity depends on morals, and that the demoralization of a foul campaign spread over the whole nation is the worst epidemic of immorality that ever scourged a free and self-governed people. It penetrates every home; it soils every man of us. Promiscuous mud throwing hits everybody before the dirty business is ended. The campaign lie makes liars by wholesale. Slander defiles a million consciences. No year ever had revivals enough to overcome the evil of one campaign of scurrility and lying.

Let good men give notice in advance that this must be a clean campaign. Let them emphasize their will that there shall not be a deluge of mud throwing, an epidemic of slander, a brutal contest of political mendacity. Let the pulpit call for decency with a unanimous voice. Let the leaders in politics agree in advance that they will fight this battle on its merits and tolerate no departures from the plain paths of decency in speech and in print. We have had decent political contests; if we begin this one with the right kind of moral purpose, we can make it memorable for the high plane on which it will be conducted.—*Editorial from "The Chautauquan" for June.*

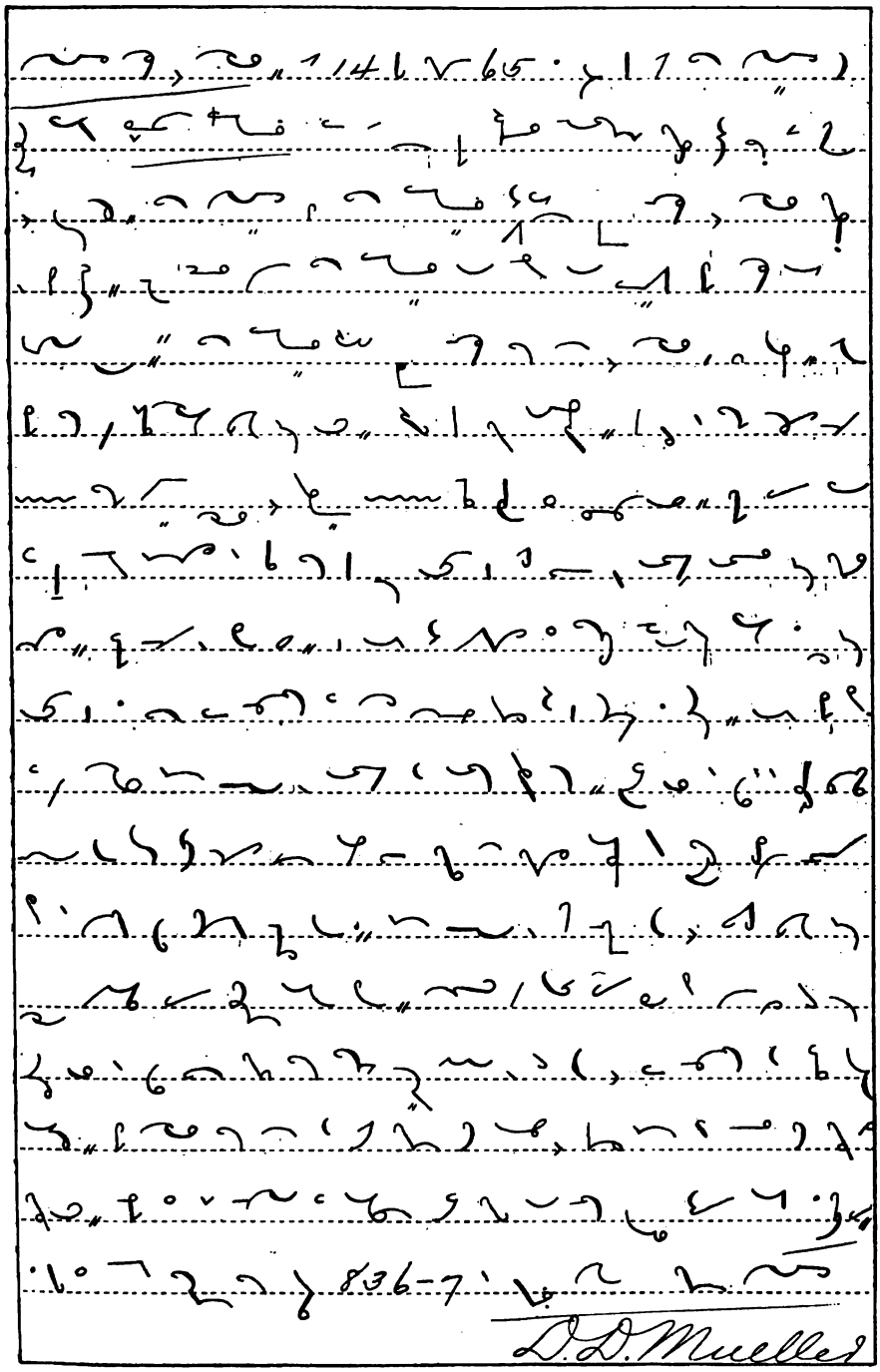
The Bartlett College Annual Outing.

It has become the custom of the above-named Institution to take its pupils on an outing some time during the hot months of July and August of each year. This year the outing occurred July 11-18, and the place, South Haven, Michigan, Lake Michigan, popularly spoken of as "South Haven by the Sea."

The College had its own special train, consisting of nine solid, vestibuled coaches, four of which were chair cars. The party numbered about three hundred people, comprising pupils and their relatives and friends. This is free to all pupils of the College how deport themselves in a creditable manner and do good work throughout the year. To the relatives and friends of pupils, the nominal charge of sixteen dollars is made for the eight days' outing. This sum covers all expenses, including railroad fare, hotel bills, sail-boat rides, concerts, etc.

The train left the city via. the Big Four, at 9 A. M., arriving at Benton Harbor, Michigan, 6 P. M. After supper the party was transported to South Haven by steamer on Lake Michigan, arriving about 9 P. M. The reception which was given them by the good people of South Haven can better be imagined than described. As they approached, all along the shore could be seen immense bonfires and a grand pyrotechnical display. On the immediate entry to the harbor was seen the word WELCOME, in letters of fire, on the piers on both sides. Then every bell, whistle, and cannon in the town was brought into action. This, combined with the welcoming shouts of the multitude of the people on the shore, made it, indeed, an inspiring occasion and one which will be long remembered by the fortunate and happy recipients.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

UNITED STATES PLOW CO.,
Erie, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 24th inst., in regard to the last car of iron we shipped you, is received. We find that the railroad company forwarded this car via. Peoria, as you say, and they advised us that all shipments to you will be routed in this way. The previous shipments we made you all went via. Chicago, and it was our understanding that there would be no change. They say that it is a shorter route, and that the cars will go through more promptly.

We will get the other car out just as soon as we possibly can. We are rather crowded with orders for early delivery, and will have to shut down soon for some repairs, but will try to ship your cars before doing so.

Yours respectfully,

* * *

PEABODY WIRE NAIL CO.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 20th inst., inclosing order for bar iron and Bessemer steel, is received. We do not roll any steel, and will, therefore, have to cancel that part of the order. We have entered the specifications for the bar iron, and will forward to you what we can from stock the first of next week. The balance we will have to make, and we do not think we will be able to ship it before the latter part of July, as we close down on the first of the month for annual inventory and repairs.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract from the letter of acceptance of the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency, the Hon. Garret A. Hobart:

GENTLEMEN: I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the Vice-Presidency, tendered me by the National Republican Convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

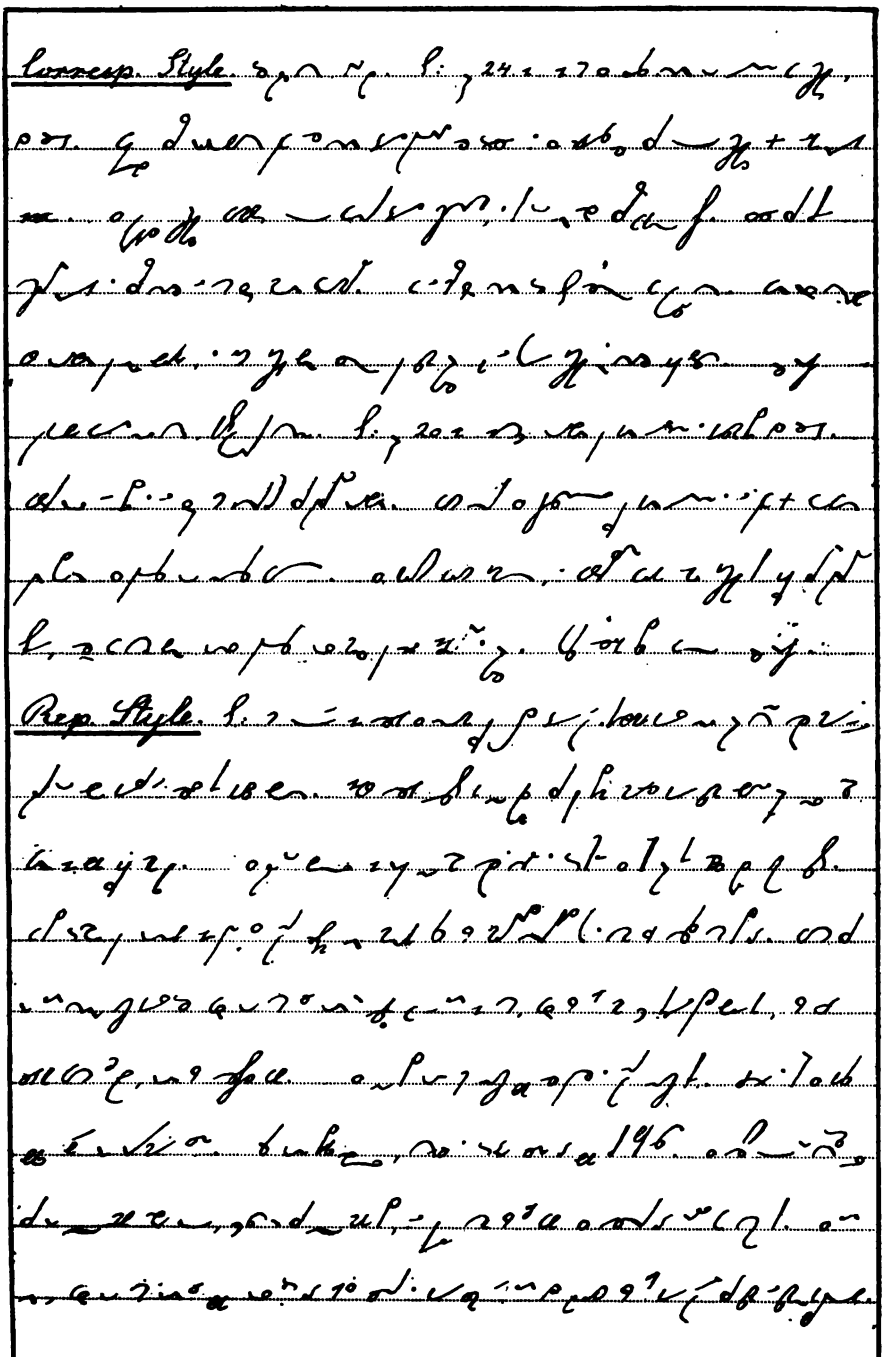
The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unqualifiedly for honesty in finance and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of one hundred cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular "A Practical Lesson in G. R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system. —*Dr. R. Tombo.*

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Munson Department.

COPYRIGHT, 1896, by JAMES E. MUNSON.

Shorthand notes prepared by J. N. Kimball, Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Before I close, one word from myself. I have heretofore spoken of the prisoner as his counsel; I may also speak of him in my character as a man; and I can testify that in the four weeks' acquaintance I have had, hearing him converse with freedom and explain all his secret thoughts, in spite of the odious crime with which he is charged, I have formed an estimate of him little short of admiration, for his honesty of purpose, freedom from deception and malice, and courageous resolution to abide by the principles to which he was reared. I find in him none of that obstinacy which perseveres in crime because it is committed, and hopes to secure admiration in a feigned consistency. Neither is there about him a false desire of notoriety, or a cowardly effort to screen himself from punishment; only one prominent anxiety—that is, lest people should think him a hired assassin, or a brute; an aversion to being made a public spectacle of, and a desire to be tried at the hands of his fellow citizens.

Altogether, I think we may safely apply to him, without spurious sympathy or exaggeration, the words which were said of Brutus—

> "This was the noblest Roman of them all;
> All the conspirators, save only he,
> Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar;
> He only, in a general honest thought,
> And common good to all, made one of them.
> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

I commit him, then, without hesitation, to your charge. You have fought on the same fields, and as you have never been wanting in mercy to the defeated, so I know you will not be wanting in mercy to him.

You have all commanded private soldiers, and as you could estimate the enthusiasm of your own men, so you will know how to estimate the enthusiasm of those who fought against you. The lives of all of you have shown that you were guided in all perplexities by the stern and infallible dictates of conscience and duty, and I know that you will understand and weigh in your judgment of the prisoner, dictates and duties so kindred to your own.

THE Ohio Stenographers' Association elected Mr. C. W. Chestnut, Cleveland, O., as President, and Mrs. S. Louise Patteson, as Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

MR. WILLARD K. BUSH, stenographer to the Mayor of Detroit, Mich., in subscribing to our magazine, says: "I believe it to be a valuable aid to progressive stenographers."

H. P. SHEETS, of Harrisonburgh, Va., an experienced shorthand amanuensis, is studying court reporting with M. Jeanette Ballantyne, at 127 and 129 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y. Miss Ballantyne was official stenographer of the Monroe County, N. Y., Surrogate's Court from October, 1878, to August, 1885, inclusive, and reported the most noted will contests of Monroe County. She intends hereafter to make a specialty of preparing stenographers for court work.

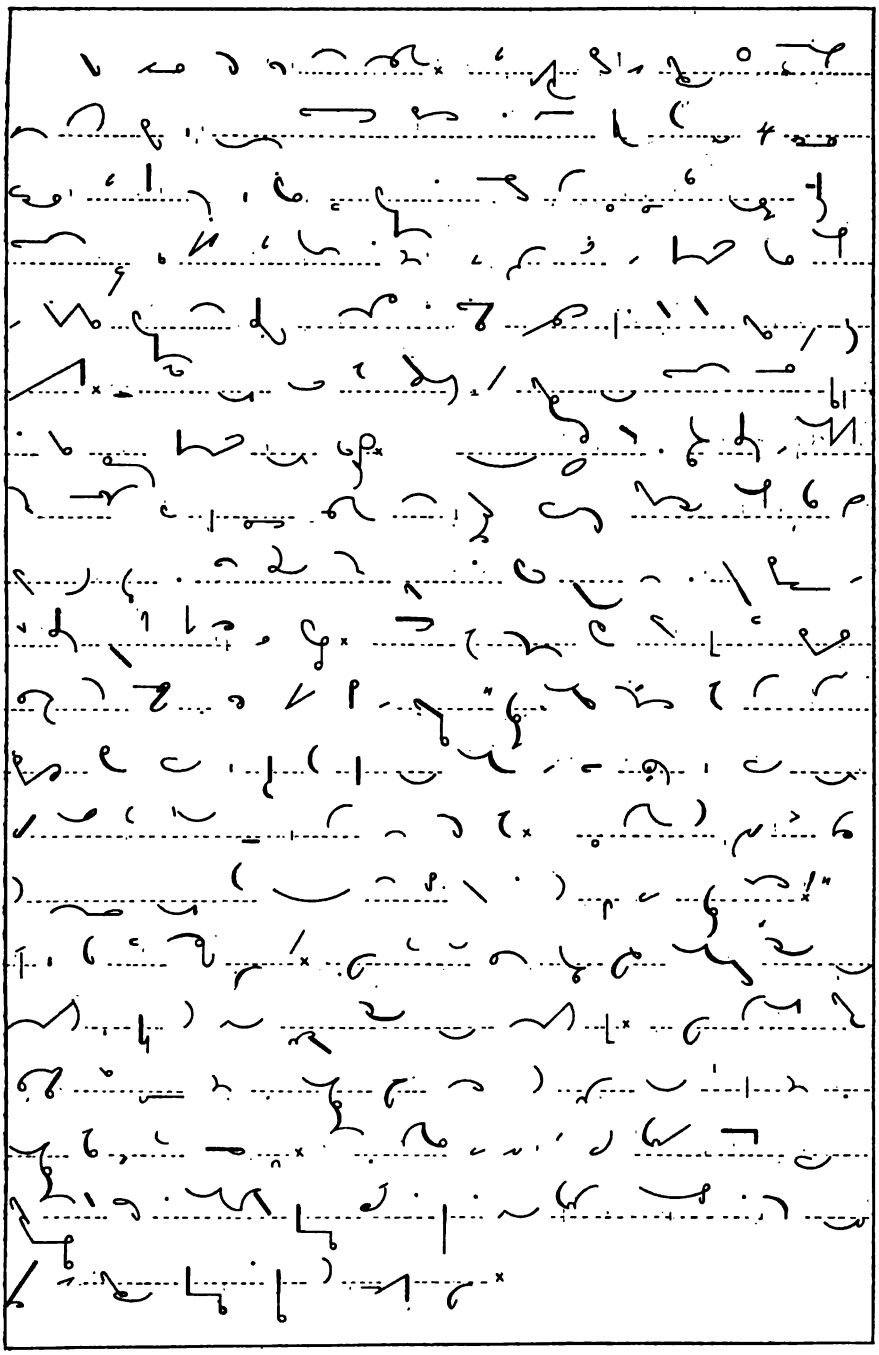
MR. J. E. FULLER, Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, under date of August 28th, writes as follows: "Your editorial department will doubtless be interested to learn of the death of Mr. A. F. Cooledge, late official reporter of this circuit. Mr. Cooledge's death occurred on the 25th inst. Judge Lumpkin has appointed Gus Hoke as his successor. Mr. Hoke has been associated with Mr. Cooledge during the last eight years, and will make a very efficient official.

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Any subscriber to THE STENOGRAPHER, desiring to correspond in shorthand with others for mutual improvement, will be granted one free insertion of his or her name and address under this heading.

In the Gabelsberger system (both English and German), by Miss Clara H. Josephi, care of Foster, Paul & Co., 364 Broadway, New York City.

Munson Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Selections from Emerson.

Things refuse to be mismanaged long. If the government is cruel, the Governor's life is not safe. If you tax too high, the revenue will yield nothing. If you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict. Nothing arbitrary, nothing artificial can endure.

The farmer imagines power and place are fine things, but the President has paid dear for his White house. It has commonly cost him all his peace and the best of his manly attributes. To preserve for a short time so conspicuous an appearance before the world, he is content to eat dust before the real masters, who stand erect behind the throne.

All things are double—one against another. Tit for tat; an eye for an eye; blood for blood; measure for measure; love for love. Give, and it shall be given to you. He that watereth shall be watered himself. What will you have? quoth God; pay for it and take it. Nothing venture, nothing have. Thou shalt be paid exactly for what thou hast done, no more, no less. Who doth not work shall not eat. Harm watch, harm catch. Curses always recoil on the head of him who imprecates them. If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own. Bad counsel confounds the adviser.

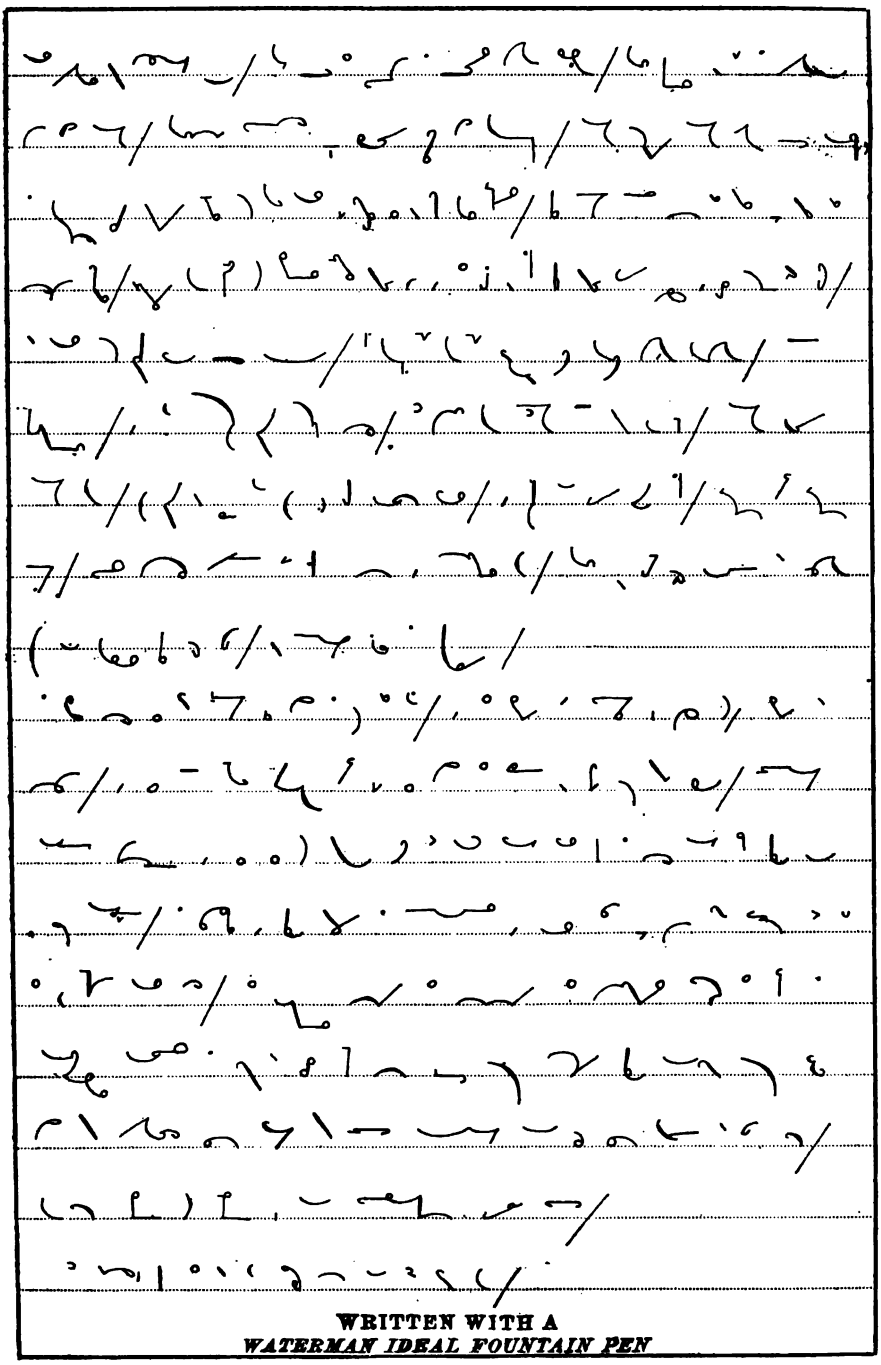
The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet. He is supported on crutches, but loses so much support of muscle. He has got a fine Geneva watch, but he has lost his skill to tell the hour by the sun. A Greenwich nautical almanac he has, as so being sure of the information when he wants it, the man in the street does not know a star in the sky. The solstice he does not observe; the equinox he knows as little, and the whole bright calendar of the year is without a dial in his mind. His notebooks impair his memory; his libraries overload his wit; the insurance office increases the number of accidents; and it may be a question whether machinery does not encumber; whether we have not lost by refinement some energy, by a Christianity intrenched in establishments, some vigor of wild virtue. For every stoic was a stoic; but in Christendom where is the Christian?

What I must do, is all that concerns me, not what the people think.

* * *

In the September issue of THE STENOGRAPHER I published a suggestion as to the manner in which a correction could be neatly made in a carbon copy, the correction being uniform with the carbon printed letter. Very much to my surprise, I have been in receipt of a number of communications thanking me for making the suggestion, and several inquiries have been made regarding my method of making an erasure, and I will endeavor, in as few words as possible, to state it. In the first place, it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to get the line upon which the erasure is to be made at the upper portion of the platen, when the carriage is down. If the wrong letters are near the top of the page, all that is necessary is to space several times, and bring the line of writing to the top of the platen. If the matter to be erased comes near the bottom of the page, release the paul at the right of the carriage and turn the cylinder back until the portion to be erased comes at the top of the platen. When this is done, expose the writing on the sheet next to the platen, and make your erasure. Then insert a card, or very thick piece of paper, over this sheet and *under* the carbon, expose the next typewritten page and erase as before. The black smudge from the carbon will be made on the card-board. When this erasure is made, continue a similar mode of procedure until all the erasures have been made, and then return the copy, either forwards or backwards, as the case may be, and insert the correction. This method is infinitely superior to the pinning together of a number of sheets and removing from the machine, as there is no disturbance of the relative positions of the various sheets of paper, and consequently no variation in the alignment of the inserted letter or words. It is superior also to the insertion of a book, as recommended by some textbooks on typewriting, as it is much easier of manipulation. H. L. ANDREWS.

Graham Shorthand.



WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

Roller's "Light-Line" Phonography.

By AUGUST MENGELKAMP, Hull, Iowa.
Author and Publisher. Copyrighted and all Rights Reserved.

Key to Shorthand Notes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 10, 1895.

MESSRS. T. F. JOHNSON & SON,
Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 8th instant, enclosing check for $2,576.18, is just at hand, and this amount placed to the credit of your account.

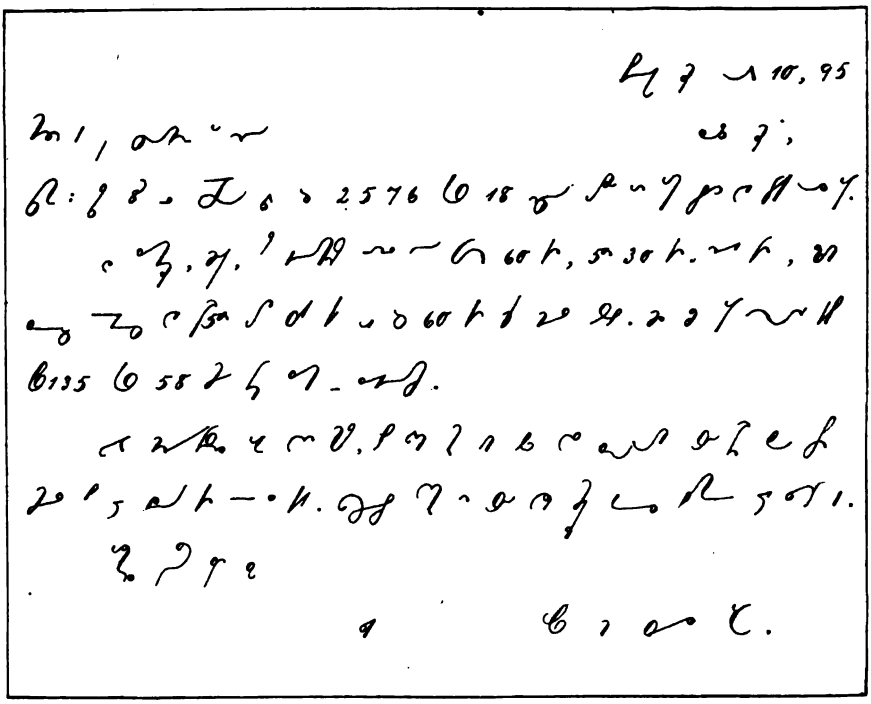
We must remind you, however, that our terms of sale in this instance were "Cash 60 days; 5 per cent. 30 days." This being the case, you are not rightfully entitled to the discount of 5 per cent at this late day, as the full 60 days had nearly elapsed. Hence, your account shows a debit balance of $135.58, which kindly remit by return mail.

We regret the necessity of calling your attention to this matter, but we cannot make any exception to our rule of only allowing discounts upon bills which are paid within thirty days from their date. We shall be pleased to make this allowance to you whenever you tender payment within the prescribed time.

Awaiting your further favors, we are

Yours truly,

C. N. LEACH & Co.



Science, for August 14, '96, contains a complimentary review notice of Fono-stenography, recently published by Wm. McDevitt.

MR. AUGUST MENGELKAMP, of Hull, Iowa, submits to the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER a specimen of Roller's Light-Line Phonography, based upon the well-known shorthand system of Henry Roller, of Berlin, Germany. It does not rely upon shading or position. Vowels and consonants are of but two sizes, and admit of direct and easy connection, following each other in their natural order. Teachers desiring a free examination of the system should drop a postal card to Mr. Mengelkamp.

The World Upside Down;

OR,

Two Mistakes.

J. KENNETH MADOC.

CHAPTER I.

THE night was not dark, in fact, it was good day-time; the clock did not strike the witching hour of midnight, for the hour was 10.30 A. M.; a shrill cry did not ring out on the clear, still air, for a great city was all amove with business activity; a brave and handsome young man did not rush to the rescue, for a cause for such had not been given; a beautiful maiden with golden hair did not fall lifeless into the arms of the aforesaid brave and handsome young man, for other duties claimed her time; but I would rather have you know it was simply a day like a thousand days that had preceded it—a plain, ordinary, ten-hour working-day.

Ragan Loyal, stenographer, and his assistant, Clara Devon, were busily engaged transcribing Mr. Loyal's two-day take in a divorce case.

As Ragan Loyal drew the unusual line through the last page of his notes, he turned to Clara Devon, with:

"Miss Clara, do you know sometimes I almost hate myself for having entered the stenographic profession?"

"Why, have you not always found it a very profitable one?"

"Yes; but these divorce cases! These divorce cases! They make me sick! When I entered the stenographic profession, I began to save, to save with the hope that some day, someone, somewhere, somehow, would be glad of the means I had provided, and sometimes I think I have found this somebody, but just as I have done the graceful bow—a call to report a divorce case! Miss Clara, you have reported with me for these three years, we have made money, we have prospered, we have been good friends, and now I've a secret for you."

"Well," muttering to herself, "can it be possible he knows *my* secret?"

"As I said, we are the most successful stenographic combination in the city. You have heard me called cold, heartless, a flirt; now I confess my dullness of speech, my awkwardness in company, my utter inability to please, my thorough disbelief in some women, my implicit confidence in others, my every respect and friendship for the whole sex, my perfect disagreeable nature; yet I deny with all the forces of Heaven, of earth, and of the regions of despair, the allegations as above set forth. *Cold! heartless! your* deposition here will suffice. *A flirt!* A remark as contemptible as it is untrue, and not an iota of even circumstantial evidence to sustain it; a charge that has been flung at me it seems forever; at least you have heard it for the past three years we have been associated together. Now, partners in such a business as ours must have each other's confidence; this, I believe, we have both enjoyed during the time aforesaid, and it must continue to be so; but remarks injurious to our business are getting too numerous, and I would have you bear in mind that *my* business at least is *stenographic reporting*, and while 'tis no pleasant thing to receive *gratis* and without cause for action the flirt dagger, especially when one's that true he has said no love word yet for fear of another—divorce case! My partner, my co-operator, my companion, my associate, believe me when I say I consider a flirt—the meanest, most unprofitable state of human (or inhuman, 'twere better to state) existence—heaven's outcast, earth's disgrace, hell's shame—the most pitiable of things animate."

With this, Ragan leaned back in his chair, looking steadily at his assistant. Clara was astounded, thrown into something of a confusion by this sudden outbreak from a man who seldom said a word save in answer to some query; however, she was to be more electrified at the reply awaiting a question she was yet to ask.

"Pray, Mr. Loyal, I had thought myself quite acquainted with you after these twelve quarter-years we have worked together, but really, I am constrained to ask what kind of man you really are, anyway? When first we lifted pens for mutual profit, you were a mere boy, and I a girl, it seemed; can it be that three years have so increased our ages?"

"No, not years, not years, but the great procession of life moving before the vision in its march to a certain or uncertain des-

tiny, is what ages one; if the pageant be gay, age is not to be found in the ranks, but so sure as it be a funeral procession, then age comes. Let's see; your age, Miss Clara, when first we began——"

"Was eighteen."

"And now——"

"I am twenty-one; and yours?"

"*Was* twenty-one."

"And now you are twenty-four?"

"In years, but not in true age."

"This is something I cannot understand; you are how old, then?"

"I am just old enough to appreciate, to love and reverence pure, lovely womanhood, such as my little friend and assistant so well does represent; I am not old enough to smoke cigarettes, chew tobacco, drink "licker," swear, nor delight in vulgar jokes; I am not old enough to respect anyone who makes light of Christ's great gift to man, no matter how rich or influential they may be; I am just old enough to appreciate wholesome, undefiled brightness and wit; I am just old enough to delight in that greatest of all great historical books—the Holy Scripture; I am too old not to see the world's hypocrisy and worldliness, and yet still too old to adopt the shield of universal popularity; in fact, my dear associate, I am just old enough to know that I am old enough to know just how old I am."

And no more was said save the usual necessary business words during the day, though thoughts were many.

* * * * * * *

Clara Devon did not possess the most beautiful and fascinating face e'er looked upon—such faces are too often dangerous to possessor and viewer—but instead she was a sweet, brown-eyed lassie, the laugh of a clear conscience in her eye, the elastic tread of the Queen of Truth in her step, the joy light of right beaming upon her rosy cheeks—a true woman, and as pure as snow. She was so different from the average girl, in that "beautiful morning," "pretty day," and like stereotyped expressions were not her morning or noon-day salutations, but instead she had just read a beautiful poem or perused a delightful book, and would Mr. Loyal care to do the same?

However perplexed or worried or disagreeable might be the mood of Ragan Loyal, these salutations never failed to bring him round all right.

And Ragan Loyal? Ragan Loyal was not handsome, nor was he an intellectual giant, but a man who usually kept his own counsel. He was called cold, hard-hearted and a flirt. That he was not cold was evidenced by the blush that suffused his cheek when Miss Devon (always when they were alone), laid aside all formalities and conventionalities and called his Christian name, as she was wont to do when they were children at school. That he was not hard-hearted (though sometimes hard-headed—when he thought he was right), even though all his acquaintances thought so, Clara Devon knew better.

She was preparing for a long-needed vacation, and as the time she had thought to rest drew near, a great express package was delivered at the office for her; upon opening it she found a MSS. from an author, with check for $25, stating that this was to be her fee if she finished the work in a fortnight, and an agent would honor the check upon the delivery, into his hands, of the manuprint. With the usual cheerfulness of her bright nature she set about her work—a two-day's job—thinking what joys the profits realized would give, but despite all this an expression of disappointment lingered about those sweet lips, and Ragan was sorry, but for his very life he could not tell why.

The day came for her trip—she did not go. Ragan Loyal was surprised to find her that morning at the office, as usual. He had noticed her seeming pleasure at the idea of an extra twenty-five, yet there was a look of disappointment in that smile. He would have offered to assist her, but remembered while on the very verge of the benevolent thought, he was too hard-hearted for such an action, and— He noticed how tired she looked, told her to get ready for her trip, that he would see that her work was handed her completed before her departure next morning. She remonstrated, but to no avail, and with a tear of real gratitude, if not affection, in her eye, she left the office.

And Ragan Loyal? He knew too well the burden he had taken upon himself; he knew too well the imposition he was casting upon tired, worn-out self, but with a light heart, so unlike a cold, hard-hearted man, he went to his office that night to work until Old Sol peeped over the horizon next morning. At the promised hour, the MSS., prettily bound with tape, and tied with as neat a bow as if Miss Devon herself had tied it, was forthcoming.

And this *man!* This *man* was called cold, hard-hearted,
Pity the mouth had not chok'd ere the words had started;
You label a *man* as you may,
He's still a *man*, whate'er you say!

That he was a flirt many believed, or, at least, affected to believe; that he was not a flirt, Clara Devon tried her best to believe, and who shall say she did not succeed?

(To be Continued.)

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME X. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1896. NUMBER 5.

Criticism and a Query.

WHILE approving of many ideas contained in the two articles by Francis E. Wessels, printed, respectively, in the July and September numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, it is desired here to urge briefly and without expansion, a decided objection to his dictum regarding word-signs, as expressed in those excellent papers.

In dissenting from these views, it is submitted that the writer referred to overestimates the value of word-signs. Word-signs are a necessary evil in shorthand writing. Mr. Wessels acknowledges the difficulty encountered in committing to memory these word-lists. Why, then, needlessly increase the labor? Let us rather seek to render the thorough and practical acquisition of the art in its application to reporting practice more easy and expeditious by the curtailment of word-lists.

Word-signs are hard to remember because of their high abbreviation. There exists no close relationship between the sign and the full form of the outline which it represents. To memorize word-signs requires the enslavement of the mind to arbitrary toil where there should be freedom in the application of rational principles. If word-signs we must have (and the fact is undisputed), let us at least reduce the number to the minimum. Individual students cannot and do not make the same use of identical word-lists. Then let us reduce the number of signs to be learned as much as is possible for general use, and let the individual writer enlarge and extend his list as the requirements of his work demand.

That there are those among us possessed of memories capable of a vast amount of arbitrary acquisition in this line is undoubted; but the mediocres (by far the larger class), must have an easier way to accomplish the same purpose. Let us make the mastery of shorthand easier rather than harder. Let the student work out his stenographic salvation in a systematic and rational manner. Systems of shorthand with few if any word-signs have been published as a protest against that order of things which calls for the exertion of so much "real pluck," "individual application" and "indefatigable effort to learn word-signs and intelligently and thoroughly remember them," as our writer describes it.

Now, it is not advocated here to take from the study all its labors. It is believed that, in order to become a strong, capable and thoroughly successful writer, the student should be put through a rigid course of study, which shall require him to "meet the devil in the wilderness," and to depend upon himself. Let the learner master the fundamental principles of outline formation, let his work be done according to, and his hand guided by, the "divine precepts of reason" rather than by depending wholly and helplessly upon a memory saturated with arbitrary abbreviations cut and dried by another.

Let the presentation of radical and arbitrary principles be made as simple and easily-understood as possible, but in the application of general rules once acquired, let the student depend upon himself, under the supervision and criticism of the instructor.

While the hand of Progress is pointed ever forward in the development of any science or work of man, yet the eye of

Wisdom scans the pages of history and watches the achievements of the past when deciding upon a future course. So in the improvement of shorthand and its presentation, while we guard on the one hand against too great conservatism, let us not be rash innovators.

In support of the fact, above implied, that the highest measure of success in shorthand may be achieved without the labor of memorizing an extended vocabulary of word-signs, it is only necessary to point to the records of the Murphys and others, whose reporting notes display no leaning toward high abbreviations and no preference for short and intricate forms.

* * *

We would also question Mr. Watson as to how he would deal with the ordinary pupil. In his article in the September STENOGRAPHER he repeatedly refers to "satisfactory" pupils. Is not the plan of instruction therein set forth adapted *only* to the training of "satisfactory" pupils? If such is the case, what is to become of the "lame ducks," as teachers designate them? What shall be done with the less favored mortals whose mental endowments are not such as to bring them within the somewhat vague category of Mr. Watson's "satisfactory" pupils?

We appreciate the view which Mr. Watson is giving us of the "other side," and hope that in the course of his talks he will show us how to "properly time" the reading of reporting notes by the student who has been allowed or taught to avoid the drudgery of reading shorthand.

J. EDMUND FULLER,
Prin. Shorthand Dep't,
September 6, '96. Atlanta Bus. College.

Continuity.

"Keep plugging away."
"STICK, dig, and save."
"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

THE first quotation is one that should be familiar to all readers of shorthand publications; almost as much so as, "To save time is to lengthen life." As regards the second quotation, the writer wishes to say that "dig" may be applied to either silver or gold; he is not desirous that his political affiliation should in any way be shown in this article. The third quotation is one that we "useter" write in our copy books "in the days of auld-lang-syne."

Continuity, better known as "stick-to-itiveness," is an important element in the make-up of the stenographer. It is much in evidence to make or mar his success. The question for each to decide is how far to develop Continuity, as, in common with other faculties, it has its "golden mean." (You know the kind of gold I mean.")

He who has largely-developed Continuity has great application, and can attend to but one thing at a time; must stick to any one thing he has commenced until he has finished; desires to complete any piece of work he has under way; and will be much annoyed by interruption. He will also have great capacity for following out a train of thought and concentrating all his faculties upon one subject. Such people are frequently noted for thoroughness in study and in working out the details of any plan they have to execute, being steady and persistent in any course of action they have determined upon. They will make good shorthand students, as once they have undertaken the study they will not become discouraged while going through the text-book; are willing to devote ample time to speed practice, and continue good workers long after they have gone through the manual.

In offices all over the country are stenographers who get along very well if, after dictation has been given, they are not disturbed until that dictation has been transcribed. Occasionally a letter is delivered by messenger, who waits for a reply. The employer calls his amanuensis, dictates the answer, and says: "I wish to have that letter transcribed right away, as the messenger wants to take it with him." Provided the typewritist is one who can, with justice to his employer and himself, drop one piece of work and take up another at any time, and who can be interrupted no matter how much work is ahead, this letter can be hurried. If he is one who, because of temperament and habit, is almost obliged (through largely-developed Continuity) to finish the transcript of notes on his book before taking further dictation, the "rush" letter will be delayed owing to the typewritist's nervousness and consequent errors due to the inter-

ruption. We all know that such a condition of affairs is unsatisfactory to employer and employé.

A stenographer with a moderate development of Continuity will desire to complete anything he has begun; yet, he will not be greatly annoyed by interruption, and thus he will be well fitted for the position of amanuensis where interruptions are frequent. He will be tolerably thorough and patient; can concentrate his thoughts when necessary and follow out a subject in all its details.

He who has but a small development will be rambling in thought and action; ever ready to begin, but with too little perseverance to finish. He will be constantly changing; a veritable "rolling stone," and "gathers no moss." Will make many changes in the system he writes, is ever thinking of adopting some new system, and is likely to change employers quite often.

The writer believes that to be successful the stenographer should have sufficient Continuity to carry him through the troubles encountered when he becomes acquainted with pot hooks, and through the trials of his first position. After he is installed in a position he should control his Continuity to enable him to take dictation no matter how often he is interrupted; and not only to take it, but to transcribe it accurately. The late Andrew J. Graham was a splendid example of well-balanced Continuity.

Out of the hundreds who take up the study of shorthand every day, not more than twenty-five per cent. hold out until they are qualified to fill positions. The other seventy-five per cent. become discouraged, and the reason of it is that they are wanting in Continuity. To develop Continuity it is well to put it into practice. "One thing at a time." For those who are as changeable as the weather, who cannot stick to anything long enough to derive benefit from their efforts, it may be advisable to recall the old maxim: "Perseverance gains the day."

My friends, above are the symptoms; let each one diagnose his own case; if you are afraid that you will not prescribe correctly, call on THE OBSERVER.

Talk to Graduates.

MR. C. M. BRUENING, 104 West 101st street, New York City, sends us a transcript of an address delivered by Mr. W. L. Mason, Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand, to the members of his graduating class, from which we extract the following:

"Of course," Mr. Mason was saying, "you all expect to take positions as amanuenses. Among the most desirable are those in law offices. If, in answering an advertisement or in inserting one you can say, 'knowledge of law work,' that will be very much in your favor in securing employment. But whatever you say or wherever you go, do not belittle your work; do not under-rate your own abilities. To be sure, it is possible to have too much self-confidence, and this, too, is not wise, but it is, nevertheless, better to have too much than too little. Never tell an employer how fast you can write. *You do not know.* If today you can write 80 words a minute, all kinds of new matter, to-morrow you may be able to write 85 or 90, if you practice good and hard; while on the other hand, if you do not practice at all, you cannot write over 75 to-morrow. Aim to get your speed up to 100. Most business men think they dictate a good deal faster than they do. Tell them to try you, remembering that you are not familiar with their peculiar business expressions, no matter how much business experience you may have had, and then they can tell whether you are likely to suit them. Try to get as much practice as possible before you secure a position, in writing on the typewriter directly from your shorthand notes. This is what you will have to do in an office. Do not be too slow in writing out your notes.

"The *click, click, click* of the typewriter is what the man listens to when you go outside his private office to write on the machine the dictation which he has just given you, and if the *clicks* do not follow each other pretty rapidly, and especially if there are long pauses between, he will at once suspect that it is because you cannot read your notes, and he will conclude that you are not the girl for him.

"In dictating a letter to you a business man will almost certainly have to pause or to be interrupted occasionally, and then is when you should seize the opportunity to insert a vowel or even to write in longhand the last few words dictated. If, when you apply for a position, you are not already employed, you had better offer your services for a week's trial, remembering that as soon as your nervousness wears off and you get

a little the 'run of the work,' you will do infinitely better than you can do with a single letter. But just here is where you need to be careful. I have known business men to advertise for a girl to come on a week's trial, and at the end of the week to tell her she did not suit, and then take another, and keep this up till he had tried 52 girls in as many weeks, and had got a year's work done for nothing! Look out for such men! Remember, too, that there are all sorts of pitfalls in the city for young women. Do not stay in a place that has a suspicious look about it—where there seems to be a lot of secrecy and a general air of mysteriousness. Of course every business man tries to keep his business private from outsiders, but this is quite different from places where everything is quite open and aboveboard. Do not stay in a place where the employer does not know how to act like a gentleman. Allow no familiarity, no calling of you by your first name and all that sort of thing. Be dignified yourself; mind your own business; go quietly about your work; do it as well as you can; say little, and be very careful not to do any flirting of any kind, either with the gentleman in charge or with any of his employés. This is a serious matter, and one not to be taken lightly. If a little more care were exercised in this matter, the newspapers and the public generally would not have so much to say, in a flippant and sneering way, about stenographers and typewriter operators. Let it never be said that any girl who wears our class pin was guilty of conduct unbecoming a high-born lady."

(To be continued.)

Shorthand and the Presidency.

EUGENE M'CARTHY.

WHETHER it is Major McKinley or Mr. Bryan that is the successful candidate, he can with much truth say, "Shorthand and the shorthand writer helped me to attain this exalted office."

The campaign just closing has been a campaign of study, of education, of reading and of discussion by the adherents of the two great political parties. Major McKinley has not left his home in Canton, yet he has been heard, not in Canton only, but all over the United States. His voice could not reach more than a short distance, but, with the aid of shorthand and the intelligent stenographer, his utterances have been carried from one end of the country to the other, and laid before millions of interested readers. If Major McKiney is elected to the Presidency, will he not owe his election, in great part, to shorthand and to that capable stenographer who has taken his words from the beginning, Mr. Charles Cooper?

Mr. Cooper has furnished an accurate, and, usually, a verbatim transcript of Major McKinley's home speeches, and his transcript has been turned over to the leading press associations for transmission to their clients throughout the country.

Mr. Bryan's campaign will go down in history as one of the most remarkable ever made. Young, strong and vigorous, Mr. Bryan knows no obstacle, and he has spoken almost daily since his nomination at Chicago. True, he has drawn immense crowds wherever he has gone, and people have grown frantic, almost, at his appearance on the platform, and have enthusiastically cheered his utterances; but he could not, in years, speak to all who have, in a sense, heard him, were it not for the aid of the "winged art" and the intelligent and rapid writers of it who have, with tireless energy and skill, taken down his every word from his first appearance at the Chicago convention until the night of November 2, when his last speech will be made before the battle of the ballots on the next day.

It is quite true that the telegraph has been of great service in the dissemination of the speeches of both Major McKinley and Mr. Bryan, but all other things are secondary to shorthand and the shorthand writer; without these requisites the telegraph was of little use, the newspaper was helpless, the ordinary reporter could give only a smattering of the speeches, and the general public would be in darkness.

Mr. Frederick Rose, of Chicago, is the expert in the employ of the Associated Press who has gone the country over with Mr. Bryan, and to Mr. Rose may be given much of the credit for Mr. Bryan's election, if he is elected.

The two great associations—the Associated Press and the United Press—have given this campaign unusual attention, but, without the aid of shorthand, they would have been able to give their papers a very small fraction of the utterances of the rival

candidates for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Shorthand writers, have you ever considered the importance and the dignity of your art? Can you not readily see that it plays an important part in the destinies of men and of nations? Who, now, is ashamed of his ability to write accurately and rapidly the spoken words of any person; who, now, is ashamed to hold up his head and say, "I am a stenographer." Be proud of your calling, for it is a noble one.

October 13, 1896.

What System Shall I Learn?

A "subscriber," writing from New York City, says:

"THREE years ago I commenced to learn Pitman's shorthand, and acquired in six months a speed of about one hundred words per minute. This, however, did not satisfy me, and I began to look around for another system, and noticed some unusual claims and seductive promises for a new system, on the 'one slope' or 'script' plan, called the Light Line. I got the books, made a systematic study of the system, and, I will confess, that I seemed to make more headway with this system during the first three months than I did with the Pitman, and in my enthusiasm I recommended it to many of my friends, and perhaps made some converts, for which I am now sorry.

"The apparent simplicity of many of these 'slope' systems is exceedingly misleading. Young men and women cannot afford to make experiments with every new system put upon the market. What they want is one that has been thoroughly tested and proved its capacity by long years of effective service.

"At the end of three months I was able to write fifty words per minute with the new system, and then came the rub. After that for another three months I stuck to it, and then could only write from 65 to 70 words, and then I felt like 'kicking myself' for having wasted six months of valuable time, but now I am not altogether sorry for the experience I have gained. I immediately set to work again with the Pitman system, and now can write from 120 to 130 words per minute, and, what is more, can accurately read every word I have written months after having taken my notes.

"In all these Light Line connective vowel systems it seems to me that there are two weak points: first, lack of speed, and, second, difficulty in reading one's notes.

"One-slope systems are necessarily restricted in material and cannot possibly secure the legibility of the geometrical sys-systems except by much longer outlines, at a loss of speed.

"Mr. Editor, I have 'no axe to grind.' I simply desire to benefit my fellow readers. Therefore, my experience leads me to say—take a system which has been thoroughly tried and proved of value, and stick to it."

Outlines Commencing With Ya.

BATH, ENGLAND, July 7, 1896.

"*Isaac Pitman to the Editor of* THE STENOGRAPHER:

THERE is a vein of metal in the phonographic mine of which only a few grains have been taken from the surface. I refer to the outlines of words commencing with y, as yes, union, youth.

"Our sign Ya is awkward to write. It is the only one available, and we must be content with it. For the first seventeen years of the existence of phonography we could not express the consonant Y apart from the following vowels. In the matter of outlines a little thought and practice are needed to get the best outline for every word that commences with Y. The following remarks will lessen the frequency of the writing of Ya:

1. "The most frequent short words and long words can dispense with Ya, be vocalized in the corresponding style, and be left unvocalized in the reporting style. Several of these words are grammalogues, as *your*, *year*, *use* (noun), *use* (verb), *youth*, *young*. Reporting grammalogues: *useful*, *usage*, *unanimous*, *anonymous*, *unanimity*.

2. "Words commencing with Y followed by T, K, L, R, M, N, are better written with the Y vowel-sign than with the Ya; T.—Yet, (grammalogue) yatagan, yacht. K.—Yoke, yokefellow. L.—Yale, yell, yawl, yule, yowl, yelk, yield, yielded (make the half length represent either T or D, when joined to another letter)—eulogy. R.—Yearn, yearned, yerk, Europe, eureka, Uranus. M.—Yam, yeoman, yeomen. N.—Yawn, yon, yonder, youngster, union, yankee, eunuch, unite, unity, unition. Words that contain no other consonant than Y must be written with Ya, as yea, ye, yaw, yew, except the grammalogue *you*.

4. "When the small vowel sign does not give a good joining resort to Ya, as yes, yesterday.

5. "Abbreviations and intersections: University, universal, uniform, uniformly, uniformity."



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.[1]

MOTIONS.[2]

THE observant reader will have noticed that the motions peculiar to civil cases,[3] which have been considered, are such as arise previous to the opening statement[4] of the case by the plaintiff's counsel to the jury. To that stage of the case, and

MOTIONS ON THE OPENING[5] STATEMENT

attention is now invited.

It should be remembered that a ruling, decision, order, decree or judgment of a judicial tribunal is based on established or proven facts. A fact may be established by sworn testimony, or by the admission of a litigant or his attorney made in open court. Hence, when the attorney of a plaintiff in opening[6] the case to the jury makes a statement of facts, which, it is claimed, entitle the plaintiff, on establishment thereof, to the relief asked for by him, such statement, for the purposes of the motion now to be examined, may be assumed to be true. Theoretically, this statement of facts should be so comprehensive as to show, if undisputed, the right of the plaintiff to recover. If then, there be omitted from it material facts which should exist to support the plaintiff's cause of action, or there be injected facts which show plaintiff should not recover, the defendant may move—that is, make a

MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT ON THE OPENING.

The motion should, of course, set forth the grounds upon which it is based. For instance, that it appears from the opening such-and-such facts, specifying them, do not exist, or, that certain facts, naming them, do exist, which show that the plaintiff ought not to succeed.

There is frequently a dispute between the attorneys for the respective parties relative to the facts stated to the jury. Stenographers do not, as a rule, report the whole of counsel's opening to the jury. Therefore, when such a dispute arises, and the statement of facts has not been "taken" by the reporter, the controversy must be settled upon the recollection of the court. It is proper for the stenographer to take the statement of facts in the opening. It is not necessary to report the entire speech to get it. Counsel generally indulge in more or less preliminary eloquence before reaching a point where this statement is made. The stenographer will be apprized when this statement is about to be made in the opening speech by the matter-of-fact way in which counsel begins it, usually in these or similar words: "Now, gentlemen of the jury, we propose to show in this case the following remarkable state of facts;" or, "this state of facts;" or, "these facts." Then, generally, will ensue an orderly, chronological narration of the facts and circumstances out of which the case grows. This should be reported for temporary use, in case of motions based on the opening by the defendant's attorney. If no motion be made, it may be destroyed. If, however, a motion be made, the reporter should make the statement a part of the record of the trial.

It might seem on the first blush that such a motion is technical and smacks of sharp practice. This is not the fact. Very often it is a seriously disputed question whether, in order to entitle a plaintiff to succeed in a law suit, the existence or non-existence of certain facts should be shown. Assume

1. Begun in the December number of THE STENOGRAPHER.
2. Continued from September number of THE STENOGRAPHER.
3. Begun in, and continued from, May number of THE STENOGRAPHER.
4, 5 and 6. See note 3, page 60, of September STENOGRAPHER.

then that this—that is, the existence or non-existence of facts—is a matter of open, public knowledge that cannot be successfully controverted. Suppose the attorney for the plaintiff contends that he may recover for his client by showing that certain facts do, or do not, exist, and that the defendant's attorney denies this propositton. Here, then, we find a disputed proposition, a ruling upon which, by the court, may shorten the trial and prevent a waste of time and needless expense. The attorneys agree upon all other facts. The court decides that the opening is defective, and dismisses the complaint. This puts the defendant's attorney in position to appeal to higher courts for adjudication of the same question.

This is not an illustration of cases which frequently occur. Usually, where all the facts are agreed upon, and it is contended that these do not constitute a cause of action, a "case" is made and submitted without an attempt at trial.

Having explained the principles applicable to the motion under consideration, it is now in order to exhibit their practical application. Assume then that John Doe had loaned his valuable violin to his friend Richard Roe, since which a rupture had occurred in their friendship. Doe, without having demanded the return to him of his violin by Roe, has brought suit to recover it. The parties and their attorneys are in court before judge and jury, Doe's lawyer having begun his opening to the jury and passed through the throes of his preliminary eloquence, has just approached the point where the facts are to be stated. He proceeds: "And now, gentlemen of the jury, what are the facts of this case? We expect to be able to show you that on or about the first of July of this year the plaintiff loaned to the defendant in this city a valuable musical instrument—a violin—the value of which was at least $500. It was understood between the parties that the defendant might have the instrument for a reasonable time. The violin, as I ought to have stated, was and is the property of the plaintiff—then and now owned by him; and he has been ever since loaning it to defend a and now is entitled to the possession of it. There was no agreement whatever that the defendant was to pay the plaintiff for its use. The plaintiff wants his violin. The defendant has it, and not having returned it to plaintiff, the latter is entitled to a verdict for its return, or for the value of the instrument, together with such sum for damages for its detention as shall, from the evidence to be elicited before you, seem fair to you. Gentlemen, after we shall have proven these facts, we shall expect a verdict at your hands."

Thereupon defendant's counsel addresses the court: "If the Court please; I move upon the opening and pleadings for a dismissal of the complaint."

The Court: "Upon what ground?"

Defendant's Attorney: "Upon the ground that it appears from the complaint and the plaintiff's opening that this is an action for the conversion of property by the defendant; that it appears from the statement of counsel in his opening that the defendant came into possession of the property rightfully, and that no demand has ever been made of defendant for the return of that property, and that the defendant has never refused to return the same."

The Court (to plaintiff's attorney): "Is that not a fatal objection, Mr. Jones? Was there ever a demand and refusal in this case?"

Plaintiff's Counsel: "I do not understand the law requires proof of demand and refusal in an action of conversion. There was none in this case."

The Court: "Motion granted. Complaint dismissed. Exception."

The stenographer should make up that part of the record in such a case relating to this motion thus:

"Plaintiff's attorney having opened the case to the jury, and having failed to state or claim that, before the commencement of the action, the plaintiff had demanded of the defendant the return to him by the defendant of the property in question, with which demand the defendant had refused to comply, the defendant's counsel moved, upon the pleadings and plaintiff's opening, to dismiss the complaint."

"Plaintiff's counsel in response to the court stated that no such demand and refusal had occurred."

"Thereupon the court granted the motion dismissing the complaint. Exception to plaintiff."

(To be continued.)

FOR the benefit of the profession at large, and for the instruction of the readers of this magazine, I should like to receive from every law stenographer to whose attention this request shall come, whether such stenographer practices his profession in the U. S. of America or elsewhere, information as to his or her method of disposing of the opening of counsel, whether motions be, or be not, based upon it. Do you report it *verbatim et literatim*, in whole or part, or not at all? If a motion be based on the opening, and you have not "taken" it, what course do you pursue?"

* * *

STUDENTS of phonography have been so often reminded of the necessity for constant practice, that allusion to that topic is liable to provoke merriment. Yet how few learners avail themselves fully of all the opportunities presented to them to improve in speed! Comparatively insignificant is the number who attempt to follow verbatim the everyday conversation of friends. Many who read these words, if questioned on the subject would, perforce, admit they had never done it, or attempted it. And of those who could truthfully assert that they had tried it, the percentage would be small who could honestly affirm that they had always succeeded. It is not an easy task to report verbatim ordinary conversation. If you have never experimented in this field of practice, sleep not again before you do. It is excellent practice work for the would-be reporter of testimony. The stenographic amanuensis is sometimes called upon to report conversations as a part of his employment. Generally, he is concealed from the conversationalists, and performs, or attempts the performance of, the work under conditions unfavorable for hearing and seeing. It is manifest that it is out of the question to request the participants to "wait a minute" or to "please repeat that last sentence."

* * *

MR. ROBERT C. BOLLINGER, to whom we are under obligations, is a native of Hollidaysburg, Pa. He is a self-taught Isaac Pitman phonographer, having begun the study of that system in 1870. He has had a diversified reporting experience as a court, convention and newspaper reporter. In 1892 he opened a shorthand and typewriting office in Altoona, Pa., and became connected with the *Times*, one of the leading daily newspapers of that section of the State. This business he relinquished in September, 1893, to fill an appointment to a position in the Pension Bureau at Washington, having successfully passed the civil service examination in the preceding month. Mr. Bollinger's attitude toward shorthand magazines is shown when he says: "Have always been a supporter of shorthand journals, and highly prize THE STENOGRAPHER, as it is especially adapted to the wants of advanced reporters."

* * *

Received.

"THE SIMPLE MOISTENER," from Beiser M'f'g Co, 75-77 York street, Brooklyn. A useful device for the desk, which ought to abolish the unclean habit of "licking" postage stamps and envelopes, and thereby exterminate one cause of disease. Price, by mail, 25 cents.

NEW "REPORTING NOTE-BOOK," No. 5, with elastic back, from Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, N. Y. City. Size, 200 pp., 5x8 in.; price, 25 cents. Suitable for law reporting, for pen or pencil. Wider lines; ruled in red.

* * *

Notes.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, of 350 West Twenty-second street, New York City, a subscriber of THE STENOGRAPHER, is employed as stenographic amanuensis by the Standard Caster and Wheel Co., of that city.

MR. M. J. RUETZ, of the Elgin (Ill.) Academy, is the chairman of the executive committee of the shorthand section of The Federation of Commercial Teachers' Associations, which will hold its annual meeting at the Metropolitan Business College, in Chicago, the last week of next month.

MR. WILLIAM E. TRIBLT, of Chester, Pa., a stenographer, and former city editor of the Chester *Daily Times*, now holds the position of assistant court stenographer, beside conducting a school of shorthand, typewriting and telegraphy.

THE brief notice given last month of Miss Gertrude B. Spaulding's law reporting business at 308 Mooney-Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., appears to have nearly encircled the globe. She recently wrote me that she had heard from California respecting it, and expressed agreeable surprise at the wide circulation of this magazine.

THE Gloversville (N. Y.) Business College has proven successful beyond the expectation of its founder and present proprietor, Mr. U. G. Patterson. Personal observation of, and experience with, a number of graduates of the departments of shorthand and typewriting of that institution, convince me that Mr. Patterson's methods of instruction thoroughly fit young men and women, who are otherwise properly equipped, to do the work of the average law-office amanuensis. Mr. Patterson is too conscientious to guarantee positions for all graduates of his college. No honest man could do so. But judging from my personal knowledge and from the testimonials in the last catalogue in this college, many students have been placed in positions by Mr. Patterson.

H. W. THORNE.



Talks on Teaching.—No. 4.

FOUR years ago I began school teaching. Private-teaching practice had to be modified, but could not be changed in a day, and thus it happened that each pupil got a greater amount of personal attention than he or she was entitled to or could be afforded. But so incomparably superior to any kind of class teaching did I regard the method to which I was accustomed, that I resolved to work out the problem on that line with the fullest confidence that sooner or later a satisfactory solution would come.

The Spread of Shorthand.—Although it was inevitable that, with the greatly extended use of shorthand, consequent on the introduction of the writing machine, ways and means would be found of teaching it with greater dispatch, Pitman teachers were unaccountably slow to grasp the situation, and some, I fear, were too much absorbed in the pursuit of "quacks"—real or imaginary—to give any serious thought to the subject. Happily it has begun to dawn on some of the more thoughtful teachers that something must be done if they would hold their own in competition with the expounders of other systems. In my first article I said that phonography had but one fault—alluding to the difficulty of teaching and learning it. The fault, I find, is not inherent in the system, and can easily be remedied. To abandon so admirable a system as the *Pitman* for that one fault, instead of setting one's wits to work to amend it, is not, I think, a wise move on the part of any teacher. It is disappointing to find such an experienced *Pitman* teacher as Mr. Alfred Day coquetting with strange craft; I cannot but think he has made a false move in deserting the good old ship. The most (would-be) scathing arraignment of the *Pitman* I have seen occurs in a recommendation of the *Pernin* by Prof. H. O. Bernhardt: "*Four* out of every *five*," says he, "who have studied the *Pernin* under my instructions, have succeeded, while it was hard work to turn out *one* out of *five* in the *Pitman!*" I do not doubt the experience, but the caricature—for such in effect it is—should nevertheless spur up teachers to make a better showing than they may have hitherto done. As a teacher of *Pitman* the Professor was evidently a flat failure, his best work being not a whit better than my boyish efforts of forty-five years ago, of which I was thoroughly ashamed, while in recent years I have never made quite so poor a showing with the *Pitman* as he proudly owns to have done with the *Pernin*. Of course, with intelligent pupils, there need not be a single failure with either system.

Order of Teaching.—With the requisite school experience the order of teaching was settled in this way: *First*, the principles, with word examples in sentences to impress them on the memory; *second*, business correspondence to the extent of three or four hundred letters, *from dictation*, as a send-off, but with no intention of having them transcribed or read; *third*, vowel-placing; *fourth*, business letters, transcribing a few daily; *fifth*, an advanced course for those who wish it and are capable of taking it; this last leads up to verbatim general reporting, the achievement of the ambitious few.

The Routine.—I begin wtth the straight consonant stems because they are the easiest to learn; and, as soon as the beginner has memorized two of them, say K and G (ay), with all their modifications, these

are given in the form of words, which should be written *from dictation* (not copied), so that the ear will detect just how much or how little of the word is written, and the eye will not be distracted by the vagaries of the common spelling. The beginner quickly learns, for example, to associate stem *kert* with such dissimilar words as *crate, court, occurred*, whereas, if left to the eye, the spelling would be apt to confuse him. The learner proceeds to write such words as *go, ago, gay, egg*, all exactly alike, and naturally wonders how they can ever be read. He is told that we are learning to *write* shorthand, not to read it; but still it may be well to supply the words with vowels, just for once, to show how reading can be done when it is thought profitable to do so. The pupil goes on in this way with the remaining stems, the rapidly multiplying resultant words being worked into sentences, with which the sign-words are also gradually incorporated.

But here I must digress, for a most important matter claims our attention. I have a strong conviction that, according as new light breaks in on our methods of teaching, text-books should unhesitatingly be altered and kept in touch with the new conditions; and, *that* accomplished, that the books should be used in a different way from that to which we have been accustomed. Hitherto Pitman teachers have had to put up with books arranged on the worst possible plan, or go without. But now, unless text-books are changed in arrangement and otherwise, teachers may well despair of competing with those better situated. Reporting must be taught direct, and other innovations that have proved excellent in teaching, closely followed; all, perhaps, to be altered in turn, for there is no knowing when or where improvement will cease. In my own case, as recently mentioned in this magazine, I found that I must rearrange and add a number of pages to my *Instructor;* but, as the result of still more light on the subject, I perceive that an equal number of pages are rendered useless, and may as well be discarded. What that new light is I shall now proceed to explain.

JOHN WATSON,
1 E. Fayette St., Balto., Md.

Sentence-Aid to Learning the Word-Signs, Contractions, Phrases, etc.

IN the August number of THE STENOGRAPHER Miss Etta Morrison voices a common want of shorthand learners—a list of sentences embodying the word-signs and contractions to be used as an aid in memorizing them. Several of the text-books contain such lists, but they are none too numerous. I enclose a list of my own preparation, which I have found very useful in my teaching, and I know it will prove profitable practice to your pupil-readers. I have several other similar lists, but of varied arrangement. I will be pleased to present them to the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER at some other time if they will be acceptable.

CHARLES T. PLATT.

(1) I hope it will cause no particular surprise on your part when I say I shall call upon your principal at the first opportunity. (2) My remembrance is that the lecture before the society did not attract a large number of people. Whatever interest it created was on account of the subject itself, as not a member had seen or heard of the lecturer until he stepped on the platform. (3) Dear John: In reply to your inquiry I would inform you that since your departure he has acted more severely towards me than during your presence. I am sorry I did not do as you told me. Things would have been different had I done so. (4) The change which you gave me will not go very far if they charge me very much for the goods. If I purchase on credit they take advantage of me and furnish common articles. (5) General Smith is a gentleman and associates with gentlemen. The members of the Union League Club like to have him come to their receptions, because he is so entertaining and witty. He is generally present, and they always treat him as an equal. The Kingdom of Great Britain is his birthplace, but he is equally at home in any country. (6) I cannot quite account for the care the doctor has given the case, as it is not a difficult one according to my judgment. They have lived together for years, however, and accordingly the good doctor is full of anxiety concerning him. I hear from him often. (7) Its value is several times greater than that of any I have ever seen before or since, though I have searched after specimens everywhere. (8) They looked for us within and without the establishment, but the janitor told them that it was no use—that we had gone; they therefore gave up the search, to our great satisfaction. (9) If you use it as it should be used, and as been recom-

mended, it will cure you. (10) Is it not his wife who is sick? (11) At first he said it was his first offence, but finally acknowledged that he was an old offender. (12) It is usually a pleasure to hear him sing, and if you ask him I think he will depart from his usual practice and gratify your wish. (13) I shall be sure to visit you when I get well. I am sorry Idid not see you while at the seashore. (14) Are you aware that you are here to hear rather than to be heard. (15) Where were you when the world was created? (16) Mr. Jones' cousins were not present. They sent word to him that they could not come any more. I am told that they made the remark that his mere connection with the society caused them to remain away. (17) If I should practice the practices that he practiced, men would say that I was a man to be shunned. (18) It is impossible that such an important improvement will meet opposition from intelligent people. (19) He is beginning to improve in his manners, but it seems an impossibility for him to refrain altogether from airing his importance. (20) He may influence his own immediate acquaintances, but it is somewhat doubtful if his speeches have made many Republicans turn Democrats. (21) I will see him immediately and find out what is the matter. (22) In my opinion it is his nature to change his manner when anyone is near; nor does he deny this fact. (23) Another entire day has gone, and things are not in order yet. (24) I want my advertisement inserted under the head of "Rooms to Rent." (25) Every time the policemen turned their backs the rioters threw stones through the windows at them, though without doing serious damage. The fury of the mob was soon over, however, and then I think the more sensible ones felt inclined to thank the bluecoats for restraining them from destroying valuable property, and perhaps lives. (26) You have arrived just in time to favor me with the information this gentleman solicits. (27) The gentleman who called the other morning about those warranty deeds was here again to-day, during your absence, but could not await your return. (28) Have you seen the performance yet; and was it satisfactory? (29) The book has not yet appeared here, although its publication was announced last week. (30) The charge of $25 for the large stove was quite reasonable. I think I will change it, however, for another style. (31) Why did he go away beyond the seas? (32) Do you remember how he, you and I used to struggle with the Latin language? (33) I don't know whether we would go with you to your uncle's farm even if the day were pleasant. What were you going to do there! (34) I will acknowledge that your knowledge of astronomy is greater than mine. After my having acknowledged this, I will also remark that it is not inconsistent with fact for me to say that I am capable of some things that you thought beyond my capability. (35) I would rather in future order my entire supply of groceries through the produce house of Walker & Co. (36) Inexperienced and ignorant men cannot compete with the experienced and intelligent. (37) His task is different from mine, and more difficult. (38) I could not believe that it belonged to him. (39) He was a very gentle man, a genteel man, and a gentleman. (40) The agent acted gently, dressed genteely, and in general had a gentlemanly appearance. (41) He thinks that all ought to look upon him with awe, and too many already do so. (42) There are two or three who may not be here; but if they should not come there will be enough without them. (43) To whom did he give it? (44) I was aware that he was away for awhile, but did not know that he intended to remain long. (45) The train will leave at 11; it will arrive at 2. (46) I bought a a barrel of apples and a bushel of walnuts before the price went above my means. (47) I assure you they avail themselves of the privilege to ask the full value if they are sure you are able to pay it. (48) I will hand you the box you need; its weight cannot be under a hundred pounds. Is it owned by you. (49) The firm is bankrupt, and its bankruptcy is admitted by the bank. (50) Did you collect the correct amount, or did they only pay part of the account? (51) The plaintiff admitted that the character of the defendant was above reproach. (52) It is not of much importance, yet it seems impossible that he did not recognize the impossibility of the scheme being successful. (53) James is as regular as Jonas is irregular, and the regularity of James is as noticeable as the irregularity of Jonas. (54) If you deem it indispensable, I will send the information to the Legislature immediately. (55) There were many present, and there would have been more but for the threatening weather. (56) The manufacturer says he will resume the manufacture of bicycles as well as of carriages as soon as the machinery of the manufactory is repaired. (57) They took possession of position without opposition. (58) It is not proper that he should be so familiar, and I regret that you regard his familiarity so lightly. (59) It is his nature to act so, and he naturally does what is natural to him. (60) He is very peculiar, and his peculiarities are the subject of common talk. (61) The superintendent had the balance of the rails sent to the southern end of the railroad; the contractors are somewhat behind in their work. (62) He is several thousand dollars short in his accounts. (63' The school wall is high and the boys like to scale it in order to display their skill. (64) I was astonished to learn that he was no longer connected with the establishment.

GREEN BAY, WIS., Sept. 19, 1896.

Editor FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,

DEAR SIR:—I do not wish to retract one word of my article headed, "Watson Sustained," published in the July number of your valuable magazine, but I have this brief reply to make to the portion of Mr. H. L. Andrews' "Teaching Shorthand," which appeared in the August STENOGRAPHER, relating to me. I take up Mr. Andrews' exceptions in adverse order, and submit my replication as follows:

In reading Mr. Watson's article in the June STENOGRAPHER, I gathered the inference that he decried the reading of printed notes only, and it was from that point of view that I sustained him. I quote from him to justify me in such interpretation. Speaking of printed notes (keys), he said: "One cannot, of course, glance over those keys without doing some reading, after a fashion; but, if any teacher should get the impression that here is the secret of it all, he would be quite mistaken, as the outcome was uniformly the same before I ever thought of using such help." Now, would not anybody get the idea from this remark that printed notes alone were under consideration? In regard to printed notes, I hold my words in my former article still good. I contend that no good is derived from such reading, as compared with the student reading his own notes. Mr. Andrews says: "I firmly believe that the time could be more profitably spent reading authentic, engraved notes than in reading amateurish notes poorly, if not incorrectly made." I would ask Mr. Andrews which of the two classes of notes would bear the closest resemblance to the student's notes, and, consequently, which class should have his full attention? Which would he use in practicing his profession? Is a court stenographer ever called upon to read printed notes? If it were desired to teach a child to read rapidly and accurately his own longhand, would it be advisable to furnish him the writing of some one else upon which to drill? Why isn't it better to keep a beginning shorthander on his own notes (as it is with them alone, you might say, he will have to deal in the future), until he can read them like print? If he forms poor and incorrect outlines at first, help him to improve himself in both respects. That is the duty of the teacher. The stenographer in active life must depend upon his own notes and not upon the notes of some one else.

In reference to Mr. Watson's theory, however, I learned by his article in the September STENOGRAPHER that he really does advocate no reading at all. I cannot agree with him on that point. I have tested his theory to my heart's content, and have found no virtue in it for me. I believe that reading and writing shorthand are co-equals, and require equal attention, the former claiming its full moiety in order to accustom the eye to develop the correct character, even though it be unsymmetrically formed.

Mr. Andrews interrogates me regarding my manner of taking up the principles. As I stated in my former article, I aim to take a class along at the rate of one lesson a day, but sometimes, depending upon circumstances, it takes me a few days longer. I believe, however, that a class of ordinary intelligence will get a lesson a day, and get it well. We have no use at all for any shorthand readers in this school. We generally take up two months' time in studying the principles, reviewing and committing word-signs, and after that we go right into dictation, but not on a large scale. A short letter is dictated and written without any questions being asked by the class, be the outlines right or wrong, and then read by some member of the class. This teaches them to be self-reliant, and also drills them in reading their own irregularly-formed outlines. After the reading, the letter is written on the board by the teacher, in correct form —using proper outlines, word-signs and phrasings—and copied by the class into their tablets. This is kept up for six weeks or more, if thought best, at least till the pupil is perfectly conversant with the rules governing the formation of outlines of words and phrases, Each letter is dealt with in this manner, I repeat, until the pupil's knowledge is complete, or as nearly so as possible. These letters in their corrected form are required to be written over and over again by the pupils, besides writing each correction separately from 25 to 100 times. In this manner the pupils put in the time at their seats.

This improvised work far excels any number of readers extant, in my opinion, and a trial will prove its merits. All corrections are made by rule. We never get through with the text-book, but we last use it as a reference book and a book from which to study word-signs.

I trust I have fully explained myself, and I thank you, Mr. Hemperley, in anticipation, for sufficient space to give this letter publication. Very cordially yours,

BOX 1825. I. F. WRIGHT.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Punctuality.

"Better late than never, but,
Better still, never late!"

WISEACRES declare that "the late habit" is at the root of no end of evils; and many go so far as to say that it prevails amongst women to such an extent as to retard seriously the progress of their sex. Be all this as it may, womankind has long enjoyed (?) the reputation of holding lightly the claims of time and the keeping of appointments; and we suppose it will take several generations of punctilious workers to remove the deeply seated impression; it is something which it behooves all of us to live down!

To those of our readers who are on the threshold of their shorthand career we point out that the disregard of such a seemingly insignificant thing as punctuality is more marked in a stenographer than in almost any other employé—for this reason: in many offices she is expected to open and assort the mail; and upon the prompt handling of that depends, in large measure, the course of business in that establishment; or, if she does not attend to this part of the mail, the one who does usually requires his stenographer at his elbow from start to finish.

It is not so much the value of the few moments lost at which an employer looks, as the inference that can be drawn: many construe habitual lateness as an indication of indifference to their interests, and so gradually come to have less dependence on the uncertain arriver than they would otherwise entertain, although in other respects that employé may be all that can be desired. Many cases occur to us in which stenographers have been removed from excellent positions through the very cause which forms our text; only last week we heard of an instance: in a large office employing a number of stenographers, the existing dull times compelled the firm to lessen their force by one; and, on looking over the list, they selected unhesitatingly that one who had repeatedly ignored their rule as to presenting herself for work at the appointed time—a rule, be it remembered, which she had agreed to when accepting the position. When a stenographer makes a resolution (and keeps it) to be at her desk promptly on the minute, she has taken a long step towards gaining a position of trust, honor and profit. One of the most successful stenographers we know told us that she attributes much of her success to the fact that at the outset of her career she made it a rule to be at her post five minutes before the appointed time. We are well aware that there are many circumstances, over which we have no control, that oftimes make us belated—such as street car blocks or accidents; but for all such hindrances to the carrying out of good intentions the average employer will make proper allowance; and in generalizing, as we must of necessity do, we want to leave a "good margin."

One of the "veterans" may say at this point, "This is all very well, but

THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE:

Employers have the habit of keeping their stenographer beyond the closing time, and does this not even up matters?" We admit that there is much in this; no one should object to staying late when the occasion or emergency warrants it; but that employer who falls into the habit of disregarding the closing hour is doing wrong, and needs some firm, but judicious treatment, rather than passive indulgence. But it occurs to us to ask, if we were careful to respect our employer's opening hour, would

he not be more inclined to observe the closing? In any event, if we can "verify our credentials" for early coming, is not our title to early closing clearer? However indulgent most employers may be regarding privileges, that of requiring punctuality on the part of their employés is invariably a strong point; call it a "hobby," if you will, but it is too general to be left out of calculation. We are all part of a grand whole at this really experimental stage of women's work, and our influence sensibly affects that whole. These so-called "small things" wield an untold influence, for it is

"The little rift within the lute,
That, by and by, will make the music mute."

* * *

The Stenographer as a Money Saver.

We have been interested in reading a paper emanating from the National Association of Women Stenographers, and published recently in the *Times-Herald* of Chicago. It was called forth by an article which appeared a short time ago in the *Baltimore American*, deploring the alleged general lack of thrift among women workers; the following extract will give a fair idea of the tenor of the publication and its sweeping character:

"A snug little bank account is the very last thing on earth that appeals to the woman bread-winner, her money going largely into petty frivolities, which have not the merit of being in good taste for the business woman."

In its defence the National Association very properly points out the unfairness of the wholesale charge, and mentions case after case in which stenographers are doing (first, in the way of home support, and second, for self-improvement and investment for the inevitable "rainy day") what a young man would not dream of attempting to do on the same salary, even if he had the inclination. None of the instances, it was demonstrated, were isolated ones, but were simply taken at random from a multitude. We can draw from personal knowledge, and cite many who save through endowment insurance, building associations, savings funds, etc.; and it is most exceptional to find one who spends her all. We congratulate the National Association upon its able effort, and hope that it will be widely read, of which there is little doubt.

* * *

Is She a Failure?

According to *The Mercury*, of New York, in a recent lugubrious article, the "typist" is such: "Although a new creation and being hurried along, she has, nevertheless, found time to make a more egregious failure of her life than has the follower of any other calling."

This is news, indeed, and, to say the least, "grateful and comforting." When will the daily press cease taking the exception for the rule, and thus give erroneous impressions, which injure a host of earnest, self-respecting and capable women, who earn their living by typewriting alone, or in conjunction with stenography? The best answer to all such extravagant charges is the "typists" themselves. There are, we know, typewriter operators who, with little or no education for a ground work, serve an all too short apprenticeship to the art of typewriting (for it is an art), and, we admit, "do bring the profession into disrepute by turning out stuff which the conscientious (and skilful) would scorn to send away;" but, fortunately, such are in the minority, and are so comparatively few as to make the publication of all such expressions unfair to the vast majority. Typewriting is making rapid strides, and we venture to say that before many moons it will be almost as hard to find an indifferent operator as "a needle in a haystack."

* * *

Correspondence.

One of our readers has sent us the following communication, and we wish to thank her for her helpful suggestion, as well as to compliment her upon her energy and enterprise. We are sure that her words will assist others occupying similar positions, and, hence, bespeak for the letter a careful consideration of its import:

"You say that we should tell, for the benefit of others, what we have learned in our profession. What I have to tell is not new, perhaps, to many, but it seems to surprise some men who know of it, though it does not appear unusual to me, because I so thoroughly enjoy it. I am in a law office, and take the greatest interest in every detail of the work. My time was not fully occupied, and I was seized with a desire to learn to find the law applicable to my employer's cases. With his consent I commenced, and, to his surprise, succeeded to a certain extent; aided by his suggestions, I have improved; and now he states the facts of a case, and I cull out the law points applying to it; then, after he looks over them, and makes any suggestions which occur to him, I write the brief on the typewriter for his use. I hope there are others in like positions who are as much interested in such work as I. I always enjoy THE STENOGRAPHER, and especially read the 'Ladies' Department.'"

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Legibible Shorthand Notes.

IT gives us pleasure to announce that our esteemed friend, James E. Munson, who has been suffering for several months past on account of blood poisoning, which seriously threatened the loss of his left arm, has been able to return to his work. After an absence of some three months he resumed note-taking in his court, and, as often seems perversely to be the case, he fell at once upon an unusually difficult case, where the counsel were among the most rapid examiners of the New York bar, and several of the witnesses were physicians. This, with a crippled left hand involving annoyance in the handling of sheets of note-paper, would discourage anybody but a veteran. Mr. Munson, however, succeeded in taking the testimony with his usual accuracy and fullness of outline, not being obliged to dictate the notes, but able to turn them over to assistants, who will transcribe them in his office.

We believe there are a few other reporters who are able to do this kind of thing, and it is very much to be desired that the frequency of the possibility could be increased.

* * *

Shorthand Text-Books.

THERE seems, at present, to be a special revival, all along the line, in the production of new and beautiful shorthand text-books. Mr. Munson's "Art of Phonography" is really a work of "Art." Mr. Dement's new "Pitmanic Shorthand" appears to be almost perfect. Mr. Bates Torrey's new edition of "Instruction in Practical Shorthand" commends itself in every way, and to-day there appears upon our table a '96 edition of Isaac Pitman's "Complete Phonographic Instructor," in which we do not see anything to criticize, but everything to commend. All of these and other text-books which we have not noted, approach the standard of perfection.

We have omitted to mention the magnificent new text-book of Standard Phonography, completed by Mr. Andrew J. Graham, before his death, which should be included in the above list. Mr. Osgoody's new book, which came out some time ago, is also deserving of mention, as well as the splendid new edition of Mr. Bishop's "Exact Phonography." Each of these books is a gem in its way, and a credit to its author, and most certainly will be of great service to those who desire to take up the system which it represents.

* * *

The N-Curl.

MR. MUNSON, in his new book, "Art of Phonography," says: "The use of a final curl, after brief-s, (the s-circle), etc., for *n* instead of *shun*, is new to this system, though not original with me. I had long desired, how-

ever, to make this change in the use of the curl, but did not see the way clear to do so until I had devised the new shun hook to take the place of the old device for writing the final syllable of such words as decision, recession, physician, incision, musician, sensation, possession, etc., etc. These two expedients, taken together, the curl for *n* and the new shun hook, constitute a great phonographic improvement."

The new ishun hook, it will be noticed, is made by writing the s-circle inside of a large final hook.

* * *

OUR thanks are due R. C. Adams, of Kansas City, Mo., for a copy of *The Kansas City Star*, of October 8th, containing an admirable report of the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in Kansas City. The report was made by Messrs. A. A. Norton and A. P. Barnett.

The Kansas City *Bar Monthly*, for August, contains an instructive paper on The Court Stenographer, recently read before the Kansas City Law Stenographers' Association, by F. P. Barnett, Stenographer of Division 4 of the Circuit Court.

Referring to the sources of error, one of which is that caused by mishearing, Mr. Barnett says: "A few days ago a witness said he was a professor of oral surgery; the reporter spoke up and said 'aural,' spelling it. 'No,' said the witness; 'oral,' spelling it. The witness has pronounced it with a short o instead of a long o."

Mr. Barnett says: "I know of nothing which I believe would so tend to elevate and dignify our profession as a judicious regulation of the business of law reporting, based on a State license and classification, with an appropriate schedule of fees, and full opportunity to win a higher rating."

* * *

"JIM BAKER'S Blue Jay Yarn," in the Munson Department, has been prepared in Mr. Kimball's best style. A long hand key will be given at the close of the story.

* * *

WE invite the attention of all court reporters to the request of Mr. Thorne, in the Law Department, and trust that they will oblige him with a prompt response.

* * *

WHY is it that so few young men fit themselves for Civil Service examination for shorthand and typewriting positions under the government? We cordially recommend Mr. Altmaier to applicants for such positions as thoroughly competent and reliable. See his advertisement elsewhere.

* * *

THE *Shorthand Writer* is the official journal of the National Federation of Shorthand Writers' Association. It is ably edited by H. E. Blain, F. N. S. A., and A. Nixon, F. C. A., F. C. S. The publishing address is 1 Carlingford street, Liverpool England. The shorthand notes are clear and full of interest, both on account of the form and of the substance. Its illustrations are well done.

* * *

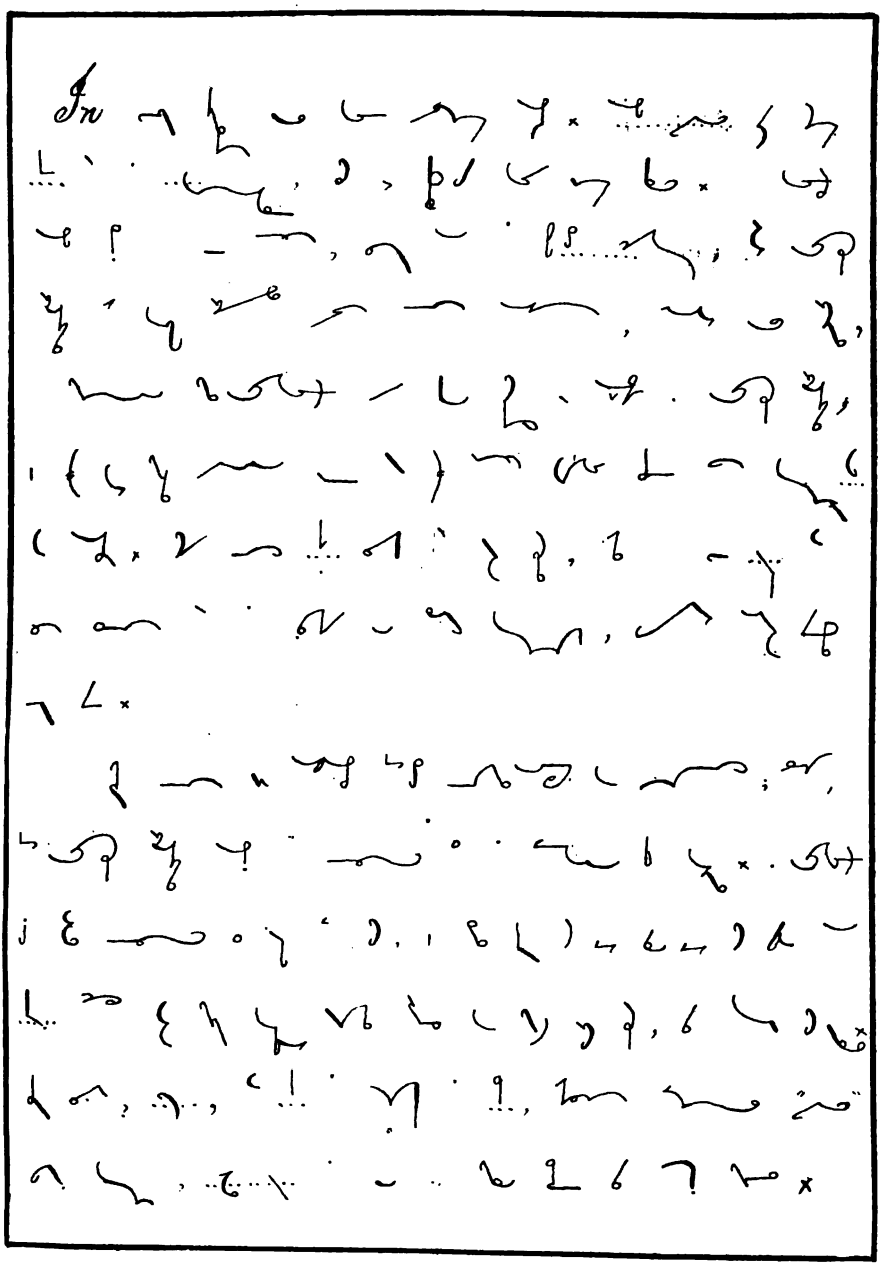
MR. P. E. KINGSFORD, Secretary and Manager of the Oxford Shorthand Company, Dover, England, sends us a copy of the *Oxford Shorthand Chronicle*, accompanied by a circular note which states that the *Oxford Shorthand* in its present form is the work of many years, and the amount expended upon it now approaches £3,000.

* * *

MISS CLARA H. JOSEPHI, care of Foster, Paul & Co., New York City, asks what book to get to learn shorthand in Spanish, Munson system preferred, or a system which resembles Munson. Perhaps some of our readers can be of service to her in the matter.

The Phonographic Atmosphere of Great Britian.

WM. H. JONES, C. T. S., N. P. S., 41 Ashton New Road,
Manchester, England.



Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Evening High School, No. 1, opened on October 5th with an interesting class of some fifty students in Isaac Pitman's phonography. Mr. H. S. Waldron, the teacher, is an able writer of the system. The term extends sixteen weeks. Another institution having recently introduced this system is the well-known St. Paul (Minn.) Business College. The text-book introduced in both cases is "The Complete Phonographic Instructor."

* * *

"Do Reporters Need Shorthand?" is the title of a short contribution to a recent number of the *Writer* (Boston.) Commenting on this, *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly* (London), says: "In this country such a question is hardly ever asked, because everyone knows that the indispensable preliminary qualification for newspaper reporting work in this country is a knowledge of shorthand. The contributor to our American contemporary answers the question in the affirmative, and he shows conclusively that, though reporters are not called on in America as in this country to furnish detailed reports of speeches, yet a knowledge of shorthand is of the utmost advantage to the American reporter."

* * *

A leading Boston journal wisely remarks: "What is wanted is not a new and better system of shorthand, but *better teaching* of the old system."

* * *

We are in receipt of a prospectus from the Metropolitan Shorthand School, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill., and in which the Isaac Pitman system will be exclusively taught. Mr. Maxwell Edgar, is the Principal, and as he is a sound phonographer and able business man, we have little doubt but that his school will be entirely successful. Students and friends of the system in that locality should make a note of the address.

* * *

The *Phonetic Journal* of September 12th contained a very interesting article entited, "How to Obtain a Position as a Stenographer and Typist," a question at the present time exercising a good many minds."

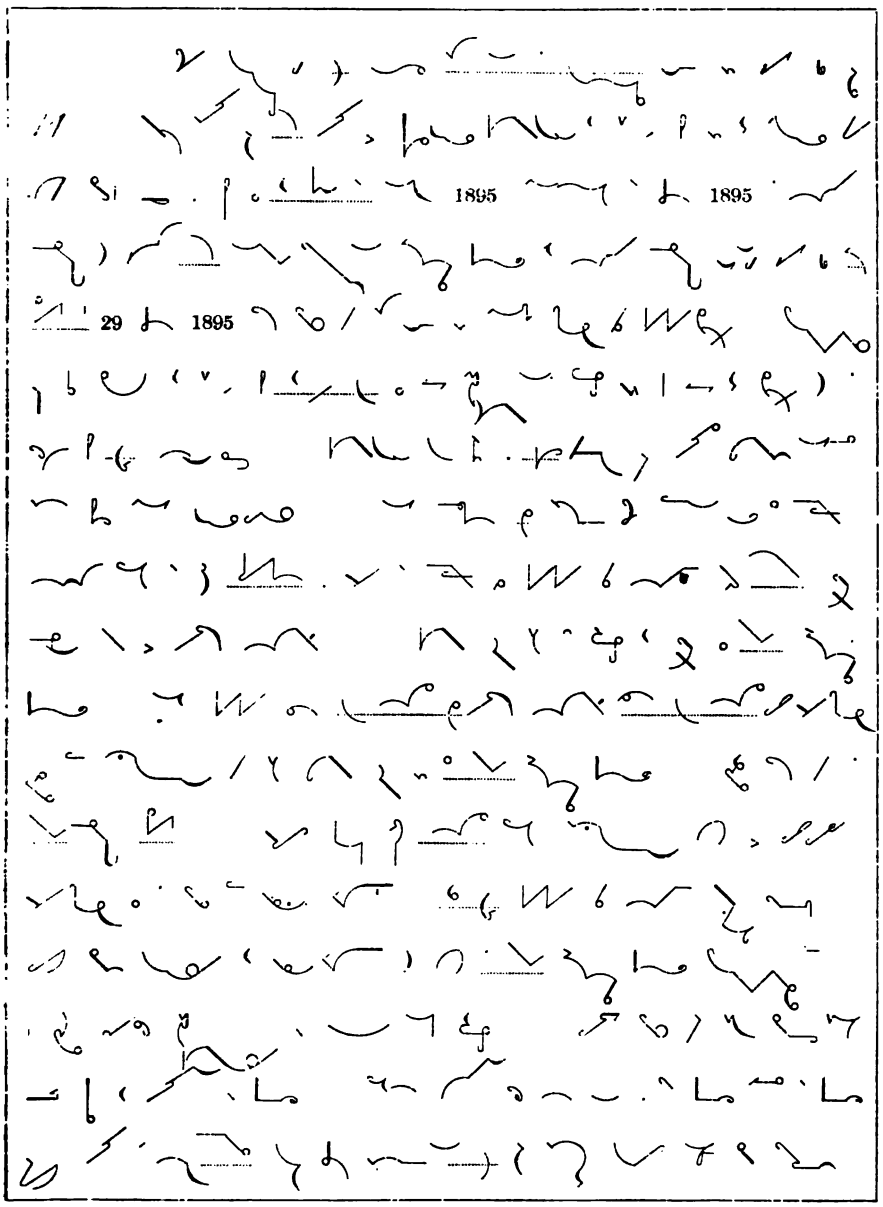
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

There are 15 gentlemen, whose names I will in a few minutes indicate to you, who are the defendants to this charge. Before I refer to them, or refer to the details of the evidence, it will be convenient that I should state to you that the offence which we allege has been committed against the statute is that at the end of November, 1895, and in the month of December, 1895, a military expedition was wholly or in part prepared in Her Majesty's dominions, and that military expedition, under the command of the gentlemen who are defendants here, started on the 29th Dec., 1895, from places which I will indicate to you, and entered the Transvaal, which is the territory of the South African Republic. For the purposes of today it is sufficient that I should state that our view is—and I do not think there will be any question about it—that the South African Republic was a friendly State within the meaning of the section. It will be convenient if I tell you the outline of the geography to which reference will be made in the course of my statement and in the evidence of the witnesses. In the extreme south of Africa there is a colony known as Cape Colony. Immediately north of what was at one time the boundary of Cape Colony is the territory which is marked upon the map British Bechuanaland, extending up to the river Molopo. It will be established, I think, beyond all question, that British Bechuanaland is part of Her Majesty's dominions. In that territory, some few miles south of the river Molopo, and some few miles west of the boundary of the Transvaal, is the place called Mafeking, which, I think, will be established to you as part of Her Majesty's dominions. That is the place from which a part of the expedition started. Between 20 and 30 miles north of Mafeking, also to the west of the westward boundary of the Transvaal, is a place called Pitsani Potlogo. That is within the territory which is marked Bechuanaland Protectorate. We shall submit, if necessary, that Pitsani Potlogo was also a part of Her Majesty's dominions for the purpose of this act. But so far as you are concerned I do not think it will be necessary to enter into that question. With regard to the places of which I have spoken, I only gave the dates, without referring to documents. In order that my learned friends may know the particular documents and class of documents to which we shall refer, and may have copies if they desire to make any use of them. I may say that the Foreign Enlistment Act has to be proclaimed.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

DEAR SIR: Noting your favor of the 30th, in regard to delay to city freight, I would say that I am obliged to you for calling my attention to this matter. I find, upon investigation, that our train despatchers understand the necessity for prompt movement of this train, and are doing everything they can to have it reach Camden as early as possible. On the particular night in question there were a variety of unforseen delays which could hardly have been avoided. We will bear this matter constantly in mind, and give this and other freight trains between Philadelphia and New York the most prompt movement possible.

Yours truly,

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract from Lord Roseberry speech, defining his attitude on the Turkish question:

I attach no value, strategic or otherwise, to the retention of Cyprus, but to whom should we give the island? Its proper legal possessor, the Sultan? I do not envy any government attempting to give an inch of territory to the Sultan. With that reservation, however, I should regard the abandonment of Cyprus as a cheap price to pay to secure the concert of Europe on this question. I cannot agree with Mr. Gladstone that the possibility of war is a phantasm. My knowledge, to a very recent time, was that a fixed and resolute agreement existed of all or nearly all the powers to forcibly resist any single-handed intervention by England in Eastern affairs. I earnestly protest against a policy involving the horrors of a European war, preceded, as this certainly would be, by the extermination of the very Armenians in whose behalf it would be waged. Any minister engaging in such a war, except from the direst necessity, would be a criminal to his country.

Peace is a necessity of your empire. For the last twenty years you have been laying hands, with frantic eagerness, on every available and desirable tract of territory. The amount thus brought into your possession or sphere of influence in the last twelve years is 2,600,000 square miles. This policy has produced two results: First, the exciting of an almost intolerable degree of envy in the other colonizing nations, entailing their malevolence instead of their benevolence; second, the making of an unwieldy empire, difficult to administer and to defend until a long period of peace effects its consolidation. I cannot subscribe to the opinion that the European concert is impotent in Turkey. It was powerful a year ago in opposition to British policy. It must be the object of every British statesmen to secure the same concert in favor of our policy. Whether the powers act diplomatically or otherwise, they are omnipotent in the Eastern question. My hope is that recent events will tend to produce the desired agreement, because it is impossible that they should longer tolerate the Sultan's enormities, and politically, financially, and morally, the condition of the Turkish empire calls loudly for reform. The writing is plain upon the wall, and the powers cannot much longer postpone action. . . . Although I am aware that it is unpopular to advocate diplomatic methods, I shall never cease to exert my voice and strength against England engaging in such a dangerous war, of which you can see the eloquent commencement, but nobody living can see the catastrophe or the end.

Patents Issued for Typewriting Machines

From Sept. 15, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1896, inclusive.

567,937. W. M. Blackstock and J. Conley, of Shadeland, Ind., and Chicago, Ills., respectively.

567,499. G. B. Webb, of New York, N. Y.

568,301. A. Fasgate, of Auburn, N, Y.

568,118. G. L. Rawdon, of Cleveland, Ohio, Feeding Attachment.

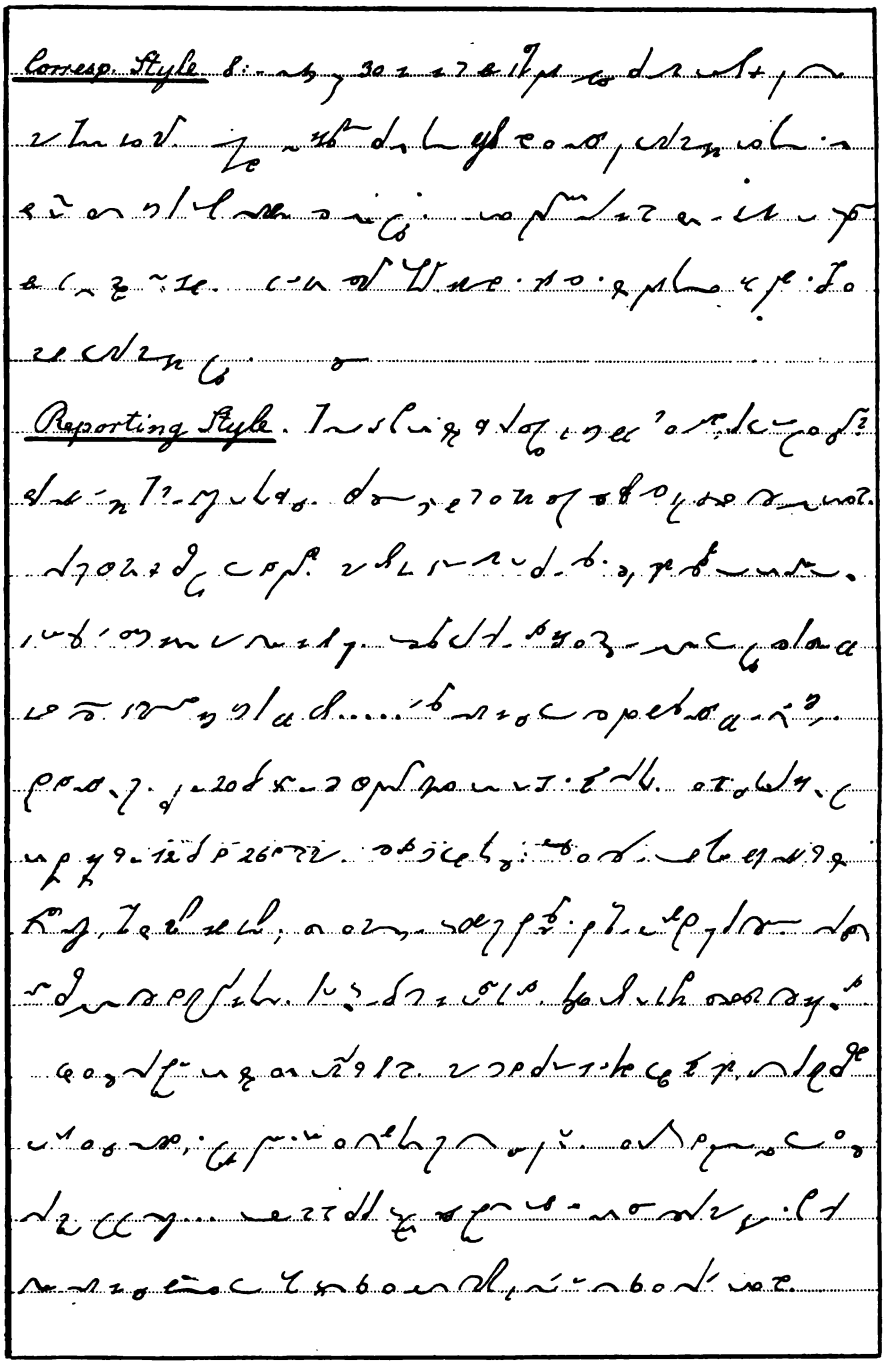
568.630. C. L. Sholes, of Wilwaukee, Wis.

568,645. C. W. Walker, of Bridgeport, Conn.

569,092. James Daugherty, of Kittanning, Pa.

Information concerning any of the above patents can be had by applying to Joseph L. Atkins, Washington, D. C.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Selections.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.

The loud talker is seldom a strong thinker.

To-morrow is the day on which idle men work and fools reform.

Face a situation, and you are three-quarters master of it.

A mistake is apt to attract more attention to us than a virtue.

While one is studying he should not forget to do some thinking.

We feed upon what we read, but digest only what we meditate upon.

The spare moments of life have been the opportunities for the greatest achievements.

Brain is the impelling force of the world, and thought is the symbol of progress.

It is well to remember the fact that it takes only a single vote to pass a good resolution.

Knowledge is a tool with which to acquire more knowledge. The increase is as in multiplication.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.

It always remains true that if we had been greater circumstances would have been less strong against us.

Often do we think when we ought to act, and act when it behooves us to reflect; hence caution is frequently as fatal as rashness.

It can scarcely be described how readily we are influenced by the example of those whom we regard.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall. A gem is not polished without rubbing, nor is a man perfected without trials.

Life has two surprises. In youth one is surprised that he knows so much. When he has reached mature life he is surprised that there are so many things that he doesn't know.

In the lottery of life there are more prizes drawn than blanks, and to one misfortune there are fifty advantages. Despondency is the most unprofitable feeling a man can indulge in.

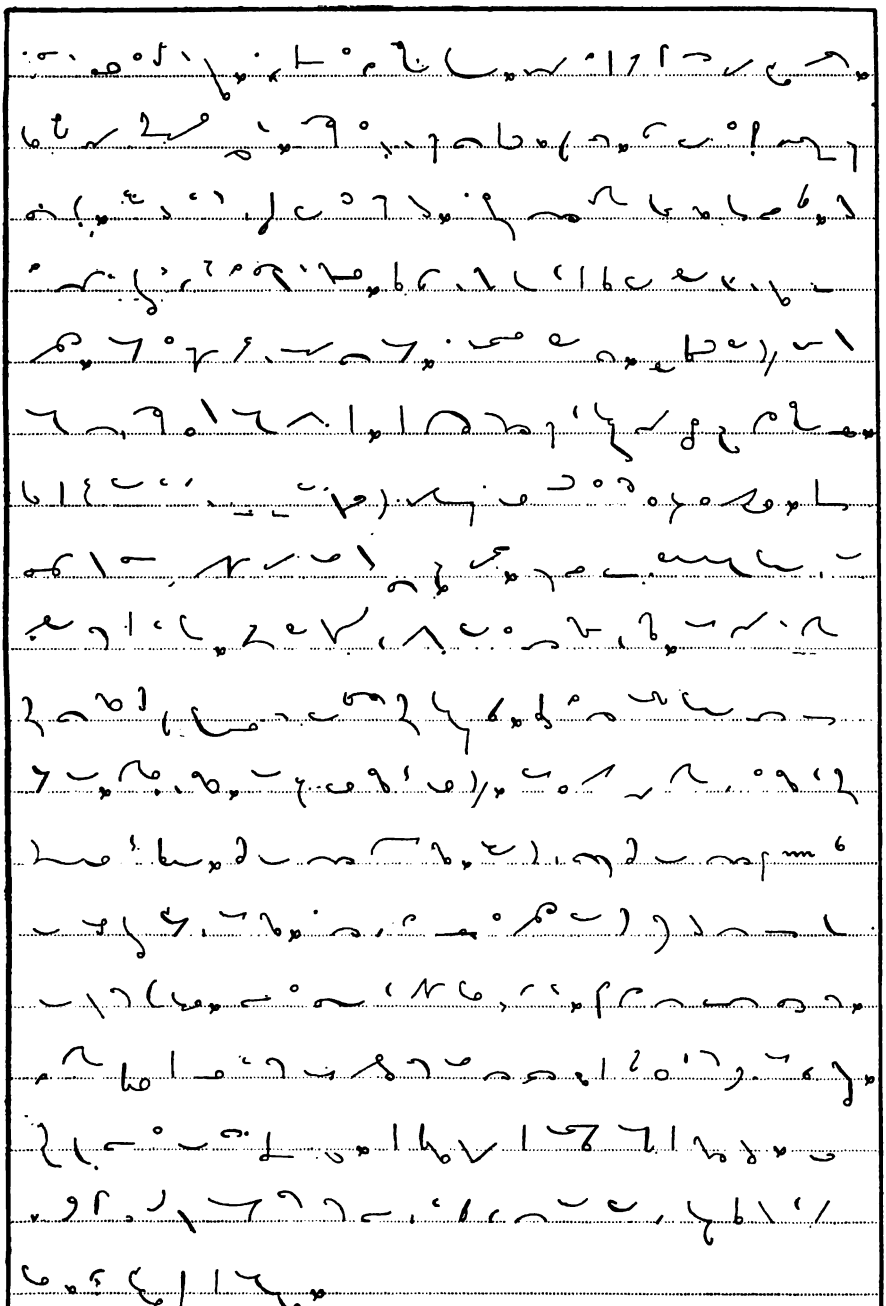
There is no moment like the present; not only so, but, moreover, there is no moment at all—that is, no instant force and energy, but in the present. The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him, can have no hope from them afterwards.

Care is something that rightly falls to the lot of all. Childhood alone may claim exemption from it. As the life advances, it comes with every new responsibility, and every honest man and woman accepts it cheerfully as his or her share in the world's burdens. So far, however, care is no grinding task master. It develops power, it encourages endeavor, it promotes happiness. No one but the selfish idler would wish to be entirely free from care; but we justly hold him in honor who faithfully takes up that which falls to his lot, and fulfills the duties it involves.

A WESTERN correspondent writes: "To show you how much I appreciate THE STENOGRAPHER, let me tell you that I think that that little editorial calling attention to full outlines of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shuey in the last STENOGRAPHER is worth a year's subscription, because of the encouragement it gives one."

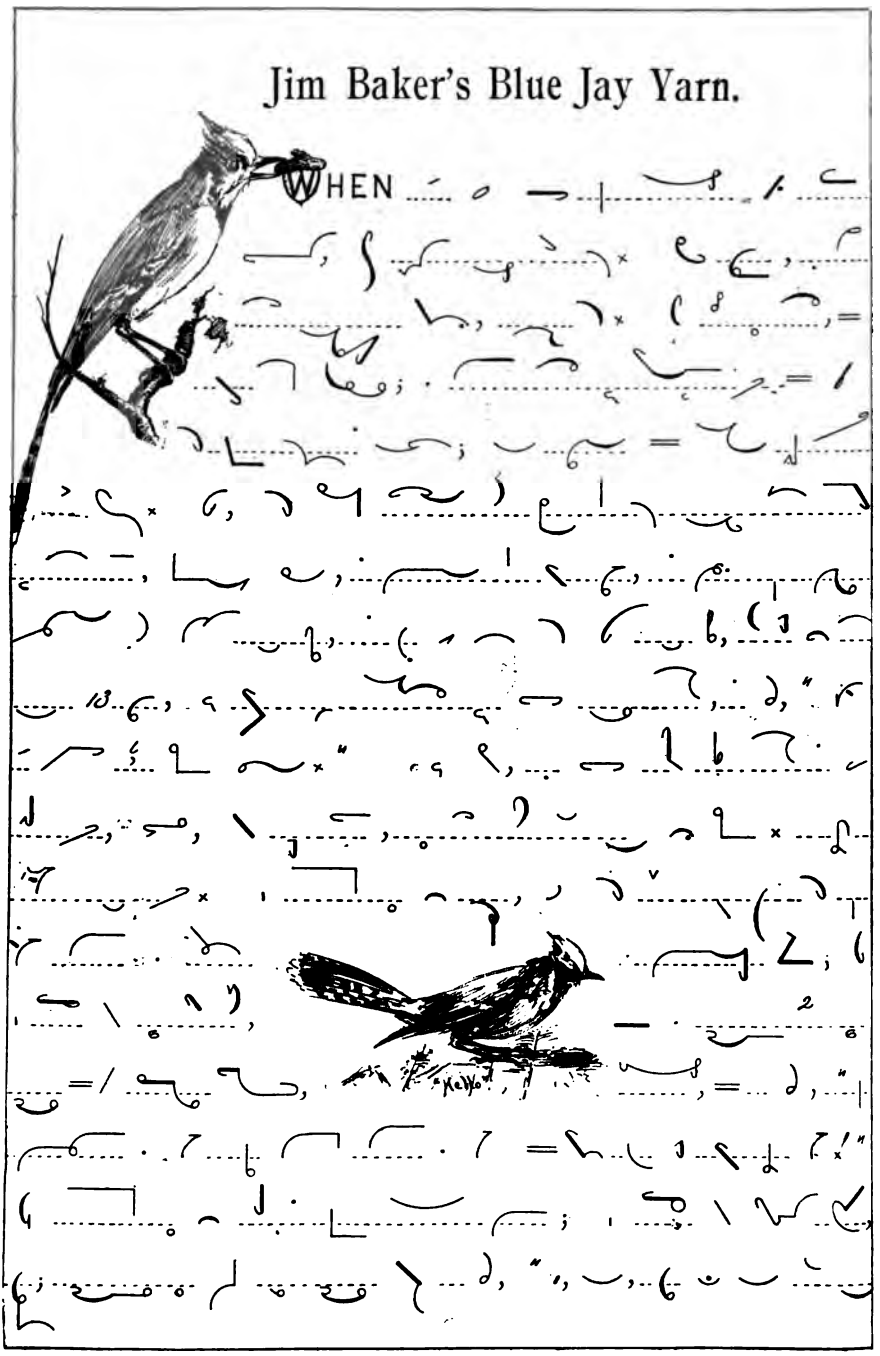
MARRIED.—October 14, Daniel W. Stubbs and Maggie B. Ludwig. Mr. Stubbs is an expert Philadelphia stenographer. We wish the young people happiness and prosperity. Their home will be 2347 Woodstock street Philadelphia.

Graham Shorthand.

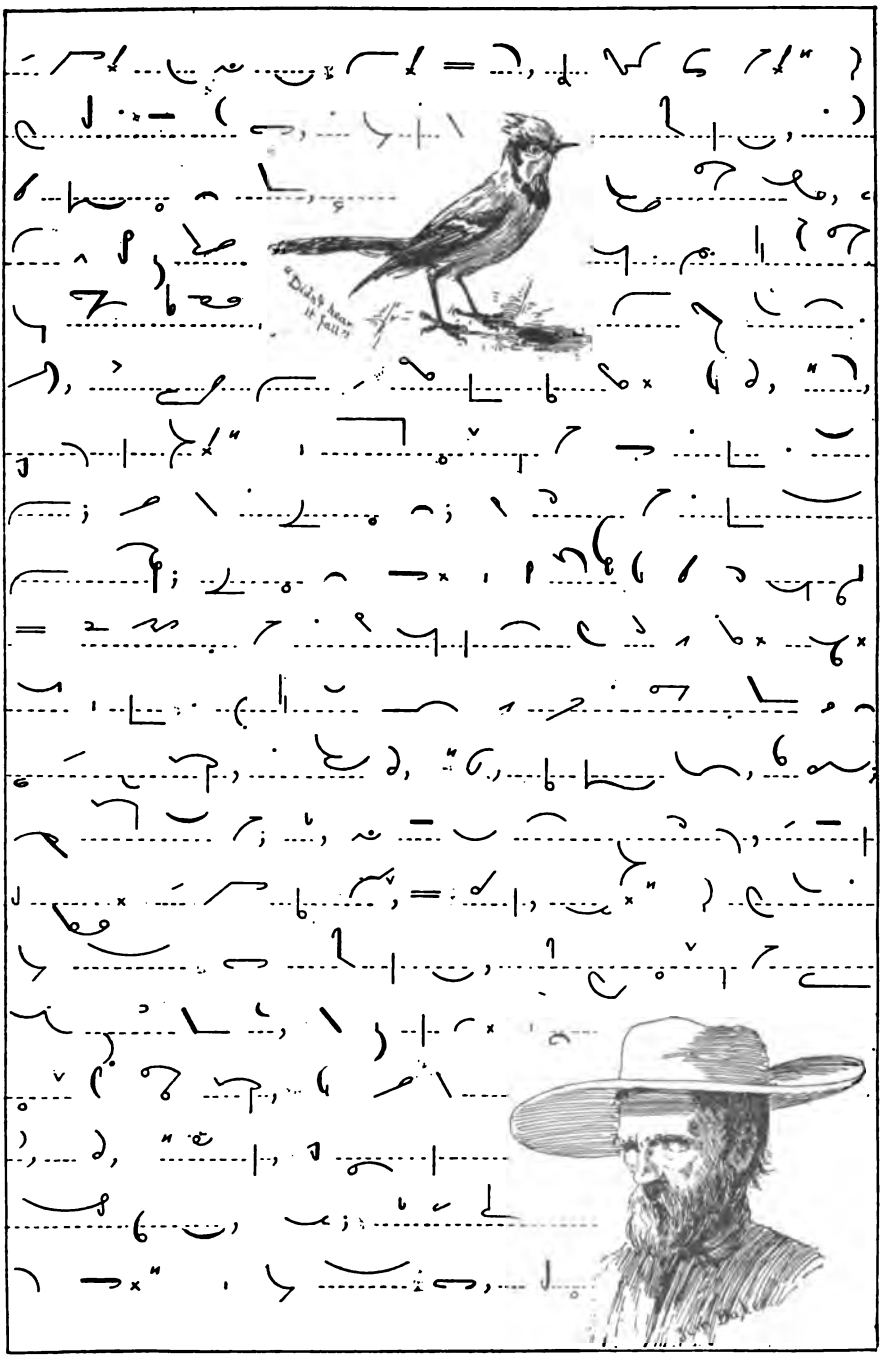


WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

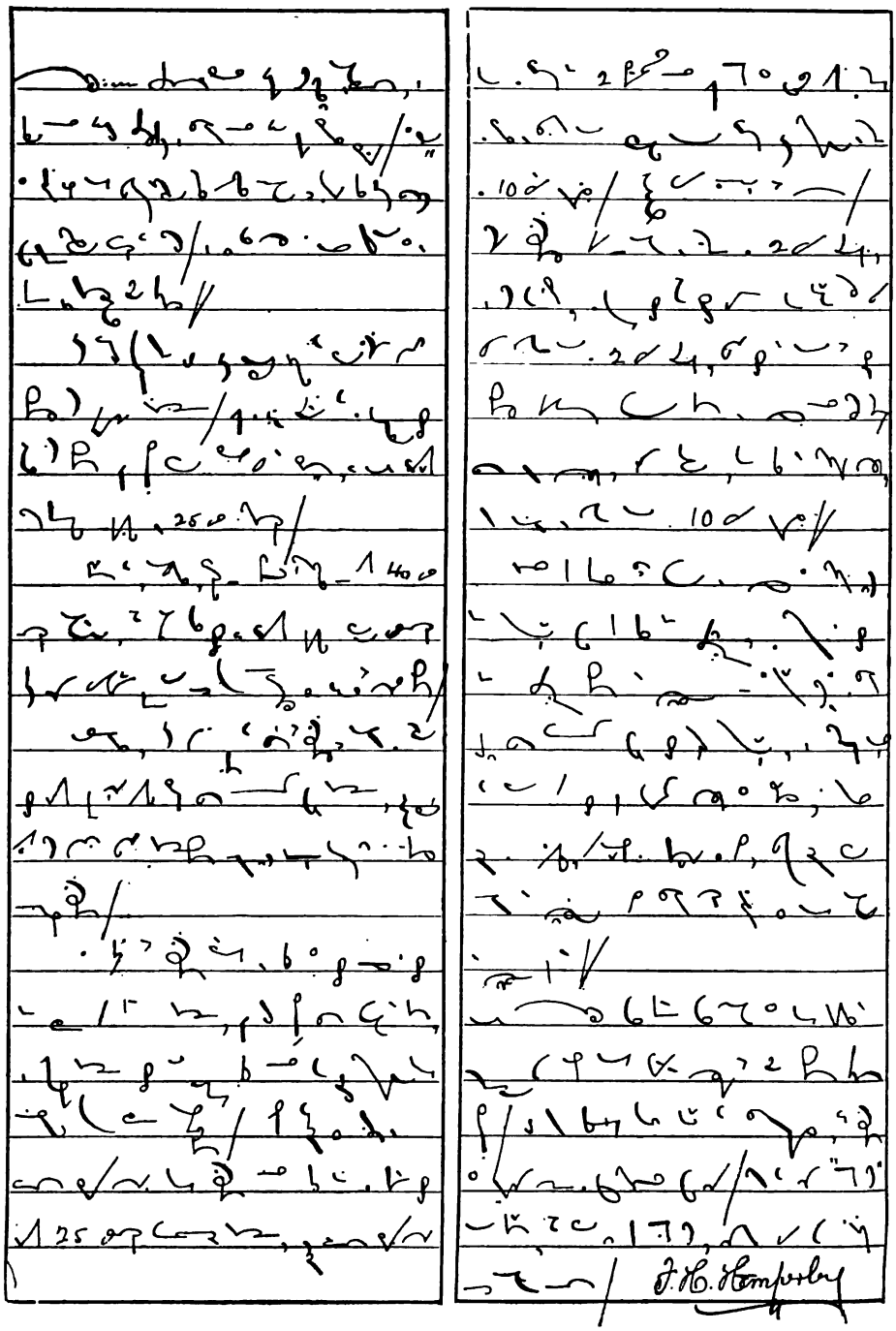
Munson Shorthand.



Munson Shorthand.



Shorthand Talks by the Editor.



The World Upside Down;

OR,

Two Mistakes.

J. KENNETH MADOC.

CHAPTER II.

THE painter may blend with perfection the colors of the rainbow; the sculptor may put into cold marble even the vein swells of the face; the photographer may get every shadow, and light, and detail into a superior work; the printer even may combine pretty types, and harmonize splendid ink tints, and all, and all in all, produce an artist's work; but none could have produced, no matter how great the effort, a more artistic piece of deliberate, instantaneous art work than had fallen unconsciously from the lips of Clara Devon when Ragan handed her the completed MSS. Her words were not many; her language was not profuse; her attitude was not dramatic; but the pure-minded little stenographer girl was very earnest when she said:

"Thank you, Ragan; you are always so kind to me, and *I do love kindness;*" and with a slight pressure of the hand her good-bye was said.

Who will say those few simple words did not play upon all of Ragan Loyal's admiration for his assistant, with a raising of that already high standard? And who will say the added brightness to his countenance was not caused by the touch of that warm hand, or that he was not a better man for having come in contact with one so pure and sweet?

* * * * * * *

As Ragan Loyal, stenographer, meditatively wended his way to the office next morning, he did not seem to hear the spirit cavalry of Grant and Lee as it thundered from the heavens above; he did not seem to see the great streaks of flame that belched forth from the cloudy forts roundabout o'erhead; he did not appear to notice the liquid minnie balls that peppered old *terra firma;* in fact, so wrapped was he in revery, he did not seem to be aware of the fact that he had been muttering, "*and I do love kindness,*" to himself for the past two squares.

Arriving at his office, placing his umbrella in the rack, Ragan threw up the roll of Miss Devon's desk, but not with the usual alacrity. This done, suddenly turning upon his chair and looking out of the window, he muttered half consciously:

"To-day it rains, aye, but it pours, and I bethink me is it symbolic of the joy tears of angels weeping in delectation of receiving another pure one into that happy domain, or be it tears of sorrow for one not gone into the golden entrance?"

And all that week Ragan did not seem to be the same stern, business-like Loyal of a half moon since, for how often he had caught himself saying, "*and I do love kindness.*"

Somebody did not know that, mingled with the rapid click, click, clickerty, click of the typewriter, was a manly voice humming:

I tell you, boy, I tell you boy,
This track is not for you;
I tell you, boy, I tell you boy,
You cannot pull her through;
I tell you, boy, I tell you, boy,
The gauge is broad and slack;
I tell you, boy, I tell you, boy,
Your car's for narrow track!

And then, his soliloquy:

"Ah, speechless, lifeless typewriter that thou art; beautiful thy nickel-plated face, powerful thy teeth of steel, most extravagant thy use of ribbons; what untold joys thou hast proclaimed, what terrible sorrows thou hast brought to sight, what pointless jokes thou hast written; yet, thou art a most favored typewriter, though now thou dost seem in a most miserable predicament; with these rough hands to pound thee, and jerk thee, and throw thee about, but thou shouldst learn to bear thy cross, even be it a cross-grained man, for surely it is not for long till again thy mistress will sit beside thee, and caress thee, and make thy face radiant with the chamois touch of her tender hand. I envy thee thy mistress, for truly she is a most worthy mistress, and so much as spares *me* a section of her prayers; and dost thou know it is just such as she that makes us better, and purer, and stronger and nobler, and more godly men? Ah! but the prayers of many a good girl have gone up and been received at the Mercy Seat of our Heavenly Parent for the young men of our land; this country needs more praying girls, more praying women, more praying friends for her young men adrift upon life's uncertain waves! Thy mistress is kind; I miss her ever so much, and—— Those flowers! She believes in giving flowers to the living, and she is right, for surely when the cold hand of death places his clutch upon an one, they will not care for earthly flowers; 'twill be too late then for them to enjoy the flowers that might have been gathered here, and——"

"Mr. Ragan Loyal, Esq.; for the third and last time, I say, h-o-w—d-e-e—d-o!"

"Well, I'm——glad! Why, Clara, you look like a sunflower, *fresh* as a daisy, *black* as a negro, *plump* as a pumpkin, and a-n-d *sweet* as anything!"

"There! there! after all that *flattery* of divers kinds, give me a chance; I'm, w-e-l-l ——glad, too! Were you talking your part of a MELLOW-*drama* into a phonograph

when I came in? You look awfully serious, Ragan, Ha! Ha! and so *you do!*"

"No! at the rate of 200 words a minute. *No!* I think I've been suffering with Love Delirium Tremens; canst suggest a remedy?"

"If I should depose in this case, I should say you have been working too hard, sir; if this is the way you're going to do when I absent myself, I shall not go again."

"Now, little girl, not so harshly, please; I will not say you are not right, but business is business, and when it has been running with a good team for three years or more without change, and then one of the horses lay up for a much needed rest, I say, the old wagon sorter squeaks, and drags, and goes sideways, and it's kinder hard on the remaining worker, specially when the lead horse is out."

"It's very nice of you to say that; but, I'm hungry, and, mind you, I've a lecture for you after lunch!" and she was off.

Miss Devon gone, Ragan mused:

"Look a here, Ragan Loyal, stenographer, it's high time you and Ragan Loyal, lover, settled this thing; so I advise the writing of a letter, and that at once. You can leave it in her desk, also a card saying she need not remain the evening out." And when he had laid aside his pen, these lines had been indited:

"CLARA, MY LITTLE HELPMEET:—

I have thought much ere writing, for I could never testify like this again—that would be perjury; I want your love, then—— The prettiest take in the lot—YOU. My love is yours already. Its strength? When death kneels beside my couch, places his arms around me, folds me to his breast and whispers, "thou art mine;" then, and not until then, my precious little companion, will I answer, for until then I am, *Thine, Devotedly,*

RAGAN LOYAL."

Then carefully placing the note where it would not be overlooked, he left the office.

* * * * * * *

As Clara Devon entered the office she did not dream of what lay before; she did not dare think of *that*, for gossip had filled her breast with many misgivings, and she did not quite believe all she might have wanted to believe.

"I wonder where Ragan is? Well, I suppose I shall have to read until his return;" she opened her desk, and——

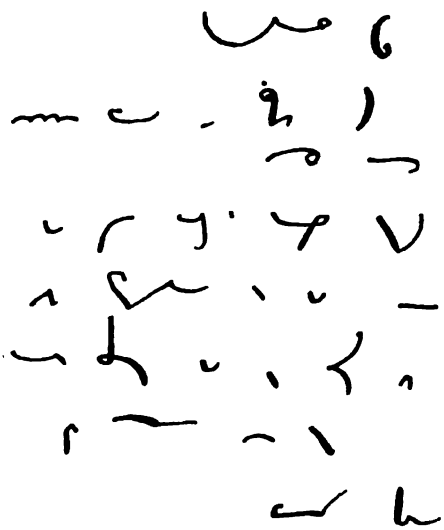
Picking up the note, she read and re-read it; then, closing her eyes, muttered:

"These three years with him spent was happiness, yet a mere existence to this compared; *now* I live, I live in the love of the truest man I have ever known. Heavenly Parent, may I deserve it!——but, what's that? Ragan? Surely it's Ragan coming, and I must, oh, I *must* leave him an answer!"

Tearing a blank slip from his letter, she folded it with a piece of carbon between, and wrote a simple, candid reply, placed it where he could not fail to find it, folded for herself the duplicate note, and was gone.

* * * * * * *

Immediately upon entering the room, Ragan did not seek his easy chair and there in repose smoke a favorite Havana; he did not reply to three urgent letters; nor did he seem particularly given to business; but straightway sought Miss Devon's desk, and there found the following note:



He reads, once, twice, thrice:

"Foolishness this; one should consider you so. Impossible again, I will entertain no such bosh. How blarney of ye. Go, now; desire I to assure you it will make me happy.

CLARA DEVON."

"*Impossible*, I cannot believe it, I won't believe it; it is so unlike her, yet—the note! It speaks for itself! 'Tis so long one has to labor before the effect begins to blossom; sometimes I seem to see the fruits of my labor about to spring into the fullest ripeness, but at the time they bud so freely, some little, frosty thing comes and droops their petals, blasts the prospects, and a feeling akin to discouragement possesses me, but then, a thought to the moment, and I have reasserted that success is mine!"

And this cold, hard-hearted man bowed his head to something he knew not of, and wept a tier of tears; and who will say this man had not been exposed to the mighty shafts of error? Who will say that future observation would not teach him that the sheen of truth is more effective, and carries with it the warmth of the cloak of right not to be found 'neath the tarpolian of error? And who will say that that bowed head was not the index of a true heart that had not yet tasted of the happiness in store for it?

(To be Continued.)

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME X. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1896. NUMBER 6.

The Reveries of a Typewriter.

By MISS M. E. AIKEN.

If Benjamin Franklin came back to this earth,
On a tour of inspection intent,
And visit some office or store, near at hand,
The historic old Court House anent, [saw,
He'd marvel, I ween, at the sights which he
All these new-fangled notions would fill him with awe:
But he'd open his eyes with the greatest surprise
At the typewriter maiden, so lovely and wise;
What! really a girl
In this business whirl?
Now, who would have thought that this e'er would be thus?"
And wouldn't he, wouldn't he, wonder at us?

He'd see the brisk manager sit at his desk,
Or proprietor smiling and bland,
With a big pile of letters, say two or three score,
And yet ne'er a quill pen in hand;
But all these must be answered, for Jones, Smith and Brown,
Are impatiently waiting in country and town,
So—"Click-clickity-click"—fingers nimble and quick,
And the work is all done by some magical trick.
For the modern inditer
Employs a typewriter,
And so corresponds without bother or fuss—
And how could he, how could he, do without us?

But when the new century dawneth at last,
Will some genius arise in his might,
With a triumph unique of mechanical skill,
Automatic, without hands, to write?
Will the business man who is up to the times,
And on the keen lookout for dollars and dimes,
Then remark to himself, "Here's a saving in pelf,"
And so land the fair "typist" right up on the shelf?
Shall we live to see
This relentless decree?
Oh! will this e'er happen our souls to nonplus?
Will the mercantile world ever do without us?

Talk to Graduates.

(Continued from November issue).

"THIS is not so difficult as one might imagine, nor is it, after all, so easy. One good way, of course, is to answer advertisements. Be assured, however, that your teachers are interested for you and constantly on the lookout to place you in good positions. For my part I could do better by the pupils, if they would keep me advised, after graduation, of the result of their efforts to secure employment.

"Regularly, at least once a month, every graduate should write me informing me whether she has succeeded in obtaining a position or not, and the least any one of the pupils can do is to drop me a line as soon as she does get a position, saying where it is, what the business is, when she took it and the salary she is receiving, stating especially how that salary compares with what she had been able to earn before she took up the study of Phonography.

"This brings me to one of the most important matters connected with this subject, the matter of salary. The slowest and most backward pupil in the class should not take a position for less than $6.00 a week. If she does, she need not inform me of it, nor even claim to be one of my graduates, for if she does I won't own her. If after a Winter's study you can not go out and earn more at stenography and typewriting than $6.00 a week, you have been wasting your time and ours. Eight dollars is a fair figure to start with. If you take less you lower the standing of the whole profession, you make it hard for good stenographers to get more than that, you give business men the impression that they can get first-class work at a very low figure, and you eventually hurt

yourself, for though you may be willing to start at six dollars a week, you will very soon want more and then you will find it very difficult to get it. A young lady told me the other day she had been working two months as a stenographer at four dollars a week; I should be ashamed to have it known that a girl with the diploma of this institution was working at shorthand and typewriting at four dollars a week. You can get five dollars in a dry goods store and do not have to know very much or have much of an education. Aim at twenty-five dollars. *Be one of the best*, not one of the 'hacks' who will work for nothing and will be glad to get it. If you cannot now write fast enough to command six or eight or ten dollars, then stop trying for a position and do all sorts of things to get up your speed according to the explicit directions which I have already given you, until you are capable of earning more. There are lots of girls who call themselves stenographers who will work for three and four dollars a week. Let them. That is all they are worth. If you have done your work faithfully in this school you belong to an entirely different class of people, and are not to be ranked with the 'three-and-four-dollar-a-week' plugs. We claim here to turn out first-class stenographers, and first-class stenographers demand first-class wages. That is why we won't promise to give our diploma to every girl who has taken an entire course of phonography with us. We will give it only to those who show that they can do such work as will enable them to earn good, living salaries, and the others may find the level on which they belong. The school as a whole has not reached that level, and Heaven grant it never may.

"Above all, remember that your teacher never loses interest in you, forgets you or stops trying to help you. Having ceased to be his pupil you now become his friend, with all that involves and all that it means. Treat him as a friend and he will welcome you and give you assistance in any way within his power at any time you may need it. His address is 156 Fifth Avenue, and there every afternoon and on Saturdays, he is only too happy to receive calls from those who want to see him or need him in any way. Do not be afraid of bothering him; he may be terribly busy when you come in—he always is—but never too busy to talk with you and listen to what you want, even while he keeps at his work. In that way he can help you and still not interrupt what he is doing. Feel free to come at any time on business or just to make a call and he will appreciate it.

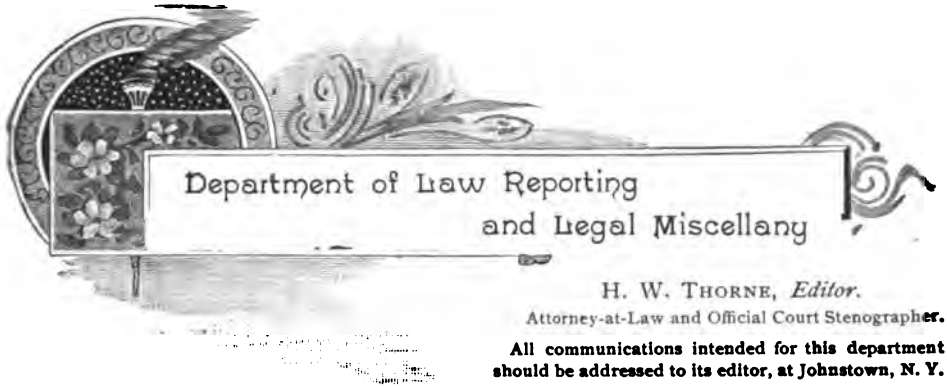
"Last of all, live up to the high ideal which has been presented before you during the past Winter, and you will never regret having spent these eight months of hard work at Mechanics Institute. As you graduate, my blessing goes with you."

And from personal experience I know this to be true, for I am acquained with a good many young girls who have graduated from Mr. Mason's classes during the past few years, and I know they look upon the time spent under him as one of the pleasantest as well as the most profitable Winters they have ever spent. C. M. B.

The Phonographer: THE STENOGRAPHER is a thoroughly good magazine.

"*The Typists' Advanced Manual*" is the title of a new work by Miss E. Collyns, teacher of typewriting under the Manchester School Board, England, and author of "*The Typists' Manual.*" The work contains valuable advice and instruction for students who wish to become expert legal or commercial typists, and gives specimens of typewritten wills, agreements, contracts, specifications, ornamental borders, menus, and fac-simile examination papers as set by The Society of Arts. Every typist should have it. Published by Mr. John Heywood, Densgate, Manchester. Post free, $1.25.

KENDRICK C. HILL of this city has long been ambitious to study Washington life, and the chances are that he will soon have an opportunity to do so. He is private stenographer to Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, who probably will be Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley. Mark Hanna favors the appointment of Mr. Bliss, and Tom Platt, who has long fought him in New York, is getting in out of the wet by proclaiming Mr. Bliss the proper man for the place. If the appointment falls to the wealthy dry goods magnate, it's dollars to doughnuts Mr. Hill will occupy a good berth in the Treasury Department for at least four years.—*Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Law Stenographers Expecting to Become Lawyers.

IT has occured to me that certain hints of subjects to be "read up" by law stenographers, who expect to become lawyers, would not be out of place.

. . . . . .

A citizen of Mars not long ago walked into an American court room, and the first question he put to the stenographer was, "What is the business of that grave, serious-looking man sitting there? What is his authority—that all the people in this room are so deferential toward him? From whence does he derive the power to decide the constant disputes between those two gentlemen who so fiercely combat each other's propositions?"

The stenographer replied:

"He is a judge. This is a court of justice. These people are jurors, and these two gentlemen are lawyers."

This was a very unsatisfactory answer to the Martian. He therefore wanted to know all about the powers and duties of a judge, the authority of the court and the province of jurors.

Therefore, in order to fully answer this inquisitive gentleman, the stenographer "read up" on:

"The difference between the court and a judge of the court; the authority and functions of the court; the powers and duties of judges of courts; the difference between a court order and a judge's order; the qualifications of jurors in civil and criminal cases; the classes of persons exempt from jury duty; the proceedings to be taken to make such exemption available; in what cases the court may take the verdict of a jury as merely advisory; in what cases, other than those in which the verdict is merely advisory, the court may set it aside."

. . . . . .

The Martian, having sat quietly watching the facile pen of the stenographer travel back and forth across the note book, and listening to the trial, it is not improbable that he might address the knight of the quill something like this: "My friend, will you tell me what these gentlemen mean by 'pleadings,' 'bill of particulars,' 'leading question,' 'relevant' and 'irrelevant testimony,' 'direct-examination' and 'cross-examination?'"

Having explained these terms it is easy to imagine Mr. Stenographer being swept into the channel of thought, to navigate among such legal obstructions as these:

"When must plaintiff serve a reply to an answer?

"Should a party demand a bill of particulars, or a copy of the items of the other party's claim?

"What steps must be taken to obtain the same?

"A party may put leading questions to his own witness; but when, and upon what theory may he do so?

"When is testimony relevant to the issue?

"Suppose it is relevant; if it is not also competent, is it admissible?

"Cross-examination may partake of the character of direct examination; if so, what is the effect?

"Leading questions are proper on cross-examination; why?"

This amiable, little, old man from Mars has started a whole lot of queries in the mind of the scribe. For instance, such as these:

"How is an application made to the court for an injunction, and how for an attachment?

"If an answer is made to a question to which objection has not been made, what must a party do to get rid of the answer? Move to strike it out?

"What is the object of filing and recording a notice of the pendency of an action, and when should it be done?

"What must be shown, preliminary to the introduction in evidence of books of account to prove the delivery of goods sold?

"When is hearsay testimony admissible?

"Must the highest and best evidence be produced?

"When the contents of an existing written instrument are to be proved, the instrument must be produced; is it necessary to produce and prove such instrument when it arises collaterally in a proceeding?

"The general rule is that a written instrument 'speaks' from the date thereof; from what date would a forged deed 'speak?'

"What must be first shown to qualify a witness as an expert?

"What is the distinction between liquidated and unliquidated damages?

"What is understood by the phrase, 'measure of damages?'

"What is the difference in the meaning of the terms, 'costs,' and 'damages?'

"When and how is an action said to be commenced?

"What is meant by 'taking judgment by default?'"

This innocent old gentleman from Mars has an insatiable curiosity. He asks so many questions, and creates so many trains of thought, that much time and space are necessary to respond. He is now curious to know:

"Why a defendant is entitled to a non-suit, and upon what the authority of the court to grant it rests?

"If a defendant is entitled to a non-suit, why a plaintiff should not be entitled to have the defendant 'thrown out of court,' if, after the latter's testimony is introduced, it is insufficient to prove a defense?

"Whether a defendant ever has the affirmative of the whole issue in the case; and, if so, whether he must prove his case by a preponderance of evidence?

"Whether a party may introduce evidence of his good character before his character is attacked?

"Whether there are cases in which the jury are judges of the law as well as of the facts?"

The last seen or heard of this little, inquisitive, antiquated specimen of life from our neighboring planet, he was passing through the corridor leading to the court room muttering:

"I have heard much talk in that institution which these peculiar beings call a court, about right and justice, and good and evil, but I still fail to understand the difference between a judge and a justice; a court and a court of justice; rights of persons and rights of things; a decision, an opinion, a judgment, a decree and a report; a complaint and a petition, an answer and a reply; an agreement and a contract; an action and a proceeding; a lawyer, an attorney, a counsel and a councilor at law; and I begin to think that the whole affair is a hoax, and was brought into existence because these funny people on this planet which they call the Earth, *have* and *do* not, like my countrymen of Mars, '*Do unto others as they would that others should do unto them.*' "

* * *

Organization of a Stenographers' Association.

I AM asked to suggest steps to organize a local stenographers' association in an eastern city of about 10,000 population.

Select from the stenographers anxious to effect such an organization, a stenographer possessing executive ability, and capable of commanding the respect of his fellows. This person, after consultation with as many as possible of those desirable as members, might, informally, appoint a time and place to meet and discuss the subject of organization. At that time such person should call the meeting to order, state the object of the same, and suggest the election of a temporary chairman to effect a permanent organization. Some one present would, undoubtedly, then nominate the person who called the meeting to order to be such chairman. Thereafter the proceedings for the election of permanent officers, adoption of constitution and by-laws would be the same as obtain in organizing any society.

The fewer the officers and briefer the constitution and by-laws the better. The less of such machinery the easier will an association move along.

For president, and secretary, it is suggested that active, wide-awake, practicing stenographers be chosen.

The prosperity of such an association will depend largely upon the regularity of its meetings and the performance of the work for which it was organized. It ought to possess features beneficial alike to beginners and advanced stenographers.

* * *

Speed Clubs.

I HAVE been requested to give advice to a club of stenographers, in a western city, respecting a plan to increase the speed of its members.

No better course to increase the speed of a club of stenographers is possible than to have the members write from dictation various kinds of matter, the reading to be done at regular club meetings, to the whole club, by persons selected from members of the club. Readers should be alternated at each meeting for the following reasons: 1st, no member would then be deprived of writing practice at any meeting; 2d, the monotony of hearing the same voice for a prolonged period would be obviated; and, 3d, no one would have to read so long as to become tired, and utterance rendered indistinct. The matter thus written should be read back, from the notes, at the succeeding meeting, each member being compelled to read some portion thereof. The practical way to accomplish this would be to commence with Mr. or Miss A, and proceed alphabetically through the club. The other members should follow the reading and correct mistakes. Mock trials should be held occasionally at which all members, except those engaged as judge, attorneys, and witness, should be required to report the proceedings. In large towns and cities, law students and young lawyers would be only too glad to assist such a club upon such occasions. Medical students and students of other professions would be delighted to act as expert witnesses. In lieu of a regular meeting the club should, whenever possible, attend, and report sermons, lectures, etc., etc. The matter reported should be read from the notes at the next meeting, in the manner above suggested for reading back matter dictated at regular meetings.

This rough outline is susceptible of agreeable variation and unlimited elaboration. Such a club should possess wonderful possibilities for the improvement and innocent merriment of its members.

"In a multitude of counsel
there is safety."

* * *

Notes.

A STENOGRAPHERS' CLUB has lately been organized at Syracuse, N. Y., with the object of co-operation to increase speed.

MR. L. E. BONTZ, of Eden Vale, Cal., is a progressive stenographer. He is a reader and admirer of THE STENOGRAPHER, and judging from a recent letter, he is bound to keep abreast of the times.

MR. M. ALTMAN, stenographer, is employed by the Onondaga Coarse Salt Association, with offices at No. 1 Clinton Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

MR. JOHN W. KELLER, stenographer, formerly of Troy, N. Y., is now located at Adams, Mass., where he is the proprietor and conductor of a school of shorthand and typewriting, which is proving a success.

H. W. THORNE.

A Suggestion for Ya Stroke.

Would not I be delighted if Mr. Isaac Pitman would take a suggestion from me? The following is freely offered: It is a mistake to suppose, as he does, that his stroke for *ya* is the only one available. What is the matter with the *zh* sign which I have used for years, written downward when alone and upward in such words as *folio*, *fenian*, etc.? He can still have a *zh* stem by running a wave-line across an *sh* or *j*, but I can assure him he would never need to go to that trouble. For the few words that require a *y*-stem nothing better could be wished.

JOHN WATSON.

MR. E. C. Thompson, 87 Plum St., Salt Lake City, Utah, asks whether or not the Spaniards have a system of shorthand capable of taking care of their language and if so, where he can get it. Can any of our readers oblige Mr. Thompson?—EDITOR.

MR. H. L. ANDREWS sends us a copy of the fourth edition of his "Graded Sentence Book of Graham Standard Phonography," and fifth edition of his "Graded Phonographic Copy Book." We strongly recommend these books as of most valuable assistance in rapidly mastering a brief style of Graham shorthand writing.—EDITOR.



Talks on Teaching.—No. 5.

TO the best of my knowledge and belief the most novel and effective manner of using a good text-book is to have all the important shorthand exercises copied from it in greatly enlarged characters and presented to the pupils in the form of *Keys* for tracing. No improvement of late years has given me half the satisfaction that this has done; not that there is anything new in the mere act of tracing; its efficacy in this instance as well as in more extended use, lies chiefly in the motive and manner in which the idea is carried out.

My conviction of the importance of this new move came about in this way: Hoping to benefit certain of my pupils who required more of my time and made less progress than most others, I prepared a set of shorthand *Keys* to business letters similar to those in Mr. Hemperley's Bus.-Letter Book, but somewhat larger. This did not seem to help much, but it gave me the clew to what was really wanted. I now prepared *Keys* in larger, bolder characters, lines further apart, with each outline standing clear of its neighbors. Although the characters are only about twice the size of Mr. Hemperley's (or say of those in the Isaac Pitman page of THE STENOGRAPHER) they are distributed over fully seven times the space, a point that was settled after several trials.

Bone tracers were then used right over the writing and the effect was magical. The dullest pupil now progressed and the brightest found the *Keys* equally helpful. Former pupils, returning to school to brush up, were loud in their praise of the innovation. Doubtless the training of the hand with greater freedom of action than has been our wont, partly accounts for the remarkable results observed, but I am convinced that the main reason is to be found in the underlying purpose with which the tracing is done. To illustrate: Recently I received sample pages of a letter-book by Mr. Alfred Barnes. At sight of the unusually large engraved *Keys* I mentally exclaimed, "Mr. Barnes has evidently got enlarged views on teaching," but, a moment later, on reading his directions for their use, "This is heathen darkness," said I, "what else can I call it?" The practice of having the pupil write without seeing the Key, comparing his work with the same; re-writing ever so many times, and winding up by reading the engraved exercises would assuredly render nugatory any hoped-for benefit from the enlarging and tracing of *Keys*. Mr. Barnes, of course, does no more than reflect the traditional views still held by most teachers, but I trust that he and they will soon come to realize the great waste of time and energy involved in the old routine. As often as I think of it I am involuntarily reminded of an account I have somewhere read, of an annual procession of dancing pilgrims, much of whose time is spent in the air, two steps are taken forward and one backward; and, notwithstanding the fact that the participants are prompted to do their best work by the ceaseless hum of the lively air

"Adam had seven sons,
Seven sons had Adam,"

the whole blessed day is required to reach the neighboring church.

There is just one way in which the enlarged Keys can be used effectively. Let the pupil, with letter-book at hand, trace a few letters on the Key, and afterwards write as many of them as possible *from dictation, always* from dictation, as no other way is of any consequence. And here be it remarked that dictation cannot be given "by mail"; hence the comparative worthlessness of that kind

of teaching. The principles can of course be taught by mail, but what does that amount to? Pupils who are intelligent enough to be taught by mail are the kind who could just as well teach themselves with the aid of a good text-book, if they only possessed the necessary self-confidence. But, all the same, the dictation of the teacher, which they lack, is the very soul of teaching.

It is my belief that Keys to all business letters should be transformed into large tracing characters; for pupils who have passed the business-letter stage, small Keys are all-sufficient.

It may be surmised by teachers—especially those who cling to double-line note-books—that the habitual tracing of large outlines must injuriously affect the size of the pupil's notes: in other words they may reason about the hand as the Chinese do about the foot; but there need be no fear. There will always be sprawlers, but I find that the great majority write just about right; a few even too small.

The preparation of the Keys gives the teacher the opportunity to work *in* his latest improvements, or to the reporter-teacher to omit all he wants, and by their use pupils write each like the other, and all like the teacher, thus insensibly acquiring a good style.

The Keys I use are of the most homely kind, written on alternate lines in the cheap note-books used in school. No attempt is made at fine writing; the main thing is to have the characters well proportioned. For school use I prefer large books, not less than 7½ x 8½ inches; lines half an inch apart. These are just right for taking lectures; for Q. and A. a line is drawn vertically in the middle of the page. The books have only the thinnest kind of paper covers, and I am inclined to think they would be better without any, as a stiff paper cover worth half a cent may be fastened on to book after book, and would do for the whole school term.

In making Keys the note-books are taken apart and formed into smaller books of not more than twenty pages each, and stitched into stiff paper covers. The object of making them small is to accommodate a number of pupils who may be working on the same business-letter book, only a few letters being put into each book. The different sets of Keys are distinguished from each other by bits of colored paper, cut in various shapes and pasted on the covers, a dark green being considered the proper thing for beginners.

JOHN WATSON,
Charles and Fayette Sts., Baltimore, M.D.

(To be continued.)

* * *

Reply—Word-Signs (Con.)

TO save time in shorthand writing is of paramount importance; to be able to follow a rapid speaker is, or should be, the aim of every progressive stenographer. To lose time during such reporting is disastrous, and ends in disgrace. Special preparation and equipment are therefore necessary. If a stenographer begins with a speaker on time, but the words fly faster than he is able to record them, he loses time which is irreparable; the words travel along the waves of sound and are lost forever. Maybe the stenographer is not educated in the principles of highest abbreviation, as applied to expert *verbatim* reporting, and hence he fails. Of the many important features which combine to make the reporter's career successful are especially his education, mental stamina (good memory and retentive power) thoroughness of detail in the study of phonography, and a perfect knowledge of word-signs and contractions covering as wide a terminology as possible.

The structure of word-signs and their relative affinity to phonographic principles no doubt determine the facility with which they may be comprehended by the student, notwithstanding the fact that some minds are especially adapted to their remembrance, but the *modus operandi* prescribed for their memorization is a significant factor in the process of instruction. As the art of teaching assuredly lies in the manner of the teacher's appeal to the student's intelligence, and the effectiveness of his inspiration, no further mnemonic aids, other than those suggested in the writer's articles of July and September, need now be proffered.

The writer believes that phonography should first be practiced until symmetrical curves, straight lines and angles can be made accurately, unhesitatingly, artistically,

gracefully and deftly, and that no other branch of the art should intercept this important beginning. It is an evil to omit *special* instruction in phonographic outlines as a basic principle in the mastery of the shorthand system. Such a course, however, could not conscientiously be applied to three-months' graduates—hence their multitudinousness and inferiority.

Now word-signs are not only co-ordinate with phonography, as contributing to a homogeneous system, but they are supereminent in their efficiency and practical utilization as a means for gaining speed at a minimum expenditure of nervous and mental energy at the moment of writing. As a matter of fact, word-signs are of the greatest benefit, notwithstanding that our esteemed Prof. J. Edmund Fuller, in the November issue, contradicts that assertion by the statement that " . . . word-signs are a necessary evil in shorthand writing. . . . To memorize word-signs requires the enslavement of the mind. . . . But the *mediocres* (by far the larger class) must have an easier way to accomplish this same purpose," etc. If they are an evil surely the most gifted writers would, ere this, have dispensed with their use instead of increasing their utility. It is most remunerative to "enslave the mind" in advance in remembering word-signs, when the *pupil* is more receptive to their assimilation, than it is to overtax the mental powers later on in forming a cumbersome outline when the *stenographer* is involved in the delicate processes of hearing, intelligently understanding, thinking, retaining and recording the rapidly spoken words. By due application it will be found that the appropriate word-sign will always flash through the mind, and fall, like an inspired word, in its proper place. The principles of practice must not be sacrificed for individual methods of teaching, and, as for "*mediocres*" (representing that class of incompetent persons of limited mental capacity), they should not be exempt from the same rule which requires acceptable students to engage in the full course of study. This inferior class of applicants for shorthand instruction, who, as a rule, are deficient in the rudiments of the common English branches, and who are especially characterized by their dull sensibilities, seem to be on the increase; they never amount to anything when they do receive instruction, and are always injurious to meritorious practitioners when they try to cope with them. The disease with which these unfortunates are afflicted—a sort of psychic retrograde metamorphosis—naturally prevents them from grasping either rational or arbitrary principles; there are no therapeutics in stenography which will afford relief to these tyros. Qualifications of personal fitness and education should be exacted from every applicant for shorthand instruction—a scholastic standard must be universally observed.

It is no argument that, because a few of the most proficient writers discard word-signs, everyone else should do likewise. These few reporters, most significantly in the minority, excel in manual dexterity, mental equilibrium, perspicacity, and artistic delineation of phonographic outlines; others, of equal expertness, have the capacity to remember and use scores of the most available word-signs—being a very part of themselves.

The writer is naturally of the belief that phonography and word signs are interdependent; the basis of stenographic writing of to-day is phonographic, but we must have brevity, and that element is compensative in rapid reporting.

Our common nomenclature abounds with oft-repeated words which can be expressed most conveniently by word-signs—signs sufficiently embodying a phonographic basis to assist the memory in their retention, as well as signs of a more arbitrary conformation. The writer believes that while the practical *stenographer* can advantageously create word-signs for his own convenience, yet *students* should, as far as possible, commit to memory word-signs which are given in the most approved textbooks or suggested by the teacher.

Word-signs should be studied, first, for those words of the most frequent occurrence, *viz.*, the, to, with, shall, about, impossible, etc.; secondly, signs for words of extended or awkward outline, *viz.*, uniform, improvement, manufacturer, respectfully, extraordinary, facility, machinery, etc.; thirdly, signs to differentiate words whose phonographic outlines are identical in shape, but dissimilar in meaning, *viz.*, regrets—regards, appropriation—preparation, system-

atic—systemic—stomachic, exhaust—exist, except—accept, smaller—similar, permit—promote, us—use, effect—affect—fact, etc.; fourthly, word-sign phrases, *viz.*, ought to have, we are not, on his account, it would have, hope to have, less than carloads, freight traffic, night train despatcher, free on board, etc.

The efficacy, convenience, and time-saving feature in supplanting word-signs for full outlines in the following list cannot be disputed:

Separate, quotation, request, aggregate, denomination, arrangement, consequently, original, adhere, experience, inform, illustration, acquaintance, development, perhaps, territory, property, explanation, assist, commercial, inquire, politics, furnish, requirement, suggestion, advancement, advertisement, graduated, uniformity, united, inflammation, etc., etc.

The writer also commends the use of highly abbreviated prefixes and suffixes. He has prepared a special list of about one hundred signs, representing no less than one hundred and fifty prefixes and suffixes which are most advantageously applied to general and medical work. A few examples are quoted below:

Auto-,	as in	automatic, small *p-tick*, joined.
Electri-o-,	"	electricity, sign for diphthong *wi*, joined.
Ileo-,	"	ileo-cæcal, disconnected *l*.
Intra-,	"	intravenous or intra-cerebral, short *k-tick*, disconnected above.
Super-,	"	superficial, *spr*, joined.
Supra-,	"	supra-orbital, *spr*, disjoined.
Uni-,	"	uniform or unilateral, sign for *u*, disunited.
-tomy, *-otomy*,	"	neurotomy or tracheotomy, *m*, disjoined.
-duction,	"	production, short *k-tick*, joined.
-escence,	"	coalescence or efflorescence, *diametrical line*, through terminal *s-circle*.
-fication,	"	classification, *f-shn*, joined.
-graphy,	"	photograhy or lithography, disconnected *f*.
-itis,	"	bronchitis or enteritis, *s-circle* placed at *tip end* of consonant preceding suffix (joined, but *not* enclosed on either side).
-scription,	as in	prescription or description, simply *skr*, joined.

FRANCIS E. WESSELS,
Ridley Park, Delaware Co., Pa.

Nov. 7th, 1896.

* * *

Six Mechanical Essentials of Legibility.

IN speaking of mechanical essentials of legibility, I mean just what I say. There are certain requisites for legibility in shorthand *writing* which may be considered apart from phonographic *principles*. I have always been interested in the study of notes made by pupils, and I find that lack of legibility (if not lack of *ultimate* legibility, lack of *instantaneous* legibility), is due to a mechanical cause, rather than a lack of knowledge of phonographic principles.

I consider the first mechanical essential of legibility to be the proper *slant* of inclined strokes, and the adherence to an exact perpendicularity of consonants which should be thus written. There is a natural tendency, born of the manner in which we have written longhand for years, to incline every stroke. I consider that a perpendicular stroke is the hardest to make, but this can and must be accomplished by faithful practice. A lack of legibility does not come so much from the slight tilting of a stroke which should be perpendicular, as it does from the too slight inclination of a stroke which should be slanted at the full inclination of forty-five degrees. In most of the text-books on shorthand you will find that the slanting strokes are not inclined to such an extent. I am free to confess that in these exaggerated slants there is a very slight, though appreciable loss of speed; but the more I teach shorthand, and the more I write shorthand, the more I become convinced that the Bee should be slanted so that a Jay would intersect it at right angles, just in the same manner that a Kay would intersect a Tee.

Let my readers examine some of their own writing and ascertain if the slanting strokes conform to this rule. If they do not, if you will modify your writing so as to follow this rule, I feel sure that you will be gratified by an increase, not necessarily in the *ultimate* legibility, but in the *instantaneous* legibility, if I may use the term, of your writing.

The second essential of legibility, is the *proportionate lengths of strokes*. A greater exactness in making your full lengths all the same size, and the halves, quarters, and doubles proportionate thereto, will bring its own reward. If you examine some of your writing, you may find that there is a variability in the size of your full length strokes. The first thing to do is to decide upon an *absolute standard* for your *full lengths*, and then subject all the other lengths to a proportionate scale.

The third mechanical essential of legibility is in the shading. Be very careful never to shade a character which should be written with a light line, and use the same care to shade those which should be. More especially should this rule be observed when a curved hooked consonant is involved, the shading of which alters the character of the hook. If you observe this rule under all circumstances, you will find a gratifying increase in legibility.

The fourth essential of legibility I consider to be the *proper position* of the word. The reporter, and, to a great extent, the amanuensis, indicates the character of the vowel by the position in which the word is written. A stricter adherence to this rule will result in a greater legibility. In connection with this essential I desire to caution careless writers in two particulars. When writing a perpendicular or inclined stroke in the first position, be sure to commence it at a sufficient height to enable you to make a *full* stroke, and still indicate the position. There is a strong tendency to commence the stroke at the height necessary for the more frequent second position words; then, after you have written *part* of the consonant, you remember that it must be first position, and you stop short of the line, with the consequent shortening of what should be a standard, full-length stroke. Likewise, in writing words in the third position, be careful to commence at the proper distance from the line. If you commence a third position perpendicular or inclined stroke at the place where you ordinarily commence a second position word (and this is the strong tendency spoken of above) by the time you get down to the line you remember that it must be in the third position, and you therefore continue it through the line with the necessary lengthening of the stroke, which should be of the standard full length only.

The fifth essential of legibility lies in the observation of the rule to make your *small* hooks *small*, and your *large* hooks *large*, that is, slightly exaggerated.

The sixth essential, and, to my mind, the least important of all the requisites of legibility of shorthand notes, lies in a thorough knowledge of the principles of shorthand. This statement may appear rather absurd on its face, but I think any pupil that is reasonably industrious, who has ordinary intelligence, and who is under the guidance of a competent instructor, will have but little difficulty in mastering the *principles* of the system.

I desire now to say a word to stenographers who are at the present time employed. Take your work of yesterday and subject it to these rules for mechanical legibility and see how far you have departed from them. There is a tendency, especially on the part of amanuenses, to become careless in the execution of characters, because they are so familiar with the line of business in which they are engaged that they could probably transcribe the letters satisfactorily, even if *half* their notes were illegible. It may be that circumstances will cause you to lose your present position and become an applicant for another. If so, this habit of carelessness in forming the characters will militate against you, and perhaps render your notes on unfamiliar matter so illegible that you cannot read them, and result in failure to secure the position.

The more familiar you become with your work, and the easier you can take the dictation of your employer, the better your notes should be written. Strive to acquire such habits of absolute accuracy as will insure legibility under any and all circumstances.

In closing, I will relate a case which recently came under my own observation.

A young lady who came to me some four years ago, is now occupying a responsible position. She is a high school graduate, has more than ordinary intelligence, and is very industrious. While attending school she acquired a very creditable shorthand chirography. Some two months ago I happened to see some of her notes and was surprised, and, if the truth was known, disgusted with their misshapen, deformed

appearance. I sat down by her side and examined her writing according to the standards set forth above, and gave her the advice also given above. She considered that my criticisms were just, and that it would be to her own interest to follow my advice. Last week she brought me two note books, one of which was written some two months ago, the other, one which she had just finished.

The characters in the first note book were as illegible to me as the cuniform writing of the ancients. The last note book was as legible to me as a page of engraved notes.

The moral of this I will leave to my readers.

H. L. ANDREWS,
Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

Some Things I Have Learned In My Work.

THERE are four young people studying grammar and stenography with me. We are all wide-awake students and have made up our minds that we will be more than ordinary stenographers. We are always on the lookout for any good thing in our line of work, and as a result have found a great many useful things which we will gladly tell others about at any time. Among those useful things are the following:

First. That a good, thoughtful student, if given a chance to express her opinion, can give many suggestions which will be helpful to the teacher.

Second. That the Constitution of the U. S. is one of the best articles a teacher can dictate for word-sign practice. It contains more words for which word-signs can be used, than any other article of the same length.

Third. When a stenographer takes any dictated matter down in shorthand, she should not read her notes over before going to the machine to transcribe them, as it is only a waste of time.

Fourth. That a good stenographer will examine her typewritten manuscript carefully before taking it out of the machine, and should she find any errors in her work she will correct them immediately.

Fifth. A good way to make neat erasures on carbon copies without taking them out of the machine, is to turn the roller forward if the mistake is near the top or middle of the page, or backward if near the bottom, so that a nice smooth ruler or small book can be placed under the error; then place the ruler between the original copy and the first carbon sheet and make the erasure the same as with a single sheet on the platen; then remove the ruler and place it between the first carbon copy and the second carbon sheet and erase as before. Do this with each following copy and then turn to the line of writing and strike the correct letter or letters.

Sixth. That a teacher, in dictating to advanced students, should select something which will convey useful information as well s good practice work.

ETTA MORRISON,
98 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Patents for Typewriting Machines.

Issued from Oct. 13 to Nov. 10, 1896, inclusive.

569,259. D. D. Walton, J. Barker and H. Van Dyke of Grand Rapids, Mich., Typewriter Cabinet.

569,196. R. S. Graham and W. B. Savell of Newark, N. J., Typewriting Machine Cushion Key.

569,255, 570,522. H. H. Unz of Philadelphia, Pa., Machine.

569,914. F. Field of Muskegon, Michigan, Machine.

569,909. Chas. W. Atwood of Granville, N. Y., Line-number and Position Attachment.

569,737. L. Bailey of Wethersfield, Conn., Machine.

569,626, 569,491, 569,627, 569,625. Robert J. Fisher of Athens, Tenn., Machine.

569,928. W. G. Lane of North Sidney, Canada, Machine.

570,432, 570,433. B. Granville of Chicago, Ill., Machine.

570.158. W. C. Farnum of Arlington, Vt., Machine.

570,546. Wm. Frederick of Toledo, Ohio, Machine.

570,545. Wm. Frederick and H. Wm. Hacher of Toledo, Ohio, Machine.

570,886. E. Terry of Ithaca, N. Y., Machine.

570,523. Geo. B. Webb of New York, N. Y., Machine.

571,002. W. K. Jenne of Ilion, N. Y., Machine.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, No. 900 F Street, Washington, D. C., N. W., by whom this list is furnished.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Adaptability.

THE younger members of the profession, or "the lambs of the flock," have shown such an interest in the sage advice of this Department that we are encouraged to consider for a month or two more the qualifications of a first-class stenographer.

If, as must be true, there are "all sorts and conditions of men"—and women—in the stenographic profession, it is certain that those among the employing class are equally so. It is interesting to hear the experiences of a stenographer who has been in a number of positions before finding suitable or congenial employment—of the varying conditions to be met, the different standards set up, and the many methods in vogue, tending to the same end.

In the first place, in adapting ourselves to our environment, we must, if we wish to succeed (and who does not) study our employer, become acquainted with his desires, so far as they relate to our branch of his business or profession, as the case may be; and then endeavor to accommodate ourselves to them. We may, in the first flush of our career, feel morally sure that we can teach our employer much of value, but it were better, previous to attempting to do so, to gather a little stock of experience by adopting his methods; after a while, if we still look upon our original ideas as possessing value, and the way be clear, we may ventilate them, but not before—unless we are willing to court disaster and defeat!

Then, there is another wing to this qualification of adaptability; and that is enduring (instead of rebelling at) what cannot be cured. A business man, employing thousands of persons, once said before an audience of wage earners: "If your employer does not suit you, and you feel that you cannot adapt yourself to his methods, or win him over to yours, you ought not remain in his employ." Very little, if any, good is accomplished by covert fault finding; in fact, it usually does harm—first, by creating a general feeling of unrest and discontent, and, second, by affecting seriously the character of one's work. We must aim to do the best we can for ourselves, and, having done that, to make the best of it—and the most out of it. There is not a position in the broad realm of shorthand without some drawbacks; we all know the old saying "Distant fields are green;" others may appear to be succeeding better than we, or making more headway, and yet again they may not actually be doing so; appearances are often deceptive. We can and should be ever ready to advance ourselves, but that desire and that aim must not impair our usefulness in the post of present activity. This brings us to yet another branch of adaptability, and that is suggested by the question:

Should We Make Ourselves Generally Useful?

Some say that by their very good nature and effort to fill up every moment of the day not devoted to shorthand and typewriting, they have been led to add one duty after another until it has been overdone, and they are taxed beyond endurance; of course, this feature must be remembered in treating the whole subject of what a stenographer's attitude should be in a position where all of her time is not consumed by the correspondence; we know very well that this is not always left to her decision, as the employer has something to say; but when it is in her province, she has the opportunity either to increase her general usefulness, in moderation, or occupy what is known as a "snap." The girl who goes to her office, writes half a dozen letters, takes an unlimited dinner "hour," and reads novels or does fancy work until the moment of ceasing for the day, is becoming a figure of history, as her tribe is

not increasing; she is hardly a representative member of the profession, and, of necessity, in nine cases out of ten, her position is not a secure one; in an office she stands in the relation of a luxury, and we are aware that in times of depression it is the luxuries which go first.

Industry, like virtue, "is its own reward," and we are glad to see more and more of a tendency on the part of those stenographers who have some spare time to employ it in such ways as are often the forerunner of better things for them; by taking advantage of the opportunity lying nearest for usefulness, they not only strengthen their position and increase their value, but broaden their outlook, and as "change of occupation is recreation," there is taken from their duties the monotony which will usually creep into a day devoted to mere shorthand and typewriting. Of all professions, we believe there is a smaller percentage of drones in ours than in any other; and it is a healthy, hopeful sign when a stenographer applies her unoccupied moments to studying the interests of her employer and evolving plans for advancing them; it will be appreciated or remunerated sooner or later. If we enter any employment with the determination that we are going to do as little as possible, we have already written "failure" over our future; and the earlier those who have the impression that the stenographic profession provides a "haven of rest" brush such error from their minds, the better for them. Anything that is worth something is attained only by effort; as we never get something for nothing in this practical XIXth century.

Instances of girls who, while occupying shorthand positions, have fitted themselves in their spare moments for wider and more profitable spheres of usefulness, crowd upon our memory; but we shall take space to speak of only two: one, who was with a large chemical firm, took up the principles of chemistry, and soon became deeply interested in the study; to-day she has charge of the chemical (practical) portion of the office correspondence, and her stenographic prowess is considered secondary to her chemical knowledge; another, who was with a house having a large South American trade, and, therefore, in receipt of much correspondence from that section, studied Spanish, and in a short time was enabled to do the translating which had theretofore been entrusted to an outside translator—receiving an increase in her salary equal to what the translator had been paid for the work. At this point we may mention once more the importance of

Specializing,

for what we said in the October number, under this caption, has provoked some correspondence, and led to numerous questions from ambitious ones, one of whose letters is so sound and good that we are prompted to quote from it, as it would be selfish to withhold it, and it will doubtless prove an inspiration to many:

"There are so many semi-competent workers in shorthand that are 'good enough to get along with,' but who will never excel, that the standard of value has been almost permanently lowered, and the stenographer who hopes to do more than make a bare living must enter the higher and less crowded ranks of the profession, where excellence and knowledge are accounted worthy of encouragement. To fit ourselves for work in any good position, under any circumstances, whenever a stenographer is wanted, and a fit salary offered, is a plan that is safe for a genius, perhaps; but we would be much more likely to succeed in our aim if we made that aim definite—and bent all our energies towards its accomplishment. Of course, it is but wise to inquire rather closely into our gifts and to ask what our chances are in taking up any one branch as our specialty; personal adaptability and inclination should be consulted on the one hand, and the opportunities and limitations of the branch of work under discussion on the other; once having made a choice, every energy should be persistently and intelligently directed towards the one end."

Now, in addition to the fields of medicine, law, architecture, etc., there must be many others in which a stenographer can, by specialization, prepare herself for something higher and more remunerative and permanent; and it will be interesting and serviceable to learn of a number more; will not all those whose eyes fall on this, and who are cognizant of new worlds to be conquered, acquaint us with them, that we may add same to the present list? This Department is ambitious to do many things; and one of them is to give data as to the various lines along which stenographers can develop; for such information will be a very valuable aid to many who look forward to preparing for work in any special field.

* * *

Receiving One's Friends at the Office.

A representative business man said to us a few days ago: "I wish you would use your columns to break up the practice amongst new shorthand writers (and some old ones) of receiving visits from their friends during office hours, and having them call around lunch time—that is, make a habit of doing it." Of course, we said that each office had its own rules and regulations, and that we believed no thoughtful stenographer would abuse any of her privileges; but it will not do any harm to mention the matter—as we now do. IDA. E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.
The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.
Issued on the first of each month.
Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

"How Long?"

THE Phonographic Institute Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has published a series of contributions from a large number of eminent reporters upon the length of time required for obtaining speed in shorthand writing. The book is illustrated with a finely engraved portrait of each contributor. 189 pages, in paper cover, for 50 cents.

* * *

THE editor of the *Phonographic Magazine* reproduces, in fac-simile, a letter from a young man answering his advertisement for an office boy, in which the applicant manifests the lack of an ordinary English education, shows poor penmanship, bad spelling, etc. The editor, commenting upon the same, says: "It furnishes a striking illustration of the folly and wrong of undertaking to make a shorthand amanuensis out of an ignoramus. Here is a youth who thinks he knows bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, and who estimates his accomplishments as fitting himself for a position as office boy. How greviously he has been misled by some conscienceless business college, our readers can judge. The worst part of it is that, while he is neither a bookkeeper, a stenographer, nor a typewriter operator, his false estimate of his own powers is a bar to the consideration of his application for the humble position of office boy."

It is time ignorance was no longer recognized as a foundation for shorthand ability. We know that the temptation on the part of shorthand teachers to accept students who come to them with money in their hands, asking to be taught how to write shorthand, is very great, but no honest teacher will ever encourage a student unless he believes he can make him a successful stenographer, and he certainly will not turn him out upon the community with the impression in his mind that he is competent to do good work when he is not.

* * *

EVERY shorthand teacher, of whatever system, should recommend his or her students to subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

"THE World Upside Down; or, Two Mistakes," may be procured in book form, large pica type, for 25 cents. This story is the production of one of our leading court reporters of the West, and will undoubtedly attract a good deal of attention.

* * *

OUTSIDE of the shorthand it contains, THE STENOGRAPHER presents matters each month which, if properly considered by the shorthand practitioner, will more than repay him for the cost of a year's subscription. Remember, THE STENOGRAPHER is aiming to help you, each of you, all of you.

* * *

MR. W. H. JONES, our British representative, is taking a great deal of interest in THE STENOGRAPHER. He reports a great demand for it. He will furnish a page of shorthand notes upon topics of importance, at frequent intervals. Mr. Jones's address is 41 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England.

"*The Bookkeeper*," E. H. Beach, editor, is the official organ of the National Association of Accountants and Bookkeepers. Every stenographer should be a subscriber and reader of its interesting and instructive columns. Address 75 and 77 Bates Street, Detroit, Michigan, for a sample copy.

* * *

MR. J. EDMUND FULLER, of the Atlanta Business College, this month opens a department of Benn Pitman shorthand. It is his desire to make this department of practical value to the Benn Pitman writers into whose hands THE STENOGRAPHER shall come. He will be pleased to answer questions relative to the theory and practice of the system.

* * *

IF any of our subscribers desire a few sample copies to be distributed among their friends for the purpose of inducing them to subscribe, we shall take pleasure in sending THE STENOGRAPHER to such addresses as may be forwarded to us.

Do not forget to renew your subscription promptly. Do not forget that a new volume begins with the January number.

* * *

Now that the uncertainty incident to a settlement of the issues of the presidential campaign is over, let everybody settle down to hard work, and, whether he won or lost in the fight, let him accept the issue and push with all his might for the general good of all in the coming years. THE STENOGRAPHER proposes to do better work than ever before. It aims to help a larger class and to bring a richer treasure of encouragement and assistance to the hand and heart of every subscriber. We ask the cordial co-operation of every one. With this number we close our tenth volume. Congratulations to everybody who has stood by us in the past. Our open hand of welcome to all the new friends who are coming to us, for the future.

MR. STUART, of Waco, Texas, advertises an excellent Notebook Cover. We know from experience that a proper notebook cover is a very important aid in doing good work, both in note taking and transcription, and in doing it with comfort. We strongly recommend every one of our readers to give Mr. Stuart's book a trial.

* * *

WE had the pleasure of making an address to the shorthand and typewriting students of Temple College, of Philadelphia, one day last month and were very much gratified at the interest manifested by the large number of bright young people who are at work fitting themselves for the duties of a shorthand amanuensis. The department is in charge of Mr. Anderson, ably assisted by a corps of competent teachers.

* * *

ONE of the busiest stenographers of the day is David Wolfe Brown, official reporter in Congress, and principal in charge of the National School of Reporting, 114 West 34th St., New York City. He is one of those gentlemen who rise to the occasion and the more work you pile upon him, the more easily he carries it. We have asked him to contribute an article for our Holiday number, which will appear during the Christmas holidays.

* * *

WITH the January number, we expect to open a Learners' Department, not so much for the purpose of teaching any particular style of shorthand as to assist those who may be trying to acquire an knowledge of any system.

Realizing how easy it is for beginners to become discouraged, we shall do all in our power to stimulate them, to arouse their enthusiasm and to encourage them to persevere. We are sure that the teachers in all schools will find this department of help to them. It will be open for words of cheer and help from teachers of any system.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

The New York Tribune, in its "Campaign of Education" has the following to say in regard to the value of shorthand:

"Much misapprehension prevails as to the scope and utility of shorthand. A common error is that the art is practical, available and profitable only for those who devote themselves exclusively to what is termed stenographic work, in the capacity of court, convention, legislative and newspaper reporters. In other words there is a prevalent impression that no one has any need to learn shorthand unless he expects to make his living by it. Such a conclusion is fallacious in the extreme.

"It seems scarcely necesssary to dilate upon the benefits of shorthand. This is an age of rapid thought and movement. Labor-savers and time-eclipsers are the demands of the hour. The world is hustling, bustling, pushing as never before in its history. The slow-going, slow-acting man is distanced in the race. Shorthand, a modern invention, appeared when the necessity for it arose, and it certainly meets the requirements of this phenominal epoch. Touching the value of Shorthand writing as a profession, it is worthy of note that the highest paid official in the service of the United States Government, next to the President, was the late official stenographer of the United States Senate, D. F. Murphy, who received an annual nominal salary of $25,000. Only a short time ago Queen Victoria conferred the dignity of knighthood on Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, and never was honor more worthily bestowed. Sir Isaac Pitman has made imperishable some of the noblest examples of human eloquence."

* * * *

The advance of civilization, says *The Phonographic Journal*, in Matabeleland, is illustrated by the fact that the inhabitants of the capital, Bulawayo, have just established a Public Library and Reading Room. Among the books which have been placed on the shelves are works on Pitman's Shorthand.

* * * *

Speaking of the new edition of "Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor," *Education* (Boston), remarks that: "It is one of the best text-books on the subject now published. The distinguished author has made many changes in his book and now puts it forth, confident that it will stand the test of time and severe criticism. One desiring to take up the subject of shorthand without the aid of a teacher, will find this book sufficient for his needs."

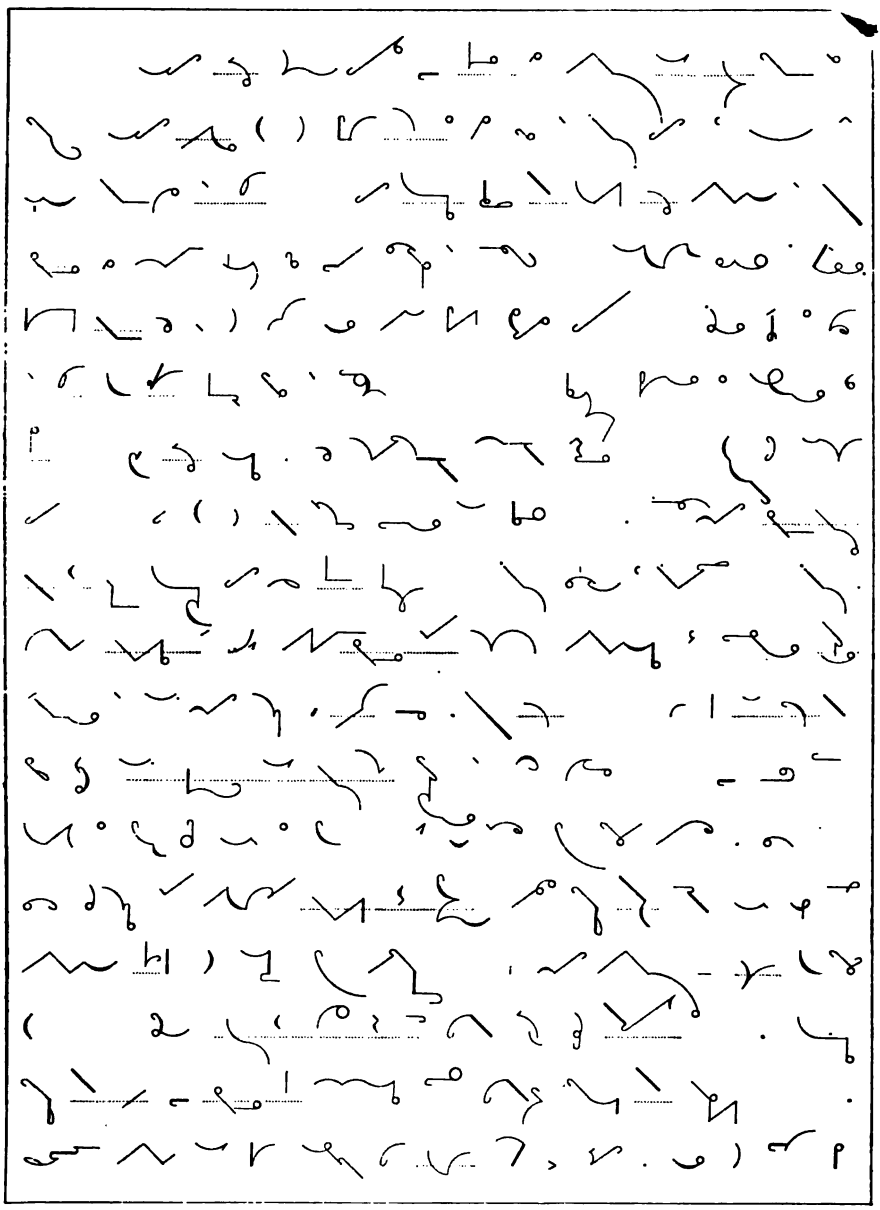
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography

No one hears so many of the world's great talkers as the reporter in the full practice of his profession; no one reviews them so delicately or has such opportunities of comparing one with another, and of noting peculiarities of style. One of the facts disclosed by forty years' reporting of public speakers is the marked tendency towards greater simplicity of expression. Involved sentences, a Johnsonese dialect, big words to say little things are not tolerated as they once were. Conciseness and condensation, as elements of style, have largely taken the place of "classicism." It is not so much stateliness as incisiveness that is sought. Who ever hears nowadays the words "irrefragable," "impeccable," and all that class? They have been thrown entirely away. Yet they used to be of frequent occurance in discourses. The axiom of the modern speaker appears to be that to talk effectively one must talk tersely. Compare Sumner with Parkhurst. Compare the elaborate periods and showy rhetoric of the speakers of our earlier reporting days with the crispness, the pointedness and compactness of any modern orator who really gains the public ear. Let it not, however, be supposed, that there is any diminution in the power or the plentitulness of impassioned eloquence. Great occasions call forth as fervid utterances now as ever. And the need of means for their preservation remains the same. Someone says of the orators of our revolutionary period that the overwhelming results produced by them cannot be now understood, because the reporting talent of the day was inadequate for their reproduction. But modern reporters could easily have preserved them. There is no fear that losses of that kind will be hereafrer sustained by the world. The effects produced by our great speakers, at momentous crises, will be completely apprehended by posterity. The stenographic report, in the daily newspaper, will fully image to the historian the things so gladly said.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—A LITERARY ADDRESS.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Address delivered by President Cleveland at Princeton's 150th anniversary, Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22d, 1896:

Corresponding Style.

"In a nation like ours, charged with the care of numerous and widely varied interests, a spirit of conservatism and toleration is absolutely essential. A collegiate training, the study of principles unvexed by distracting and misleading influences, and a correct apprehension of the theories upon which our republic is established, ought to constitute the college graduate a constant monitor, warning against popular rashness and excess.

"The character of our institutions and our national self-interest require that a feeling of sincere brotherhood and a disposition to unite in mutual endeavor should prevade our people. Our scheme of Government, in its beginning, was based upon this sentiment, and its interruption has never failed, and never can fail, to grievously menace our national health. Who can better caution against passion and bitterness than those who know by thought and study their baneful consequences, and who are themselves within the noble brotherhood of higher education?

"There are natural laws and economic truths which command implicit obedience, and which should unalterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion, and the limits of political strife. The knowledge gained in our universities and colleges would be sadly deficient if its beneficiaries were unable to recognize and point out to their fellow-citizens these truths and natural laws, and to teach the mischievous futility of their non-observance or attempted violation."

* * *

Reporting Style.

"The activity of our people and their restless desire to gather to themselves especial benefits and advantages, lead to the growth of an unconfessed tendency to regard their Government as the giver of private gifts, and to look upon the agencies for its administration as the distributors of official places and preferment. Those who, in university or college, have had an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions, and who in the light of history have learned the danger to a people of their neglect of the patriotic care they owe the national life entrusted to their keeping, should be well fitted to constantly admonish their fellow-citizens, that the usefulness and beneficence of their plan of government can only be preserved through their unselfish and loving support, and their contented willingness to accept in full return the peace, protection and opportunity which it impartially bestows.

"Not more surely do the rules of honesty and good faith fix the standard of individual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of a nation in the world of civilization. Neither the glitter of its power, nor the tinsel of its commercial prosperity, nor the gaudy show of its people's wealth, can conceal the cankering rust of national dishonesty, and cover the meanness of national bad faith. A constant stream of thoughtful, educated men, should come from our universities and colleges preaching national honor and integrity, and teaching that a belief in the necessity of national obedience to the laws of God is not born of superstition."

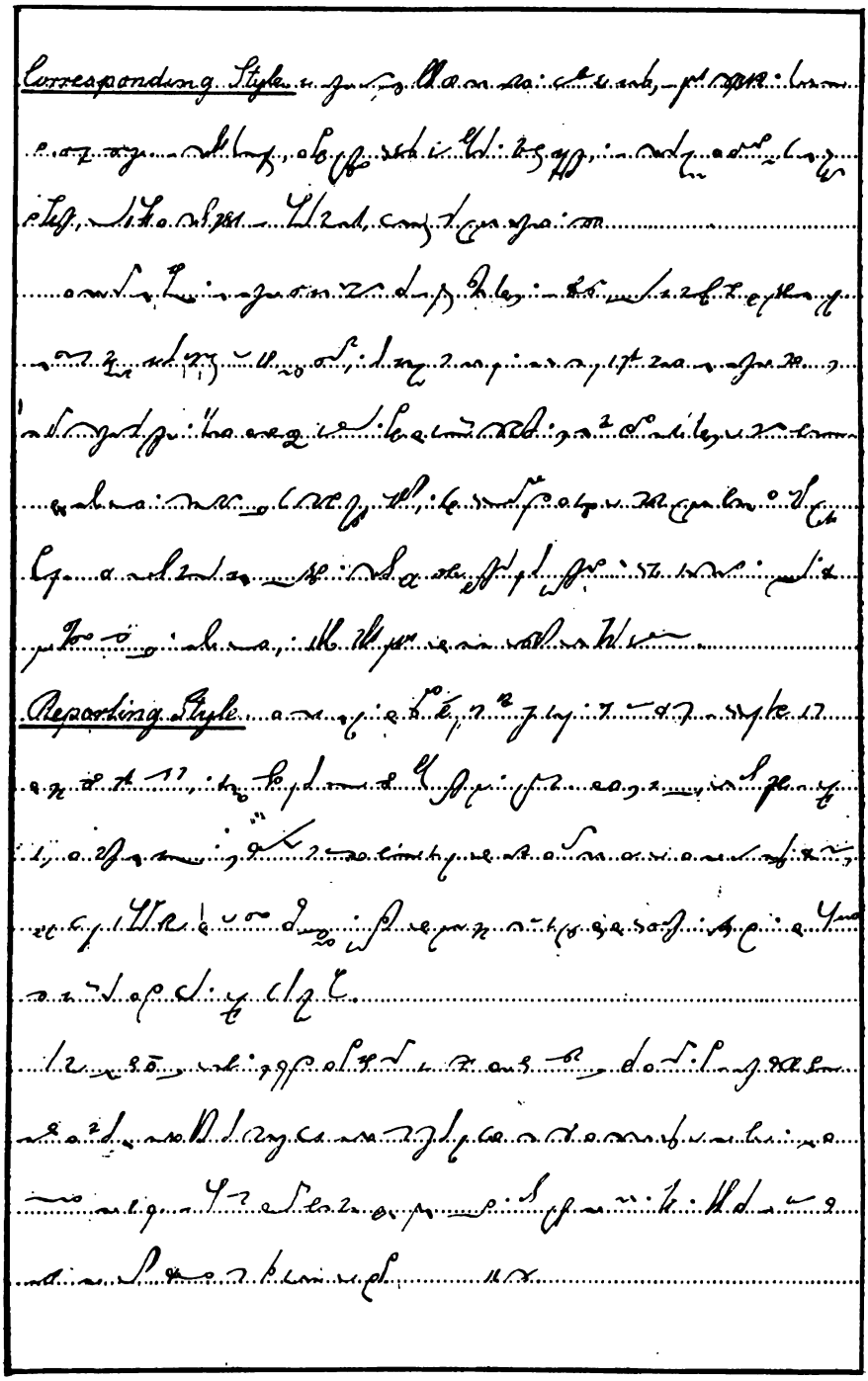
(To be continued.)

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger System. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system. DR. R. TOMBO.

MR. B. DE BEAR, Head Master, Metropolitan School of Shorthand, London; President, N. S. S. T.:—"As to the get up of THE STENOGRAPHER, and the general beauty of its production, nothing but the highest possible praise would be adequate."

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Benn Pitman Department.

Edited by J. EDMUND FULLER.

Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, and Certificated Teacher of Benn Pitman Phonography.

Key to Benn Pitman Phonography.

One of the rarest powers possessed by man is the power to state a fact. It seems a very simple thing to tell the truth, but, beyond all question, there is nothing half so easy as lying. To comprehend a fact in its exact length, breadth, relations and significance, and to state it in language that shall represent it with exact fidelity, are the work of a mind singularly gifted, finely balanced, and thoroughly practiced in that special department of effort.

The men are comparatively few who are in the habit of telling the truth. We all lie every day of our lives—almost in every sentence we utter—not consciously and criminally, perhaps, but really in that our language fails to represent truth and state facts correctly. Our truths are half truths, or distorted truths, or exaggerated truths, or sophisticated truths. Much of this is owing to carelessness, much to habit, and, more than has generally been supposed, to mental incapacity.

I have known eminent men who had not the power to state a fact in its whole volume and outline because, first, they could not comprehend it perfectly, and, second, because their power of expression was limited. The lenses by which they apprehended their facts were not adjusted properly; so they saw everything with a blur. Definite outlines, cleanly-cut edges, exact apprehension of volume and weight, nice measurement and relations, were matters outside of their observation and experience. They had broad minds, but bungling, and their language was no better than their apprehensions—usually, it was worse, because language is rarely as definite as apprehension. Men rarely do their work to suit them, because their tools are imperfect.

There are men in all communities who are believed to be honest, yet whose word is never taken as authority upon any subject. There is a flaw or a warp somewhere in their perception which prevents them from receiving truthful impressions. Everything comes to them distorted, as natural objects are distorted by reaching the eye through wrinkled window-glass. Some are able to apprehend a fact and state it correctly, if it have no direct relations to themselves; but the moment their personality or their personal interest is involved, the fact assumes false proportions and false colors.

I know a physician whose patients are always alarmingly sick when he is first called to them. As they usually get well, I am bound to believe that he is a good physician; but I am not bound to believe that they are all as sick at the beginning as he supposes them to be.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

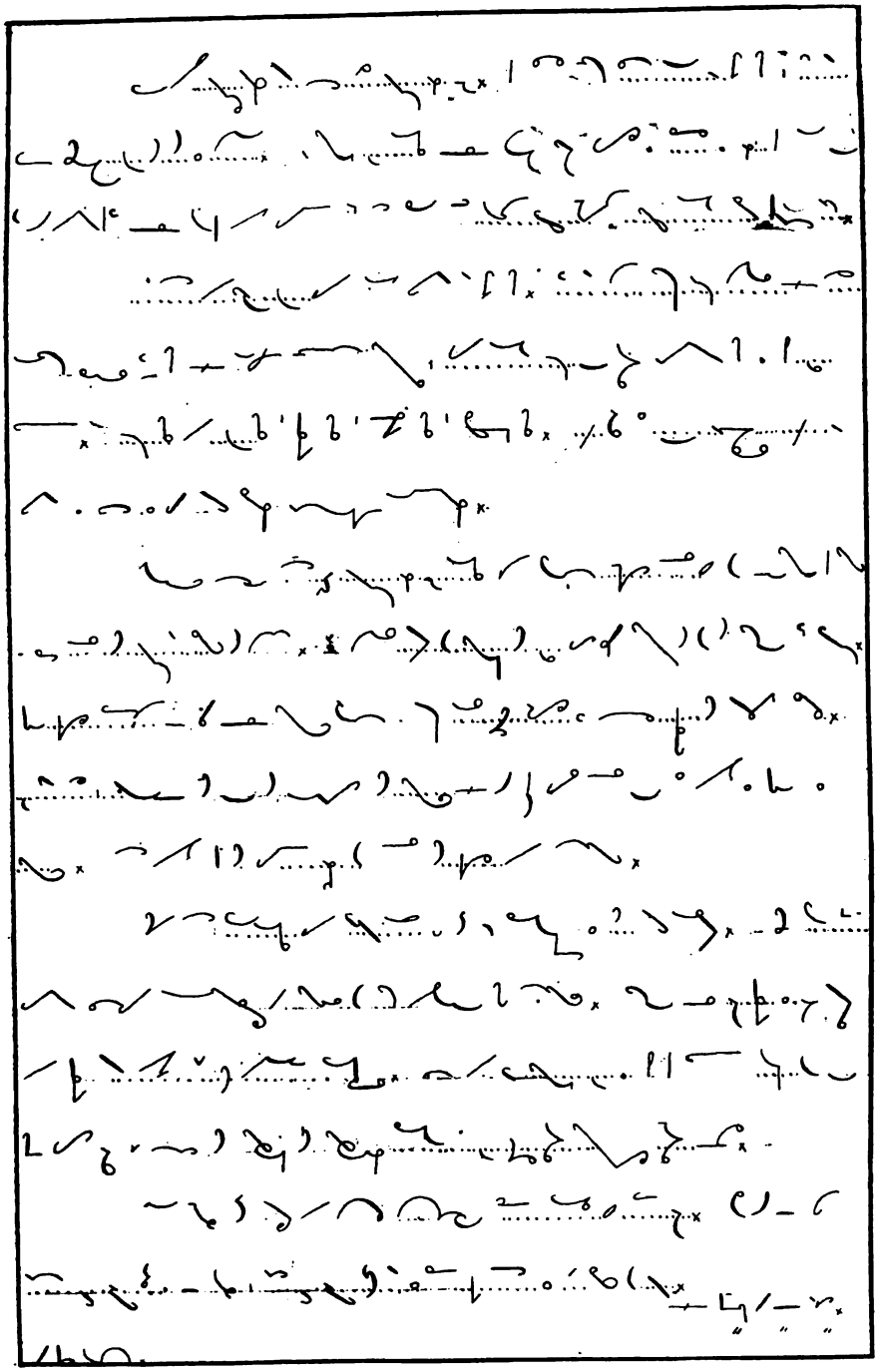
FROM *Mr. T. A. Reed*, Rusholme, Grove Road, Surbiton.

To Ser Eizak Pitman, Bath, England.

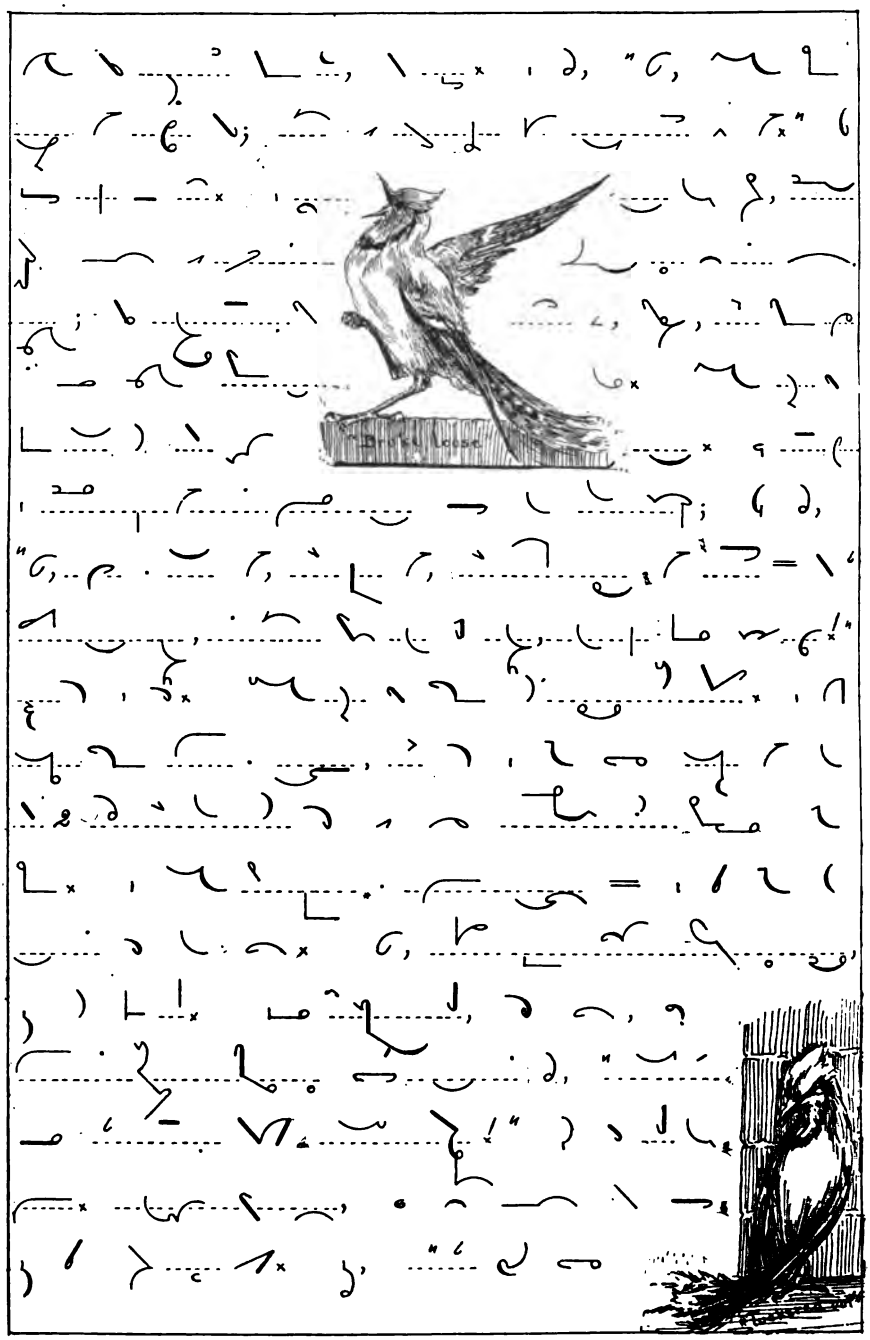
"I wos veri glad tu feind bei the last number ov the *Speler* that yu wer at wurk agen; and I trust that yu wil be spaird to kontiniu yur eforts tu remoov a blot which has disfigurd Fonografi for yeerz past. Yu may be shiur that I shal aulwayz simpatheiz with yu in theez eforts, and shal be redi tu du whot I kan tu further them. I am glad tu see that yu hav so meni supoarterz thruout the kuntri. Ther iz nuthing leik 'peging away.' I hoap yu ar geting stronger, and wil be abel tu keep up the kampain for the abolishon ov the unseitli and yusles big inishal huks."

The Shorthand Teacher. This periodical, the October number of which is the first, is to be issued quarterly and is to be the Organ of the National Society of Shorthand Teachers, England. Judging from the first number it will be of great assistance to both young and old teachers of the art, being devoted to articles on such subjects as Correction of Exercises, Hints to Teachers and New Text-books. *The Shorthand Teacher* may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., N. S. S. T., Mr. A. Nixon, F. C. A., 33 Victoria Building, Victoria Street, Manchester, England.

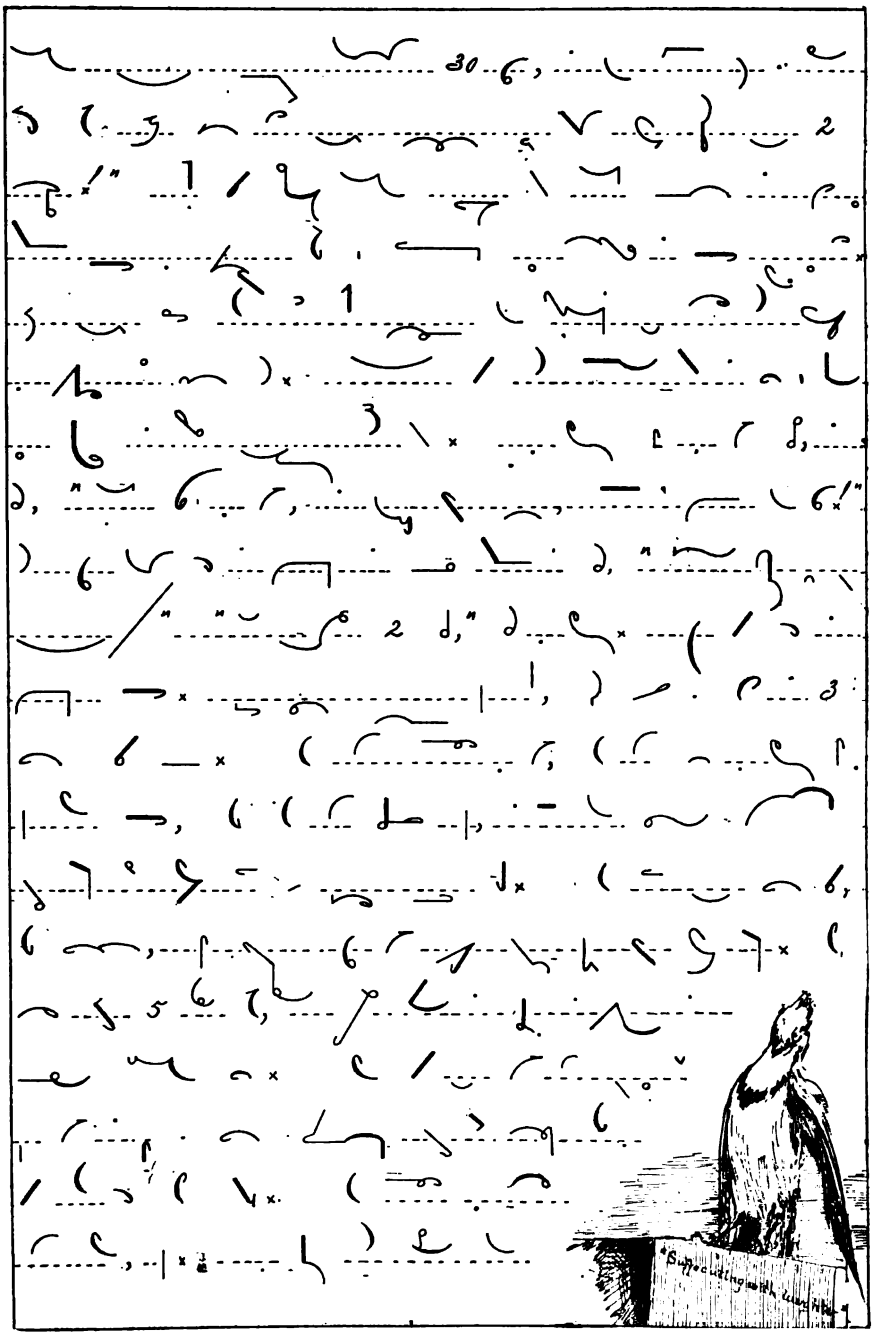
Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Munson Shorthand.



Munson Shorthand.



The World Upside Down;

OR,

Two Mistakes.

J. KENNETH MADOC.

CHAPTER III.

It is not what is, or what was, or what is to be, but what might have been, that flashes over the telephone wires of a human life as an afterthought.

And two of earth's truest of the true had stood in the open air, adrifting, while the four great winds of life blew mightily, warningly, tenderly upon the sounding board of the dead oak, and the telegraph operator of Nature had read unto them, but they heard not; therefore, heeded not.

The Whirlwind of Truth spake:

Deceive not, and you will not be deceived; speak truly the truth, and the truth will be truly spoken unto you; do no thing to regret, that others may be spared regretting; speak only good, that those without good speech may be silent; honestly honor thyself, and you will be honored.

The Zephyr of Error spake:

Lie not down to sleep in error, lest ye may never wake righted; 'tis well to criticise, but when upon such an err-and bent, let thyself be thine own subject; believe not that which you know not, for not knowing, 'tis mostways wise not to believe.

The Gentle Breeze of Sorrow spake:

Seek happiness for others, and others will seek happiness for you; let a smile shine through thy tears, if thou must needs weep; rather suffer thy hand severed, than have it do a wilful wrong.

The Cyclone of Love spake:

Place not thy hand upon the Fence of Reason, lest thou go with a single bound over into the Field of Exaggeration, there to play in the Orchard of Despair; let thy confidence in thy friends be great, that by them great confidence may be reposed in thee.

If but a day we could foresee,
What happy mortals we would be;
To overthrow the demon strife,
Or make ourselves a model life.
Our cares in all would disappear,
E'en of trouble we'd never hear;
The course of life would be such play,
We'd tire of it within a day!

All was not dismal without, all was not dull within; a gushing maiden did not betake herself to a deserted spot, where the screech owl hooted cold shivers over the susceptible, and the mournful wail of the turtle-dove brought thoughts of one in anguish, there to weep a last tear over a faithless love; the overhead did not put on its robe of cloud to prove that all earth and its surroundings were in sympathy with her; but as Clara Devon, seated in the bay window of her own room, gazed out upon things below and above, it seemed as though the mighty luminary crawled from behind a cloud simply to add to the radiant sadness of the silent looker-on, making in all a lovely picture of *beautiful sorrow*; yet, another Son, greater e'en than this, sat back upon his throne and smiled his approval upon one truly good.

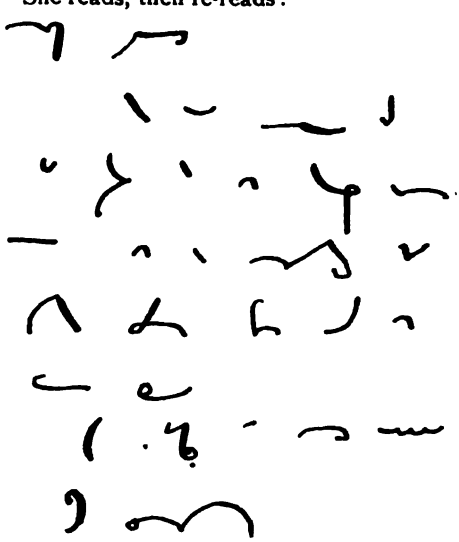
Thus seated, *carte-de-visite* of Ragan in her lap, not a human being to hear, Clara mused and reasoned with herself aloud:

"Is it true that every girl has her love-dream, and when suddenly awakened to a consciousness that she is not loved, or does not love, cannot appreciate the change, but when the more astute things of a future appear, vision-like before her, wonders that the past ever was?"

Rising, going to her dresser, taking therefrom a dainty little *billetdoux* box, she again seated herself at the window, and produces from its scanty treasures—

A duplicate of the note to Ragan Loyal.

She reads, then re-reads:



"MY DEAR RAGAN:—By note coming at hand, I feel all you have said to me. Come. You to me are open, I will be just the same. Tell me, shall you call soon?

"Your ideas and mine—they are similar."

"Surely I have not been too plain! Ragan would not love me less for my loving him the more, I cannot think, yet, why this silence? And how distant he is to me; no more pet names, no more little compliments, no more descriptions of lovely womanhood, and pure, true manhood! He could not have failed to get my answer, and I feel that I cannot speak until he has spoken, and if he does not speak, then—

"Ah, then!"

Taking his picture in her hand, and addressing the same, she continues:

"Ragan, why have you taught me to love you, and then—this? You were so kind to me—very few others were—and I could have loved you for that, and—Oh, Ragan, I had not tried to win your love; I had not dared do that, but I loved you for your being just what you were; and you know, Ragan, all people are not what they pretend, and you did not seem to care much whether people really thought you good or not, so I just loved you for your goodness. Some called you cold; that was because they did not know you; no one knowing you could say that; you were reserved, distant, but not cold; others pronounced you heartless or hard-hearted; I thought that once, Ragan, you were so exacting about mere trifles in your work, and did not seem to care; yet that a great lesson to me, Ragan, a great lesson in business life, and how very sad I now feel for having thought you so. Ah, but we need a few more just such *heartless* men as you, Ragan, in this world, that do not ask or expect compensation for every little good they do, and who pleasure themselves in making others happy, and in helping to lift the burdens of weaker shoulders. And then, Ragan, so many had called you a flirt, that I fear—. No, no; I have misjudged you once, I will not misjudge again; whatever you may be to others, you are to me *a man* and all that is good and true, or I should not love you so, and though you may have already repented this note to me, I will not believe you a trifler; I will not believe you did not mean it when you wrote it. I do not believe you will perjure yourself with another deposition like this; no, Ragan, I cannot believe anything but always the very best of you. This note you have written me I shall keep; I believe every word of it—I had rather lose faith in myself than in you, and I do not think I shall do that; that you loved me, you say, and that I believe with all my heart; but I've often wondered, Ragan, why you should love only an assistant stenographer girl, who has nothing to offer but a pure heart and a mother to take care of, yet you told me so, and for that reason I believe you, whatever else; but there's something come between us, some little something that makes you seem distant, and hard, and cold, and not care to be with me as you used to do, Ragan; but whatever that be, I shall work on, love on, pray on for its removal; yet, if it is never removed, I know that the Great Adjuster will right it in the end."

And this pure daughter of America kissed the picture of the man she had learned to love, not in girlish fancy, not in frivolous sport, but in the strength of all her womanly heart, and, dropping her head, was wed to—

Sweet sleep, there to dream of—what?

Who will say this girl, with the rosebud of womanhood in her hand, had loved out of season, or that she had loved too truly? Who will say that when the hands upon the dial plate of this pure young life point to a later hour, that the strike of the bell will not be sweeter chimes than it hath e'er chimed before?

CHAPTER IV.

It was not for the deeply grieved to appear before a mirror, there to view the foundation of a blighted life; it was not for a woman, whom we will not doubt had loved truly, to drop into the gutter of despair; it was not for a man, who had thought himself proof against the charms of even the best of girls, to take to the wrong for having mistaken; it was not for such things to be, whatever else.

How careful ought to be the tongue; how careful ought to be the pen,—two dangerous social boomerangs, so often returning to inflict maybe a life wound upon the thrower; no two knew its effects better than did Ragan Loyal and Clara Devon, though by whom the deadly weapon had been thrown, they knew not.

On this Sunday Ragan had lounged about his room all day; excuse: a severe headache. Having finished his second cigar, he

drew his chair near a small marble-topped table, whereon stood a little silver frame (or casket, as he was pleased to call it) containing Miss Devon's photograph. Placing his elbows upon the table, his chin within his hands, he mused:

"Clara, little girl, when first I met you, I recognized your stenographic ability, and this is my why for having employed you; when you entered by office to work, I was cold, cynical, perhaps, no more. I deserved all that was thrown at me, because I disliked being among these men and women who said, and meant not; who thought nothing too serious or good to trifle with, or turn into sport; but you, by sweet Clara, you are different, and you came, my good angel, and changed all this, and I thank you, and some have thought to say less harsh things of me. I did not want to love you, you little Princess; I tried to hate you, but I could not do that, so I just loved you. You said pleasant things and put up with my queer ways, my gruff ways, and then you were so bright, and witty, and good, and all that, it could never be gloomy with you about. I never knew you to do an unkind thing, but—this one time; you would not have done that had you known its effect upon one who had tried to be only good to you. This note of yours I cannot think is true, but never another word from me; and if you have just been playing at love——. But I'll not think that of you, you are too good for that, and I do not think people who play at love will ever enter up there, and I am sure you will, unless you get very much worse than you now are, and I don't think you will do that. I will believe nothing but good of you, you dear, little child; I don't want to believe anything but good of you. I thought you rather homely when you came here, but your character, ah! such a character, such a beautiful, cheerful light to shine in so dull an out-of-way place, but it's the dull places, my little partner, that needs the brighter light, and your light has not choked and gone out 'neath a bushel, for you have shown me the beautiful in woman I never knew before, doing as she wills, and what a grand thing it is when she wills only good, and you have always willed good. Why, Clara, to see your face makes me feel I've done something very well; your conversations are as refreshing as a sleigh ride on a bright December's day, your handshake a veritable good-will offering, and your kiss——. But I cannot say more; I wish I could, but something's come between us, yet I love you with an ever increasing love, 'spite of your cruel message. Let the world speak as it may, Clara, you have won my confidence; you will never lose it so long as I believe you a true woman, and I think that will be forever."

And Ragan Loyal was courting—

Sweet sleep, soon to dream of—what?

Who will say the two dreamers did not wake to find the world righted? Who will say these Two Mistakes would not correct themselves, or that two truer hearts ever were? Who will say that Ragan Loyal and Clara Devon did not meet upon an earthly love ground; or, if not, that they were not to be united in the world to come? But so runs the wheel of life:

Some of us frown, some "cuss,"
Some laugh, some fuss;
Some cry, some grin,
Some are quiet, some chin;
And when each his little part has done,
Each is better than the other one.

(*Done.*)

DEDICATION.

TO MOTHER:

That Mother departed, who had guarded against the multiplied Two Mistakes of my youth, and armed me with a breast plate of her sweet face to fight those before me, these lines are affectionately dedicated.

J. KENNETH MADOC.

Position Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, 24, who has had some practice in Court work would like position as assistant to Court reporter, or would form a co-partnership with someone doing Court and general reporting. Ref. furnished. Address, Reporter, care of THE STENOGRAPHER.

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

ADVERTISER desires to correspond with shorthand clerk who will send American papers, journals, etc., in exchange for English. G. MALCOLM, 282 Leithwalk, Edinburgh, Scotland.

THE STENOGRAPHER:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interest of the Shorthand Profession, and to a diffusion of the Knowledge and practice of Shorthand as a part of an English Education.

VOLUME XI.

PHILADELPHIA:

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1897.

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The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XI. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1897. NUMBER 1.



WILLARD K. BUSH was born in Ionia, Michigan, May 20, 1867, and his parents soon after located in Gaines, Michigan. When about seven years years old he went to Detroit and attended the public schools and later returned to Gaines continuing his education in the public schools there until the winter of 1883-4 when he entered the Fenton Normal School. After attending this institution some time he took up the study of shorthand. In 1885 he went to Detroit and entered the Detroit Business University continuing his shorthand work in that institution for about six months. He then took charge of the shorthand department in the Fenton Normal School, which position he filled for about

one year, leaving in 1887 to enter the employ of The G. H. Hammond Company, large beef packers and shippers, at Detroit. After remaining with this company about two years he went to Chicago in the employ of Armour & Company.

Wishing to engage in railroad work he accepted a position in the auditor's office of the Wisconsin Central Railroad at Chicago. Subsequently he accepted a position with the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Detroit, remaining with this company about three years. He resigned nearly four years ago to accept a position as stenographer to Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, Mayor of Detroit, which position he has held up to the present time.

In November, 1896, Mayor Pingree was elected Governor of Michigan and Mr. Bush has been appointed his private secretary. During his shorthand experience he has done all kinds of general reporting.

In 1889 he was married to Miss Lena B. Salsbury of Fenton, Michigan. They have one child, a daughter, Mildred, five years old.

Key to Notes of Willard K. Bush.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24, 1896.

MARY ALBRIGHT, *Claimant,* vs. THE CITY OF DETROIT, *Defendant.*	BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

APPEARANCES,

For the City, C. D. Joslyn.
For the Claimant, Oscar M. Springer.

Mrs. Mary Albright sworn in her own behalf.

Examined by Mr. Springer.

Q. What is your full name?
A. Mary Albright.
Q. And you have lived in the city of Detroit for some time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long?
A. All of ten years.
Q. Were you injured in 1893?
A. Yes.
Q. In what way?
A. I was walking along the sidewalk with a friend of ours.
Q. What sidewalk was it and where was it?
A. On Macomb Street.
Q. Which side of Macomb Street?
A. South side.
Q. What day of the month was it that you were hurt?
A. 27th of May.
Q. 1893?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say it was on the South side of Macomb Street?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Can you fix the location any more definitely than that—can you say before what house—just go ahead and state to the committee where you were hurt and the way you were hurt?
A. Between Hastings and Antoine on Macomb and we were walking along on the sidewalk and I don't know—the board was broken and that was what they tell us, the board tripped us, she tripped the board and it tripped me and I fell and hit me in the side and as I went to raise up something run in my side, just like water running down my side and I turned all blue around my mouth they said and I almost fainted.
Q. Your know where the little sister's home is on Macomb Street?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was it this side of that or the other?
A. This side.
Q. In front of a vacant lot?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you notice any hole in the walk before you got to it?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was the plank broken in two about in the middle?
A. Yes.
Q. And your friend was with you—stepped on the plank and it flew up in front of you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you fell over it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How have you been since that time?
A. I have not been well, not at all.
Q. Did you call a doctor in to attend you?
A. Yes.
Q. When?
A. Next morning.
Q. Whom did you call in?
A. Dr. Bennett.
Q. Did you have any other doctor besides Dr. Bennett?
A. Dr. Miner.
Q. How have you been since that time?
A. Sick most of the time, have not seen a well day since.
Q. Previous to that time had you been able to do your own work?
A. Yes.
Q. Been able to since?
A. No, sir.
Q. And did you examine that walk after you fell?
A. Yes, sir. I didn't but others did for me.
Q. Were you able to walk home?
A. Yes, sir, by the assistance of the lady that was with me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Joslyn.

Q. Then you did not know anything about the walk yourself, except the plank flew up and threw you down?
A. Yes, sir.

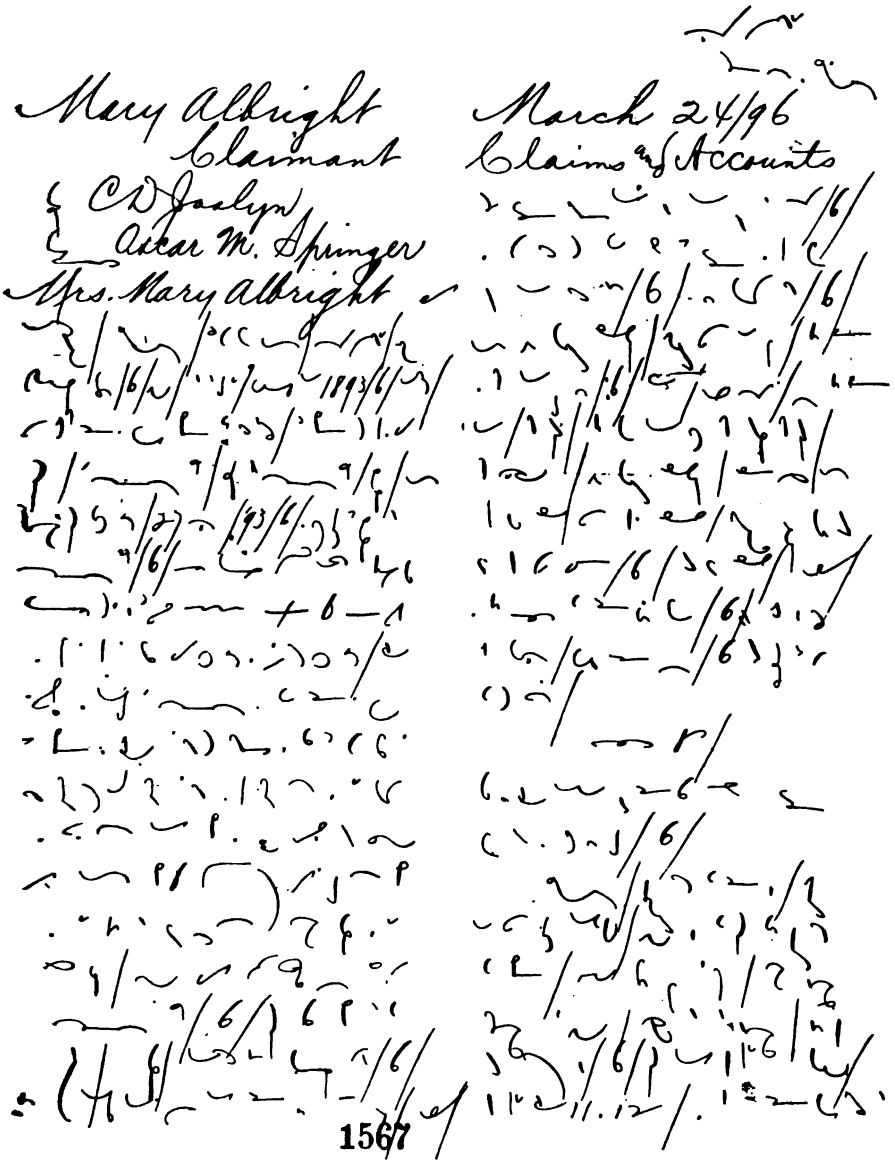
By Mr. Springer.

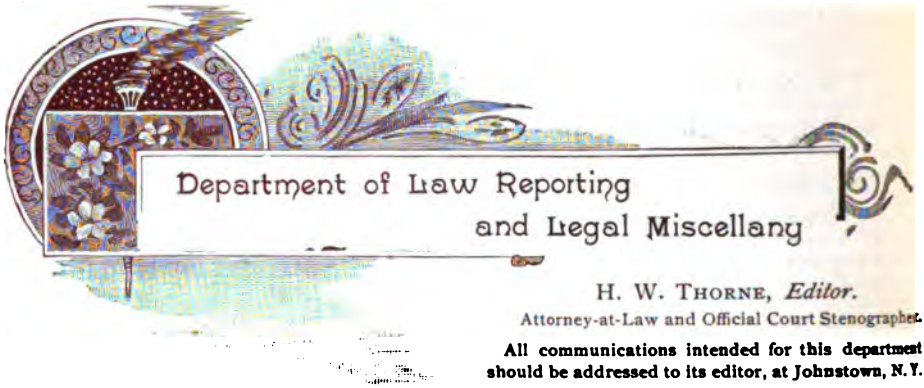
Q. Had you ever been over that walk before?
A. I had been. Not while it was in that condition.

By Mr. Joslyn.

Q. How long before that was it that you had been over that sidewalk?
A. I could not tell you, to tell the truth.
Q. Month, two month, three months, or how long?
A. Must have been all of two months.
Q. Before you had been over there before?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it in the day time or evening?
A. Day time, between eleven and twelve.
Q. And did the walk have the appearance of——.

Fac-Simile Notes of Willard K. Bush.





H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N.Y.

A Few More Legal Terms.

IT SHOULD be helpful to the average reader of this magazine to have presented for perusual and study, from time to time, technical legal terms, accompanied by appropriate explanations of their meanings, and illustrative instances of their application. Acting upon this theory it has been my custom to invite attention, occasionally, to such terms and explanations thereof, as have been suggested to my mind, and this custom I expect to continue.

PARTED WITH HIS TITLE. The word "part" and its derivatives, "parting" and "parted," may be said to be good technical legal words when applied to the act of an owner, of an interest in, or, of the right to the possession of, real or personal property, who conveys or transfers the same to another. The simplicity of the garb of these words—the apparent obsence of even suspicion of anything technical—is, perhaps, one of their most delusive features. To the lay mind, expecting to hear "big" words and technical language in reference to legal matters, hesitation might be expected as to having heard the correct word when lawyer A. stated that his client had "parted" with his title to the premises; or, had "parted" with his right to the possession thereof. And yet that is what he could say and be technically correct.

TO HEAR AND DETERMINE. This phrase may be expected in orders of reference. That is, orders appointing a referee or referees. To fully appreciate the force of the language, it is well to contrast it with that of the phrase "*to hear and report,*" which likewise occurs in orders appointing referees. The language of the first confers power upon the person appointed as referee to *hear all the testimony* and upon it *determine the questions in issue and referred for decision*, and *make a report* thereof to the Court; whereas, the latter only empowers the referee to *hear the testimony* and *report* it to the Court, whereupon the *Court determines* the questions at issue. Quite an important difference, it will be observed, so that it will be profitable to carefully study the difference in meaning and remember it.

THE RENTS, ISSUES AND PROFITS. This is a very comprehensive phrase and is intended to embrace all revenue which may be derived from specified property, real or personal. The phrase is usually to be met in wills and testamentary, and other instruments by which the beneficiary (that is, the person who is to be benefited thereby) is awarded the income from certain property, or by which such income is directed to be invested for certain purposes. It is also used, to a limited extent, in documents other than those mentioned.

DILIGENT INQUIRY. While it might require a stretch of the imagination to classify this as a technical legal term, yet it is frequently used in legal papers. It will be met very often in affidavits, especially such as may be made by persons who have made "diligent efforts" to serve certain papers and who have "diligently inquired" to learn the whereabouts of the person on whom service of papers is desired. In order to obtain authority from the court to take certain steps to serve a party to a legal proceeding by means other than those usually employed (meaning personal service o

papers), it is necessary to satisfy the court that "diligent effort" has been made and "diligent inquiry" prosecuted, without success.

PERSONAL SERVICE. It may be stated, as a general rule, that the law requires all kinds of legal proceedings to be instituted by actually serving, upon the persons against whom the same are commenced, the papers by which this is to be accomplished. When so served, by handing to the person and leaving with him or her such papers, personal service has been performed. For certain reasons, unnecessary to state, when personal service cannot be made, other modes of service are permitted—for instance, by mail, by publication, by nailing on an outer door, etc., etc. These are known as substituted modes of service.

CERTAIN. This word may be regarded as it is used by lawyers, as *quasi*-technical. It seems superfluous as employed by these "wordy" people; as, for instance, why write: "The defendant at that time delivered his *certain* promissory note to the plaintiff?" Why not omit the word *certain?* Why allege that "the defendant, then and there, being the lawful owner and possessed of a *certain* horse?" The only reason that has appeared remotely satisfactory to my mind for this use of the word, is that it is to point with definiteness to particular things. For instance, suppose Jones to be the owner of ten horses; statements are made in a document respecting "a *certain* horse" and somewhere in the document "a horse" is described, without expressly connecting this description with "a *certain* horse." Inferentially the construction to be put upon the document must be that the "*certain*" horse is the horse described; whereas, if the word "*certain*" be omitted, and the statements be made merely of "a horse," no such construction can be *compelled*. Now, won't some lawyer or stenographer throw a little light on this unimportant quibble about the use of a word?

TO SHOW CAUSE. These words occur in mandates issued out of, and orders made by, the Courts. A familiar illustration of the former is the citation which in New York issues from the Surrogate's Court, in which the person against whom it is issued is directed "*to show cause*" at a time and place specified why certain proceedings should not be taken. An instance of the class is an order to show cause which may be made by any of the courts of record of New York. The mandatory part of such an order is similar to the corresponding part of a citation in that it orders the person against whom it is directed "*to show cause*" at a specified time and place why an order should not be made directing or permitting certain things to be done. Such an order is referred to as "an order to show cause."

* * *

The Stenographer's Club of Syracuse, New York.

It will be remembered that the New York State Stenographers' Association held their last convention in Syracuse, N. Y., last August. Many of the stenographers of this city having attended the convention, and having heard various papers read and discussed by men who had reached the upper round of the ladder, became enthused by the fact that there are higher fields in stenography than that of amanuensis work. With this fact before them, some fifteen or twenty stenographers assembled to discuss the best possible manner of perfecting themselves for these higher fields. It was decided to become organized as a practice club. Work was commenced at once, about September 1st, and the members alternated in reading to the Club. A young lady was afterwards employed to do the reading. The mode of procedure adopted is as follows: Most of the members being Graham writers, that author's Second Reader was taken as a basis of practice and study. At each meeting a portion of the reader is assigned for outside study. The users of systems other than Graham's are given a copy of the matter to be read, and they look up the best forms, phrases, etc., in their respective systems; while the Graham writers study according to the directions of the book. In this way the matter becomes familiar to all members. At the meeting following, such previously assigned portion is read by the reader, and reread, over and over again, at a rate of from 120 to 125 words per minute. At the meeting following that at which the matter is first read, it is again dictated at the rate of 150 words per minute; besides the new portion (that which is assigned for this meeting) is

read at the rate of 125 words. It is the intention of the society to go through this book in this manner at least two or three times. All concur that an improvement can be noticed, both as to speed and size of characters. As soon as practicable, the Club will hold moot courts, lectures, etc. The meetings are held every Monday and Thursday evenings.

—

The foregoing communication is from one of the leading members of the Syracuse Club. I am very much interested in the success of this Club, as its modes of procedure is based largely upon suggestions made by me at the request of the Club.

* * *

Correspondents who favor me with communications intended for publication (which I am always pleased to receive upon subjects within the scope of this department) will kindly bear in mind my oft-repeated request to prepare the matter upon the typewriter and to write upon one side only of the paper, and to accompany the matter with his or her name, signing, if preferable, a fictitious name to the communication.

Correspondence requesting personal replies should enclose a self-addressed, postpaid envelope, or at least sufficient postage for a reply.

* * *

Notes.

MISS BELLE SLAVEN, of Wichita, Kan., occupies the position of stenographer in the law office of Bently & Ferguson, in that city. She recently procured through me a copy of "*Practical Court Reporting*," by means of which she intends to perfect her knowledge of law reporting.

MR. D. D. MUELLER, stenographer, is still connected with The Bartlett Commercial College of Cincinnati, O., in the capacity of secretary and instructor. Mr. Mueller is well known as a competent and conscientious worker in his field of activity.

MR. WILLIE E. TOWNE, of Walpole, N. H., who has frequently contributed articles to this magazine is taking a finishing course in typewriting at the Keller School of Shorthand, Adams, Mass.

THE "Adams Stenographers' Association," of Adams, Mass., has been recently organized. Its memberships embraces practitioners and students. The Association has been organized on broad principles, all stenographers of good, moral character, regardless of system or sex, being welcomed to the benefits to be derived from membership. THE STENOGRAPHER wishes the new association a long and prosperous life.

STENOGRAPHER W. F. Fitzgerald, of Schenectady, N. Y., has placed me under obligations for a copy of report of the last annual convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor, of New York, reported by Mr. Fitzgerald last June.

I AM indebted to Mr. Jerome B. Howard for a copy of "*How Long? A Symposium.*" It consists of twenty-seven contributions from practicing stenographers upon the subject of the length of time required for obtaining verbatim speed in shorthand writing. The articles appeared originally in *The Phonographic Magazine*, and are now republished in book form and illustated by a portrait of each contributor. I regard the work as a valuable addition to the *instructive* literature of the profession.

Apropos of my suggestion, in the November number, of reporting conversations, a correspondent writes:—"I have tried many a time to report the conversations of friends whom I was listening to, but did poorly with it, and this, more than anything else, discouraged me. I think its about the hardest thing in the business, because, as a rule, such conversations are rapid, disconnected, halting, broken and everything but a good thing to make one patient."

WRITERS of the Graham and Pitman systems of phonography will readily discover the probable error in the following exerpt from a newspaper report: "The Island is a waste whose desolation is only *distributed* by the crack of the assassin's rifle or the crackling of flames devouring the monuments of peaceful industry."

Some writers of those systems make little or no distinction between the outlines for "distribute" and "disturb." I think the speaker probably used the word "disturbed."

MR. H. B. TOOKER, stenographer with Haley & Co., wholesale fruits and produce, Sioux City, Ia., is bent upon becoming a court reporter. Mr. Tooker recently or-

dered through me a copy of *Practical Court Reporting* to aid in fitting himself for law reporting. Having incidentally asked me certain questions, he apologizes therefore, and then adds, "if we don't ask we will not receive much in this world." To which I reply: Right you are Mr. Tooker. For that reason Brother Hemperley is publishing this magazine; Brother Watson is monthly airing his experience for your benefit in the Teachers' department, and Miss Turner has been called to preside over the Ladies' department, with all its potentialities for good. You young ladies and young men follow Mr. Tooker's example and call upon the brethern and sisters for information. We are at your service and the measure of our performance of duty will depend much upon what you ask of us. So wake up! Father Time is just commencing the race of 1897. Get into the saddle and see if you keep abreast of the old man. His nag is "pretty well long in years," but I noticed that it flies (*tempus fugit*) faster each succeeding year. THE STENOGRAPHER, and all who will scribble for it, are desirous of helping you keep "up with the times" and to point out the methods which experience has demonstrated to be the best. And the young person who is trying to become a competent amanuensis or reporter, and who will not spend the paltry sum of One Dollar annually, in a subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER or some other merritorious shorthand magazine, is——. I was abrupt to write "a fool"—unwise and deserves to remain at the bottom.

H. W. THORNE.

MR. L. C. MORRISON, general stenographer, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes as follows:

"I am adverse to flattery in every form, but I trust I may be pardoned if I say to you that you are now publishing the very best stenographic magazine it has ever been my good fortune to peruse during my experience as a stenographer, covering a period of about twelve years. The bare fact that you at all times decline to enter into personal controversies as to the merits of the thousand and one so-called systems of shorthand, is in and of itself a very commendable virtue, and one that ought to draw all lovers of justice in the shorthand field to you. I beg to extend to you my very best wishes for your continued success."

Patents for Typewriting Machines

Issued from Nov. 10th to Dec. 8th, 1896, inclusive:

571,002. W. K. Jenne, of Ilion, N. Y.
571,414. R. Toepper, of Naumburg-on-the-Saale, Germany.
571,756. Wm. Harrocks, of Herkimer, N. Y.
571,757. W. C. Farnum, of Arlington, Vt.
572,350. Horace L. Arnold, of Hartford, Ct.
572,289. Byron H. Brooks, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
572,348. Otto F. Mayer, of Berlin, Germany.
572,535. Robert J. Fisher, of Athens, Tenn.
572,737 and 572,845. C. W. Walker, of Bridgeport, Ct.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, No. 900 F Street, Washington, D. C., N. W., by whom this list is furnished.

SHORTHAND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

In the Graham style, by W. Steinhaeuser, Allentown, Pa.

By Mr. Arthur W. Pye, Secretary, Correspondence Association of Stenographers, 203 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.

In the Isaac Pitman system, by Thos. L. Moore, Christiansburg, Va.

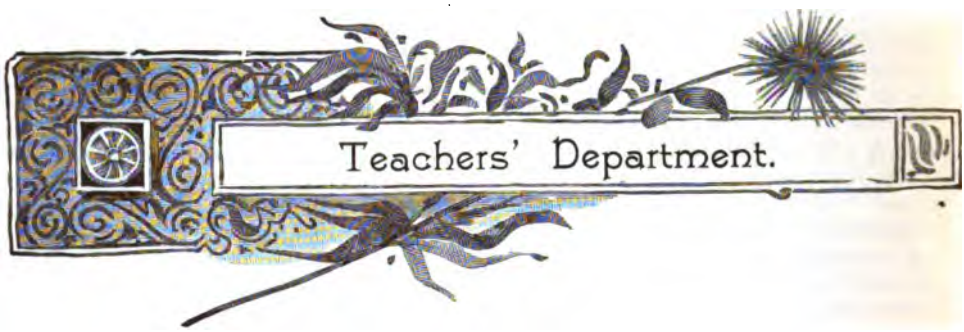
MR. W. STEINHAEUSER, Allentown, Pa., is prepared to give instruction in Graham Shorthand by mail. Also home instruction.

MR. GEORGE R. BISHOP, who was in attendance upon the meetings of the National Civil Service Reform Association, favored us with a brief visit.

MISS IDA E. TURNER, editor of the Ladies' Department, has recently been made a member of the Pen Woman's Press Association—the Philadelphia Branch of the National Association.

ONE of our local newspapers, in commenting upon the eloquence of the well-known lecturer, Stoddard, spoke of him as a "Master of wood painting." Of course, the editor wrote it "word painting," which the compositor changed into "wood."

THE Correspondence Association of Stenographers aims to secure as members all who wish to correspond with others for improvement in shorthand. For further particulars, address Mr. Arthur W. Pye, secretary, 203 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Fla., or Mr. A. C. Sullivan, president, 178 Broadway, New York City, or W. P. Copeland, vice-president, Y. M. C. A., 23rd St., New York City.



Talks on Teaching—No. 6.

PERHAPS it might have made matters clearer and prevented some misunderstandings if I had stated at the outset that the method here described cannot be suddenly turned to account, for it requires thoughtful preparation, and that confidence that comes of conviction, strengthened by experience. My aim has been to awaken new trains of thought in regard to the subject of teaching, which, if followed up by teachers, each in his own way, will surely lead to a great change for the better. For those who can contemplate with equanimity the old method of teaching as described by Mr. I. F. Wright, on page 120, these articles are, of course, written in vain; I can only hope that not all of my remarks will fall on stony ground. To Mr. J. F. Fuller's question I reply, that in my experience nearly all pupils are "satisfactory," the thoughtless, ignorant or lazy one being usually an infrequent exception.

Besides their use in letter-writing, such *keys* as I described in my last communication may be made to serve other useful purposes. As in the churches we have "hymns for special occasions," so there seems no end to the useful lessons that may be prepared in anticipation of individual wants.

Returning to the routine: The pupil having written several hundred letters *from dictation* (frequently inside of two months from the time of entering school), *without vowels*, and possibly finding that he can already read nearly everything he has written, is apt to conclude that vowels are unnecessary. But the teacher knows better and insists on a thorough knowledge of vowel-placing before asking the pupil to transcribe.

But vowel-placing is not enough; one may *place* the vowels correctly, but yet, from habit, pay no attention to them in reading; it is, therefore, necessary to have the pupil read *detached words* instead of sentences, which he can only do by aid of the vowels. A very few carefully prepared reading lessons will usually suffice, though I have yet to find a specific for those who have no ear for distinguishing vowel sounds. A pupil trying to read f ō-l in shorthand, called it *fall*, *file*, *fool*—anything but the right thing. "Why," said I, "If p-ō-l is *pole*, what can f-ō-l be but?"—"*fill—fail—foul*" were the various answers. In desperation I asked, "What would you call the *calf* of a horse?" "A *foal*"; *that* was easy enough.

A few words here about the spelling reform. Teachers of shorthand cannot help but favor the movement, but should be the last to adopt any changes suggested by the reformers. It will not do for pupils, in transcribing, to drop superfluous consonants until words so amended find general acceptation. Our trouble in teaching is chiefly with the vowels, and to these the latest reformers seem to give no attention. It is hard to make certain pupils understand that an *e* in shape is not always an ē in sound; that an ŏ is not an ō, an ŭ a ū, nor an ĭ an ī. Moreover, the trouble we have in explaining vowels is out of all proportion to the little use we make of them; but in one respect a vowel-mark is like a dictionary, when it *is* wanted it is *badly* wanted, and so there can be no escape from the teaching and learning of vowels.

Transcribing is now in order. As may be inferred from what has been said, if pupils *abstain* from reading long enough they will read "like print" *at once* on the first trial, but that is not the best course to pursue in school practice. Pupils can *already* read

sufficiently well for transcribing business letters, and should begin at once if they can only operate the machine freely. Backwardness in reading is too often the result of inattention to the subject. I remember asking a pupil whether the letter just dictated was about groceries or boots and shoes. Could not remember. The real subject, forgotten almost in the act of writing, was "advertising." Young people who do not read the daily newspapers are hard to teach, being ignorant of the most common words and phrases. "Get insurance that insures, and don't put all your eggs in one basket," called forth the comment by a pupil that he could not see what eggs had to do with insurance. A youth of eighteen had no conception of the meaning of the word "perforate." I gave him a piece of paper and a pin and told him to *perforate* the paper and show me the *perforation.* He took the hint and learned both words at a thrust. Dictation has its amusing side. Teacher: "The Democrats [dems.] may be trusted to blunder." Lady pupil (with a sorrowful air: "Is *that* all you write for *Democrats?*" Teacher, in dead earnest: "Yes, *and good enough for them.*" Teacher (reading): "About the time the French reached Moscōw." Pupil (interrupting), "Mos-*cow*—I *been* there." That settled it.

Those who are naturally poor readers but who are evidently trying to do their best, may be helped along temporarily by having them shut the note-book and glance over in the print the matter to be transcribed to be sure that the meaning is thoroughly understood.

An experiment: Take Mr. Platt's sentences from the October number, cut them up into about ten lessons; paste them on cards, write *keys* for them in large tracing characters, follow my directions as given in December number and watch results.

JOHN WATSON,
1 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

Reading of Shorthand Notes as an Aid to Acquiring the Art.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

Previous to the heat of the closing discussions in the recent political campaign I had given the ethics of the financial problem some little thought and imagined that I had squared the subject with my conscience. However, holding myself open to conviction, I endeavored to do justice to the pros and cons which flooded the newspapers, thinking to be enlightened thereby; but (to my shame perhaps I say it) when I had finished reading what this able writer said on this side and what that able writer said on that side, I was so confused that I did not know where I "was at." I therefore proceeded to unburden my brain (do I hear some sarcastic genius question my ownership?) of its accumulated sophistries, and drifted back to my old opinions (which, by the way, I have since learned the country has endorsed by a very comfortable majority).

Now, I have been perusing the various articles in the STENOGRAPHER of late concerning the importance of reading shorthand notes, and find myself relapsing into a condition of imbecility similar to that resulting from my futile efforts to pierce economic sophisms. Now, Mr. Editor, please do not take the trouble to formally charge me with all the mental and moral shortcomings on the calendar; I plead guilty in advance. Nevertheless, I was compelled to do here as I did in the case of the economic problem; and after shaking the shorthand subtleties out of my brain (?), I found myself taking a view something like this: Shorthand is learned to be *written* as well as to be *read.* But the appearance of the signs must first be acquired by a learner before he can imitate them. The best way for a person who is not blind to acquire a knowledge of the shorthand characters is through the medium of the eye, and I presume this may be called *reading. Reading* must, therefore, anticipate *writing.* But the object of inspecting or reading engraved notes is to acquire the ability to imitate (or write) them. Therefore, writing should be as nearly as possible coincident with the reading. Until the learner has passed through the principles and mastered the author's idea of what correct shorthand should be, reading and writing must go hand in hand (unless the teacher has some occult means of causing the learner to divine the truth without the intervention of the senses). And good engraved notes serve as an ideal and are educational in an artistic way. Of course it is not expected that all learners will be equally successful in approaching the ideal, any more than it is

expected that every marksman will hit the bull's-eye; but they are nearer perfection by reason of the trial. I never feel much concern about learners having insufficient practice in reading their own notes, if the instruction is properly directed. As soon as they are able to take dictation and manipulate the typewriter, their work in the schoolroom should be shaped to conform to office requirements—namely, letters dictated and letters transcribed, which, of course, means individual notes constantly read. As the learner advances toward proficiency, the necessity for critical reading of notes (outside of the essential reading just referred to) diminishes; but it is a long while ere a shorthander can truthfully say that a fair amount of note-reading is a waste of time. Who has not hugged pet word-signs and phrases to his bosom, blissfully unaware of the menance they conveyed until reading of his notes revealed the traps they set for his feet and caused him to consign them to innocuous desuetude (excuse me, Grover!)

However you may beat the devil around the stump, you have got to do a great deal of reading of shorthand notes during the acquirement of your shorthand education. When, by much imitation of good examples the learner has acquired a fair knowledge of word-building and phrasing, then the writing will begin to predominate and the reading become subordinate until the time will come when (a la David Wolfe Brown or James E. Munson) he can dash off miles of notes at lightening speed and unconcernedly lay them aside with the calm assurance of being able to read them at the expiration of an indefinite period. But the Munson or Brown, or other expert of to-day did not spring from the brain of some phonographic Jupitor. He is rather a development—a product of good, hard reading and writing, proportioned to the different stages of his progress, and graded up from the time he was obliged to read a great deal to the time he is not obliged to read at all. (I know any first-class Benn Pitman stenographer can read David Wolfe Brown's notes on the run; and I understand a Munson writer can do the same with Mr. Munson's).

I do not think there is much difference in the opinion of teachers as to the necessity of learners reading notes. Some teachers disguise the practice in one way, and some in another way; but if each were compelled to explain his method at every step from the beginning to proficiency, a proper amount of reading would discover itself in each case. In such arguments sufficient care is not taken to establish and adhere to the premises; the result being that the disputants are found inadvertently arguing from various standpoints. An important element entering into the question of handling pupils is the size of the school of environments. A teacher must do what he can, which is not always what he prefers. The exactions of a school of two hundred pupils are entirely different from those of a school of twenty-five or fifty. At the same time, with a not very great difference in the teaching force, about as good results may be achieved in the one case as in the other by the use of proper methods.

CHAS. T. PLATT.
806 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

BACK Numbers of "The Stenographer," "Munson News and Teacher" and "Legal Abstract for Dictation," 5 cents each. D. F. SWEETLAND,
Pierre, S. D.

Books Received.

PHONOGRAPHIC LESSON CARDS, in Isaac Pitman Phonography, by W. L. Mason. Price, $1.00.

These cards are arranged in logical order, will serve for use in schools, or by the individual student. They practically omit the corresponding style, and lead the student at once to all the benefits of commercial and expert reporting.—EDITOR.

MESSRS. MITTAG & VOLGER, the well-known makers of carbon papers, ribbons, etc., are kind enough to say that "from all indications our advertisement in your valued paper is doing us considerable good, as we often have inquiries relating to the same."

CAN any of our readers inform us of the whereabouts of Prof. P. B. Gibson, recently teacher of the Pernin System of shorthand in the high school at Harrisburg, Pa. We have failed to receive any reply from him to numerous letters and communications addressed to him at that place.

MR. JAMES HYNES, Chairman Manchester District N.S.S.T.:—"THE STENOGRAPHER is far and away the best shorthand magazine I know, the contents are always original, interesting, and, above all, intensely practical."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Ambition.

ARE we straining a point in classing this amongst the qualifications of a first-class stenographer? Hardly so, for did you ever find an ambitious employee, man or woman, in whom this very quality did not inure to the employer's benefit? We were impressed, in re-reading a comparatively old number of THE STENOGRAPHER, to note this remark from a femine subscriber: "I want to be first-class or nothing at all, and mean to keep at it until I am." Most naturally, in her aim to stop at nothing short of the best, that young woman will advance her employer's interests at the same time she is promoting her own; for, of course, in such an instance the interests are inseparable. This question of ambition has a wider, broader significance or scope; oftimes one's position is contracted and its horizon limited; if so, then one's weak points should be strengthened and the whole armour rendered unassailable, and in due course the opportunity will present itself; but exhaust all the possibilities of your environment, for sometimes, you know, "that is best which liest nearest." This will be an antidote for the cry so often heard, "oh, how monotonous my position is—the same old grind, day after day, year after year"—and yet we have known girls who give vent to such despairing expressions to be deficient in such business forms or mercantile usages as were not embraced by their particular positions; they wanted something better, but were not willing to pay the cost, in steady application, study and the consequence sacrifice of some of their leisure, thus standing no chance to advance should opportunity come their way; they have built a little fence around them and languished inside.

However, some man remarks: "Whoever heard of a woman—and a stenographer, especially—who was ambitious in her profession! Why her ambition usually lies in another direction." We agree with him that there are numbers who look forward to marrying and leaving business circles, and who simply think of their profession as a bridge to span the gulf lying between their school days and the altar; nevertheless, there are very many (and their numbers are rapidly increasing) who take up the profession as for life—even though they may, as later events often prove, enter the "united state."

We echo the sentiment "there is no reason why a woman should not be as successful in shorthand work as a man, if she will enter upon her business career as if it were to be her occupation for life, taking that interest in her work which a man who wishes to succeed must and usually does display." Nowadays, if a woman makes any headway or advance even a little beyond the ordinary in shorthand fields, she is a subject for general comment and is alluded to as a phenomenon, almost; whereas it seems perfectly natural to the world for a man to make a stepping stone of shorthand to higher things; how many men there are to-day who owe their start to the "hooks and circles?" Why should this not be so in the case of women? Why should it be "once an ordinary stenographer, always one?" There are "stenographers and stenographers," and all of us should be so imbued with the laudable ambition and emerge from the beaten, narrow track to the broad road of fame and shekels as to "find a way or make one."

Now, to put this in more practical form—each one ought to have a definite aim on taking up a shorthand career—and a high aim, too, for someone has truly said, "low aim, not failure, is crime." Are we ambitious to become a court reporter? then we cannot learn too early the necessary minutiae; do we aspire to be a correspondent

or dictator—then we must become thoroughly grounded in diction, concise expression, as well as a thorough knowledge of the particular business involved; it is our aim to possess a shorthand and typewriting office of our own, then we cannot too soon gather together all the needful data or grow familiar with the principles on which a successful business of any kind rests. The trouble in the past has been that too many have led an aimless existence, which has affected their prospects more than they knew. This brings us to say something on a rather "large" subject—indeed, of such magnitude as we should not dare to attempt to cover. We venture to assert that when every woman has definite ambitions in her life work, it will go far to settle that burning question:

WHY ARE WOMEN'S SALARIES LESS THAN MEN'S?

As soon as they become thoroughly alive to their possibilities—aye, probabilities—and are willing to work along the 'same legitimate lines as men, the feminine stenographer's wage millennium will come. Lower salaries were the entering wedge for women, but somehow, although it is an old fashion, it seems more popular to-day among employers than before. Then, too, on an even basis, women will not be obliged to stay at the foot of the ladder, while men steadily climb it. When there is "equal pay for equal work," the blessings flowing from such a reform will not be confined to women, but really extended to men; for then competition will be on equitable grounds, for in the few occupations where men and women already command the same compensation, we do not hear a word about the women driving out the men by unequal competition, etc.—as because all are on the same footing, the choice of whether a man or a woman shall be employed rests with the employer—and his decision is based upon the only true basis, merit or capacity.

If any of us are drifting along with the tide, why not take the opportunity which the bright new year on whose threshold we stand holds out, and resolve to have an aim, and a high one; thus will we help to usher in the glad day of better things.

Supplying Dates.

Our frequent contributor, Miss Fowler, has sent us another of her well thought-out office methods, and we know it will be profitable to all interested in the filing of papers:

"In filing letters and memoranda you will occasionally come upon one where the date is missing or incomplete. Supply the omission, if you have information that will enable you to do so, placing the added words or figures in brackets, to indicate that they are not a part of the original entry. For instance:

September 6th. (1895)
(On or about August 23rd, 1894).
Wednesday (probably October 7th, 1896).
(Filed November 4th, 1675).

"The plan has several advantages: it not only gives the entry the value of definiteness as a matter of reference, but is helpful when putting the file in order if the papers have been misplaced by accident or in the hurry of search. Again, in looking through a set of letters, etc., for some special piece of information, one would naturally stop to examine any undated paper that appeared to relate to the general subject, while a date might rule it out at once as being of too early or too late a period to be applicable; and thus the work of search would be expediated. On the same principle the occasional mistakes of correspondence in regard to dates should be corrected. The first week of January is the predicted time for these blunders, but sporadic cases may occur at any time of the year. The bracket or some equivalent, should, of course, be employed in this case also."

* * *

Correspondence.

Miss C. F. B. writes us that, as a teacher, she finds the department very helpful in furnishing hints which she can use in fortifying her pupils for their entrance into the business world. We are gratified to learn this and wish that Miss B. and others would point out specific lines on which we could assist them as teachers and other workers in the shorthand cause. The answer to a question on which some one subscriber may wish light, will, without doubt, help others who may not feel prompted to ask (although they should), and in making a query, the influence of it will not end with the inquirer.

* * *

Greeting.

We trust that the new year has happiness and prosperity for one and all.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

WE are passing through a season which reminds us of the advent of Him who was announced as the promoter of "Peace on Earth and Good-Will to Men." In all our relations in life, let us ever remember that this life is mainly intended as a preparatory training school for an endless life hereafter. The habits we form, and the quality of mind and heart which we cultivate now, will be active and effective in giving character to our future. The spirit with which we do our daily work, at the machine or over the note-book, has much to do with the eternal outcome.

* * *

RUTHERFORD'S REPORTING SCHOOL OF GREGG'S SHORTHAND.

106 and 108 East 23rd St., New York City.

December 3, 1896.

DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:—I am sending you by this mail one of my new prospectuses of Gregg's Shorthand, and trust you will have time to peruse it. Pages 6 and 8 contain specimens of shorthand written blind-folded at 140 words per minute, and upside down, written at 81 words per minute, novelties which I do not think have been included in the prospectus of any school or system before. These plainly show the ease with which the system can be written. I do not claim for one moment that the utility of this kind of work is great or amounts to much, but it fulfils its purpose in the way I have indicated. Trusting you can favor me with a paragraph in one of your forthcoming issues, I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK RUTHERFORD.

We have examined the Prospectus of Gregg's Shorthand. It is handsomely gotten up, and makes numerous claims of merit for the system.

We hope that there is a better foundation than the one illustration of the comparative merits of Gregg over Isaac Pitman. It is stated that Mr. Gregg offered twenty-five dollars to anyone who could transcribe some shorthand, written in the Isaac Pitman style, but out of position, the last line of which consists of five perpendicular, heavy, half-length stems, or, as our readers would know it, five half-length D's on the line. The translation is, "Oh, he died, did he?" The comment in the prospectus is, "Take particular notice of the last line; all the forms are alike. They failed, of course, to read it. But, had it been written in Gregg Shorthand, with the vowels inserted in regular order and one position, it could have been read by any student after four lessons." Then Mr. Gregg's shorthand signs are given, representing, (as we understand it), ō ē dīd dd ē. The Pitmanic signs, as printed by Mr. Gregg, are dd dd dd dd dd. The unfairness of this will be appreciated at once, when it is remembered that Mr. Pitman does not write dd for oh, nor for he. If Mr. Gregg had been fair in the matter, he would have said that Mr. Pitman writes oh he dīd dd he, because Mr. Pitman gives distinct word signs for oh, he, while the word died would be vocalized, under the circumstances, by any sensible writer, just as Mr. Gregg has vocalized it, and it would then be entirely legible without regard to position.

Now, we desire to be fair to everybody, and have no doubt that, with Mr. Gregg's system, a reasonable degree of proficiency can be attained in a reasonable time, but we doubt very much if Mr. Gregg can show a writer of his system anywhere in the world who can compare, in the matter of speed and accuracy, with Mr. David Wolfe Brown, or any of his colleagues on the reporting staff of the United States Congress, or with hundreds of others throughout the country who do first-class work in our courts and Legislatures.

* * *

MR. HEMPERLY. DEAR SIR:—I hope you will not be surprised to receive this letter from me. You seem like an old friend (as I read THE STENOGRAPHER every month) of mine, and I am encouraged to write you.

I have a daughter 17 years old, who is now in the high school, and who, if health permits, will graduate two years after this year is completed. She is anxious to learn shorthand and typewriting. She may have been influenced by me to some extent to wish to do this. I will say that I am able to give her a good education whatever course she may take.

Now, the question that confronts me is this: Shall I take her out of the public school and send her to some first-class business college and give her a *thorough* training in shorthand, or keep her in school?

She says after she gets through school here she will not be able to turn her education into dollars and cents.

I will also say she stands at the head of her classes, and is apt and quick to learn, and feels confident that she would make shorthand a success.

Will you kindly advise me, either by letter or through THE STENOGRAPHER, as you deem best.

I feel you will be competent to give the advice, as by your long experience you are able to do so.

Very respectfully,
A FATHER.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 7th, my judgment is that if I had a daughter 17 years of age situated as yours is, and was able to give her a good education, I should prefer to have her remain at school until she graduated, when she would be 19 years old. I would then send her for a year or 18 months to the best commercial institution I could command, and I am sure she would be able to earn her own living if it were required. If you take her from school now, while she may be able to do satisfactory work as a shorthand amanuensis, she will come in competition with so very many others that she will experience a good deal of trouble in getting employment, whereas, by giving her the benefit of the full high school course, she will be so much better equipped that her competitors will be very much less in number. Unfortunately, a large number of our girls are not situated so that they can finish their education, but are obliged to do something to earn their own living, and this forces them into the field sooner than they ought to go.

Trusting my advice may meet with your approval and your daughter's, from whom I should be glad to hear personally at any time, I am, Very truly yours,

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLY, Editor.

* * *

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

On the strength of being a constant reader of your valuable magazine, which I would not be without, I take the liberty of writing you to ask a question, or, perhaps, I should say advice.

I am a young man holding a position where I have but a limited amount of shorthand work, not enough to give me much chance for improvement. I like stenography. I have felt for some time that by putting my attention to it, even for a short time, that I could command a better position than I now have, where I get $10.00 per week. I have thought of taking a post-graduate course at a college in Philadelphia, but have been advised not to go to the expense and loss of time in so doing. That I ought to study evenings and bring myself up to a degree of ability in that way. I realize that it is a serious thing to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, especially at this time when business is in such a condition, and have feared to start out least I should fail to get work within a reasonable time.

I want to get the opinion from reliable source as to the advisability of giving up a position to take a course such as I mentioned above, and as to the chances of securing employment after doing so.

I can probably write from 95 to 110 words per minute. I should like to increase my speed so as to be able to pass a Civil Service Examination and feel confident of making a good showing.

I know your time is valuable but I hope you will pardon me for writing and that I am not asking too much in requesting an answer as soon as you conveniently can, so I can make my plans and have a basis to work on.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Respectively,

Portland, Me. H. P. S.

MY DEAR SIR:—I like the tone of your letter. It shows earnestness and prudence. It is beautifully written on the typewriter, indicating good taste. I see no reason why your ambition should not be gratified and you reach a position where your salary should be commensurate with your worth.

It seems to me, however, that much of the advice which has been given so frequently by Mr. Thorne in the Law Department would be applicable to your case. I would not advise you to give up your present position, but would recommend that you fit yourself for a Civil Service position where you are.

You can obtain the necessary information in regard to it, and much assistance also, by writing to Mr. Altmaier, at the Drexel Institute, of this city, whose advertisement you will find in THE STENOGRAPHER.

Trusting that you may be successful in your efforts, and assuring you of my willingness to help you in any way I can, I am,

Very truly yours,

EDITOR.

* * *

A SUBSCRIBER has written asking what system we use in our "Shorthand Talks by the Editor." Our reply is that it is the Pitman system, with the old vowal scale—ē ā āh, instead of āh ā ē. We have adopted, in a few phrases, the plan of adding a hook to a vowel wordsign. Thus, we write the second half of the sign for I, downward, with the V-hook to represent *I have*, etc. In a very few very common phrases this is entirely safe and very time-saving.

"Do you consider the expression—'Yours of September 27th', correct? I have observed a difference of opinion as to the use of *th* in dates—in the business letter—and have, likewise, noted great variety of treatment of it by my pupils. Cannot find rules for its use in such books as I have, and am led to doubt that it has been entirely covered by the usual instructors. Do you know of any conclusive explanation of the use of *th*.

"Should be more delicate about asking questions of you, were I not assured of your friendship, and conscious of the feeling that you will ask of me when you require something I can grant."

Yours sincerely,

BATES TORREY.

MY DEAR MR. TORREY:—In regard to the *th* business, I am not sure that I have ever looked the matter up. It seems to me that if it is correct to speak of the *first* day of the week or the *last* day of the month, it is also correct to speak of the 27th day of the month. I can readily conceive of a way of thinking about the matter, in which we do not have in mind the day in its relation to the other days, and in which "Yours of September one", or "September 27", would not be out of place. Of course, the practical advantage is on the side of omitting the *th*.

You need not fear to offend me by asking questions. I have got past all delicacy of that kind long ago.—EDITOR.

* * *

THE price of THE STENOGRAPHER is one dollar a year. It is the only absolutely independent, unbiased and unprejudiced shorthand magazine in the world, which has no interest of any kind in either a shorthand school, a publication office, or a second-hand typewriter concern. It charges a reasonable price for what it furnishes, and relies upon a cordial appreciation of the intelligent members of the profession.

If we advertised several hundred second-hand typewriters of our own for sale, we would not only reduce the price of the magazine to 50 cents, but would even be glad to send it for nothing to all who would read it.

Cheapness in the price of very many of the so-called shorthand journals, is not necessarily the measure of a good bargain for their patrons. Please do not understand us to say that there are not valuable and useful shorthand journals besides THE STENOGRAPHER, for there are. But some of those which call especial attention to their low subscription price, are simply used as trade journals to sell the wares of their owners.

* * *

WE trust that every reader whose subscription has expired, will renew promptly. We are working for your benefit, and we must ask your co-operation and support.

* * *

WE shall present a very interesting article next month from the facile pen of David Wolfe Brown, official reporter of the United States House of Representatives, upon the subject of "Shorthand in Newspaper Work."

* * *

To F. H. HEMPERLY, ESQ. :—With kindest regards and good wishes. I am sorry to say that I am still a sufferer from sickness.
T. TOWNDROW.

Our dear old friend renews his subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER, and sends us the above. He has the deepest sympathy of thousands in the profession.—EDITOR.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM HOPE, A. B., C. A., the senior shorthand instructor of The New York Business College, has prepared a text book, entitled "Simplified Phonetic Shorthand, an American exposition of Isaac Pitman Phonography," which, upon a cursory examination, appears eminently adapted to the work for which it is intended. Mr. Hope has been a practical reporter and teacher of shorthand for thirty years, and offers the fruits of his experience to shorthand students in such form as will undoubtedly greatly help them in their labors.

WE are informed that Mr. John R. Gregg recently gave an illustration of writing shorthand from dictation on the blackboard, while blindfolded, at the rate of one hundred words per minute. Some years ago, while reporting a speaker in a hall, the lights went out, and we were called upon to continue note-taking, because the speaker continued to talk. We were using a pencil at the time, and had but little difficulty in deciphering our notes, which were, however, somewhat out of line. Of course, the darkness lasted only for a few minutes.

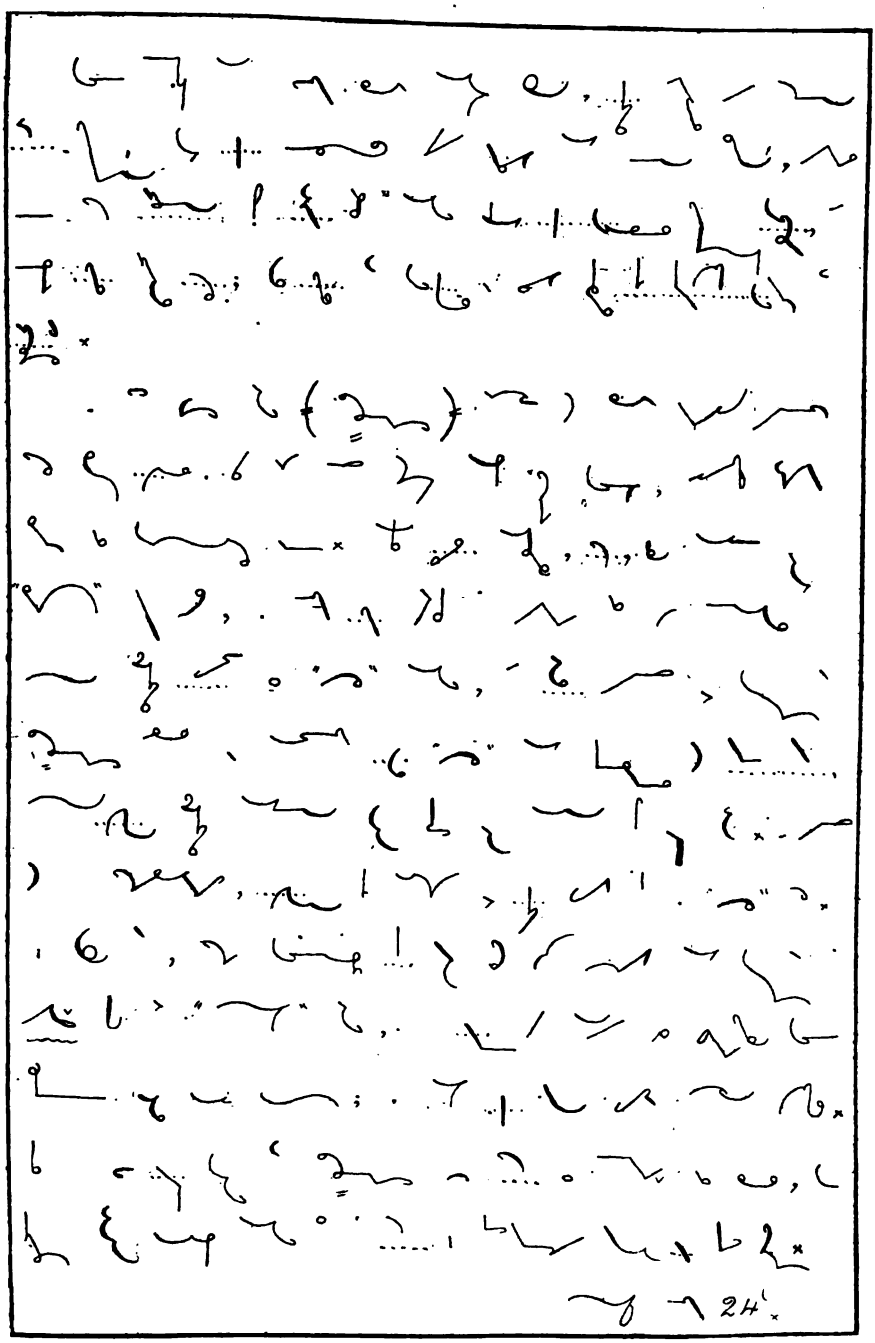
Mr. Gregg is president of the Gregg Shorthand Association, located at 469 West 63rd St., Chicago, Ills.

* * *

WE desire to call attention to our advertisers, and to say that most of them, particularly the typewriter advertisements, have been with us from the beginning. The Remington is the "standard," and keeps up its record for good work. The Smith Premier, with its single type to each key, and its excellent workmanship, has many friends. The Caligraph has been long and favorably known, and very many of its friends are those who have used machines from the beginning. We regret that the Hammond, which has so long patronized THE STENOGRAPHER, has failed this month to arrange for the renewal of its advertisement, but we trust that it will soon take its place with the other well-known machines. As for typewriter ribbons, the very best on the market are advertised in THE STENOGRAPHER. Those made by A. P. Little, Mittag & Volger, and the "Paragon" ribbon of the Remington Typewriter Company, and last, but not least, the well-known Underwood ribbons, all give satisfaction to their users. Our other advertisers we have not at present space to particularize, but we trust our readers will give careful consideration when they are in need of anything advertised by them.

The Phonographic Atmosphere of Great Britain.

WM. H. JONES, C. T. S. N. P. S., 41 Ashton New Road,
Manchester, England.



Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

WE have pleasure in announcing that the new "Phonographic Lesson Cards" were issued from the press on December 2nd, and Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons inform us that they are meeting with a very extensive sale. They have already been adopted by many schools and colleges.

* * *

THE London *Star*, in noticing the shorthand skill of Mrs. Temple, wife of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, characterizes this as a more useful accomplishment than that of cycling, which is practiced by the wife of another prelate. The remark, says the *Phonetic Journal*, raises the interesting question of the desirability of the wives of our public men making themselves efficient in shorthand, with a view to assisting their husbands in their public duties. Not a few men of letters and others receive valued help from their wives in dealing with their correspondence, but it is evident that their aid might be far more effective if they possessed the ability to write shorthand.

* * *

SIR Isaac Pitman invented phonography, or phonetic shorthand in 1837, and since that time, remarks the New York *School Journal*, it is interesting to note that there has been as many as 401 editions of the text-books of this system, and of the first book in the art, over two million copies have been issued. Such figures conclusively show that, whilst it is the oldest system it is also the most improved. We have before us a new and revised edition of the "Isaac Pitman Complete Phonographic Instructor," which is the only standard work of this system. It is complete in every sense of the word, and we have yet to see a more perfect text-book on this important subject. Its adoption and use in the public schools of New York city is no mean indorsement.

* * *

WE clip the following from *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly* of a recent date:

The commercial importance of shorthand in America is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that sixty million dollars was paid in one year for the services of shorthand writers in the United States. Except a quite insignificant proportion, the whole of this money was earned by writers of Pitman's shorthand. Small wonder then that Mr. Dan Brown should say: "Phonography has been thoroughly tried and has proved the best practical system of shorthand." It would probably surprise many of our readers could they but see the extent to which the winged art is employed on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

* * *

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

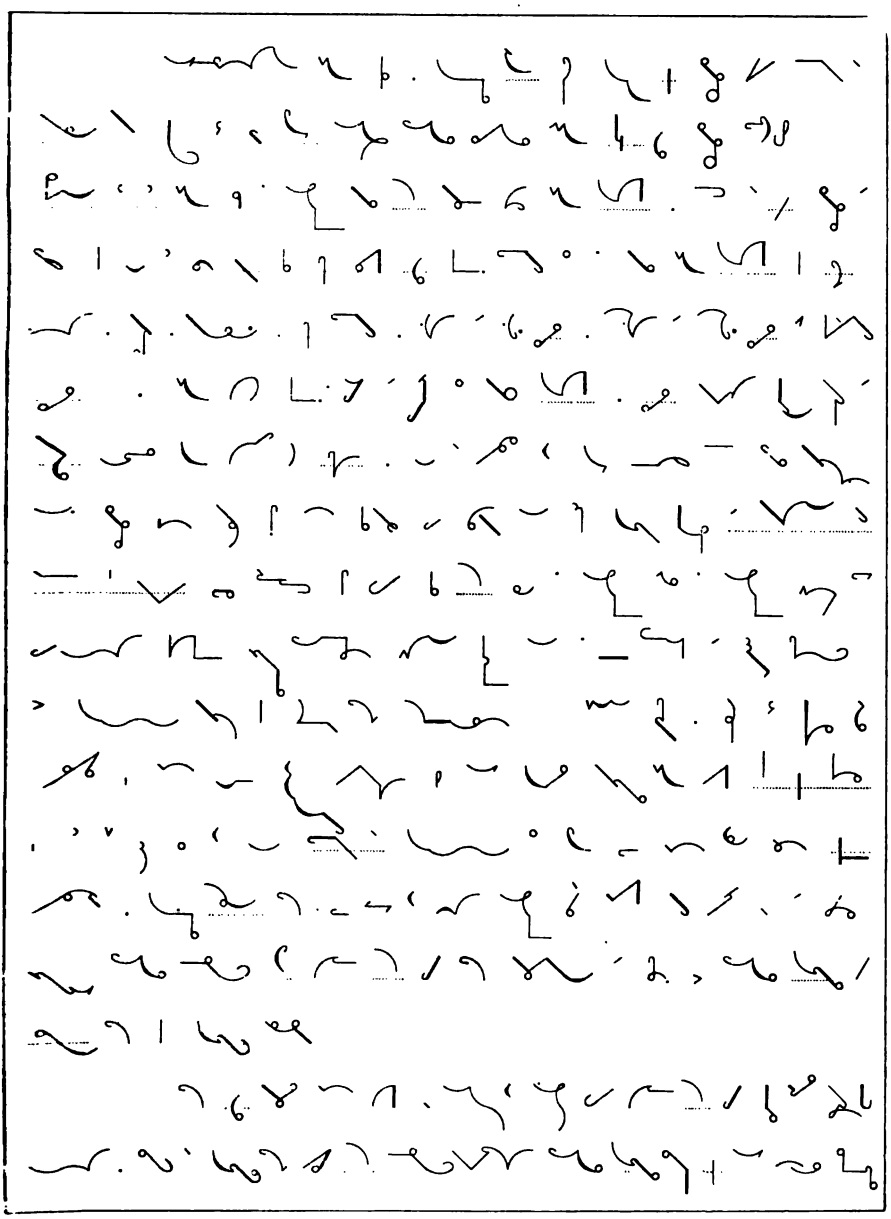
In the course of my life I have tested the effects of over thirty-five different substances which are capable of passing by diffusion with the blood over the universal nervous surface, and I have divided these substances according to their constitution. Starting with what I have considered an anæsthetic base, or basic element, I have followed the action of each substance and placed it under what seemed to be its true head; thus, taking carbon as a base, I have followed it through the amyl, the butyl, the benzine, the true carbon, the ethyl and ethene series, the methyl and methene series, and the turpene series. I have also taken nitrogen and hydrogen as bases, followed the series apparently depending upon it, and by this increase have learned so truly the nature of results that, if the chemist can place before me any substance he may possess, telling me its composition, weight, solubility in water, vapor density, and boiling point, I can on pure grounds of calculation tell whether it is or is not an anæsthetic, and if it is an anæsthetic, how much, according to the weight of the animal, it will take to produce narcotism; how long it would take in a given quantity, and what would be the termination of the phenomena before it escaped from the organism. I need not trouble the society with the details of these researches, but I may indicate that they have been repeatedly stated in the various papers I have read at different times; but what I would say is that no group of phenomena has ever occurred to me that has not to some degree resembled the effects arising from cold—that model anæsthetic which has already been referred to, and which seems to prevent the nervous expansion, either locally or generally, from absorbing and transmitting to the nervous fibres, which spring from it, vibrations of sensibility.

From these observations I am led to infer that anæsthesia, whether local or general, depends always upon the same condition, namely, the suppression of vibrations from the origins, or expansion, of the peripheral nervous fibres spread out in the membranous structures.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 62,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—A MEDICAL ADDRESS.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Department.

Edited by J. EDMUND FULLER.

Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, and Certificated Teacher of Benn Pitman Phonography.

Key to Benn Pitman Phonography.

GENTLEMEN :—For several years we have dealt with your house, always meeting our bills promptly. But an extremely dull business season, together with great difficulty in making collections, oblige us to ask you at this time for a moderate credit. We have a large and steady trade, but do not like to bring undue pressure upon good customers. We desire, therefore, to make our usual purchases of you this season on four months' time. If you are in a position to allow us this favor, please inform us at once.

GENTLEMEN :—Referring to yours of the 5th instant, we regret to inform you that we cannot see our way clear to grant you the credit for which you ask. We, too, are feeling the pressure of the dull times, and are carrying all the credit upon our books that our business will justify.

We desire to assure you that we consider your firm entirely reliable, and that nothing but the urgent necessities of our business prevent us from at once acceding to your request.

Trusting that you will not misconstrue our failure to accommodate you, and thanking you for your past favors, we remain,

Very truly,

GENTLEMEN :—Your favor of the 8th instant, with application of Daniel Hunt, is at hand, examined, recommended and forwarded to Cincinnati for the approval of our executive committee.

Herewith enclosed find first and second mortgages, principal and commission notes and affidavit of Ben. Harvey. Also draft No. 1215 for $2,500, to close the loan.

Before sending executed papers to us, be sure that the same are all complete, abstract perfect, and a policy of insurance obtained for the insurable value of the buildings.

Thanking you for your past patronage, and hoping to receive a large bulk of A No. 1 Indiana loans from you soon, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Seek and preserve vigorous health as a fundamental condition of a good memory. Train the senses to carefully observe and accurately discriminate. Test your memory to determine whether you commit more easily by sight or sound, also to find which you retain more firmly, the images of sight or the sound images.

Make it a rule to thoroughly comprehend every idea of fact you would commit to memory.—*From Rational Memory Training.*

* * *

REFERENCES.

Readers desiring to pursue further the subject of high abbreviation in phonography, will do well to read the article by David Wolfe Brown, in the February (1894) number of THE STENOGRAPHER," and entitled "The Blessed Art of Skipping." See also editorial, "Full Outlines," in the October ('96) number.

The study of their notes and reference to their opinions, teaches that nine out of ten of the expert stenographers use a rather full style of outlines, with comparative few word-signs.

* * *

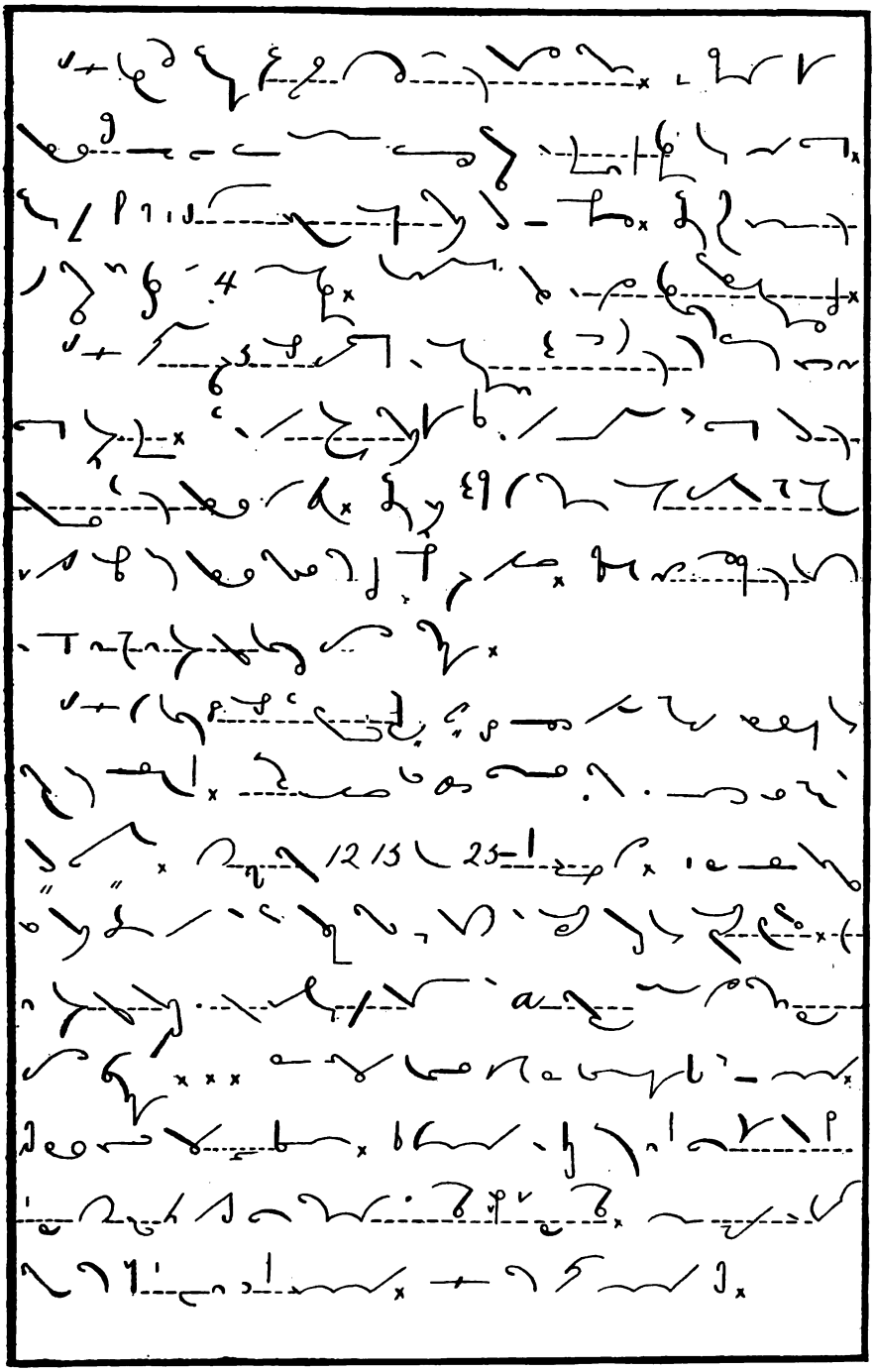
A HOPEFUL SIGN.

It is refreshing to see a few writers like Mr. Watson and Mr. H. L. Andrews laboring honestly and earnestly to simplify and improve the presentation and mastery of shorthand, rather than to shroud the subject in mystery by high-flown disquisitions upon the art.

May the day soon come when phonography shall be made to appear as simple as it really is.

J. EDMUND FULLER.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for so doing; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot and yet a castaway.

To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove at least our power, and show that our favor is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood.

There are many persons who never succeed, from being too indolent to attempt anything; and others who regularly fail, because the instant they find success in their power, they grow indifferent and give over the attempt.

Truth will never be unpalatable to those who are determined not to relinquish error, but can never give offense to the honest and well-meaning; for the plain dealing remonstrances of a friend, differ as widely from the rancor of an enemy, as the friendly probe of a physician from the dagger of an assassin.

In verse he used to tell his love,
And typewrite many sonnets,
But now, instead, he writes her cheques,
To pay for Summer bonnets.

There are many kinds of fashionable foolishness, some of which are best corrected by a lesson in kind. A writer describes such a lesson, which might well be tried in many families. The younger members of the family of one of his friends had fallen into the way of using senseless phrases. With them everything was awfully sweet, awfully jolly, and awfully something else. One evening this gentleman came home with a budget of news. An acquaintance had failed in business. He spoke of the incident as deliciously sad. He had ridden up town with a noted wit, whom he described as horribly entertaining, and, to cap the climax, he spoke of the butter which was set before him at an hotel as divinely rancid.

The young people stared, and the eldest daughter said:

"Why, papa, I should think you were out of your head."

"Not in the least, my dear," he said, pleasantly, "I'm merely trying to follow the fashion. I worked out divinely rancid with a good deal of labor." It seems to me more effective than awfully sweet. I mean to keep up with the rest of you hereafter. And now let me help you to a piece of this exquisitely tough beef."

Adverbs, he says, are not so fashionable as they were in his family.

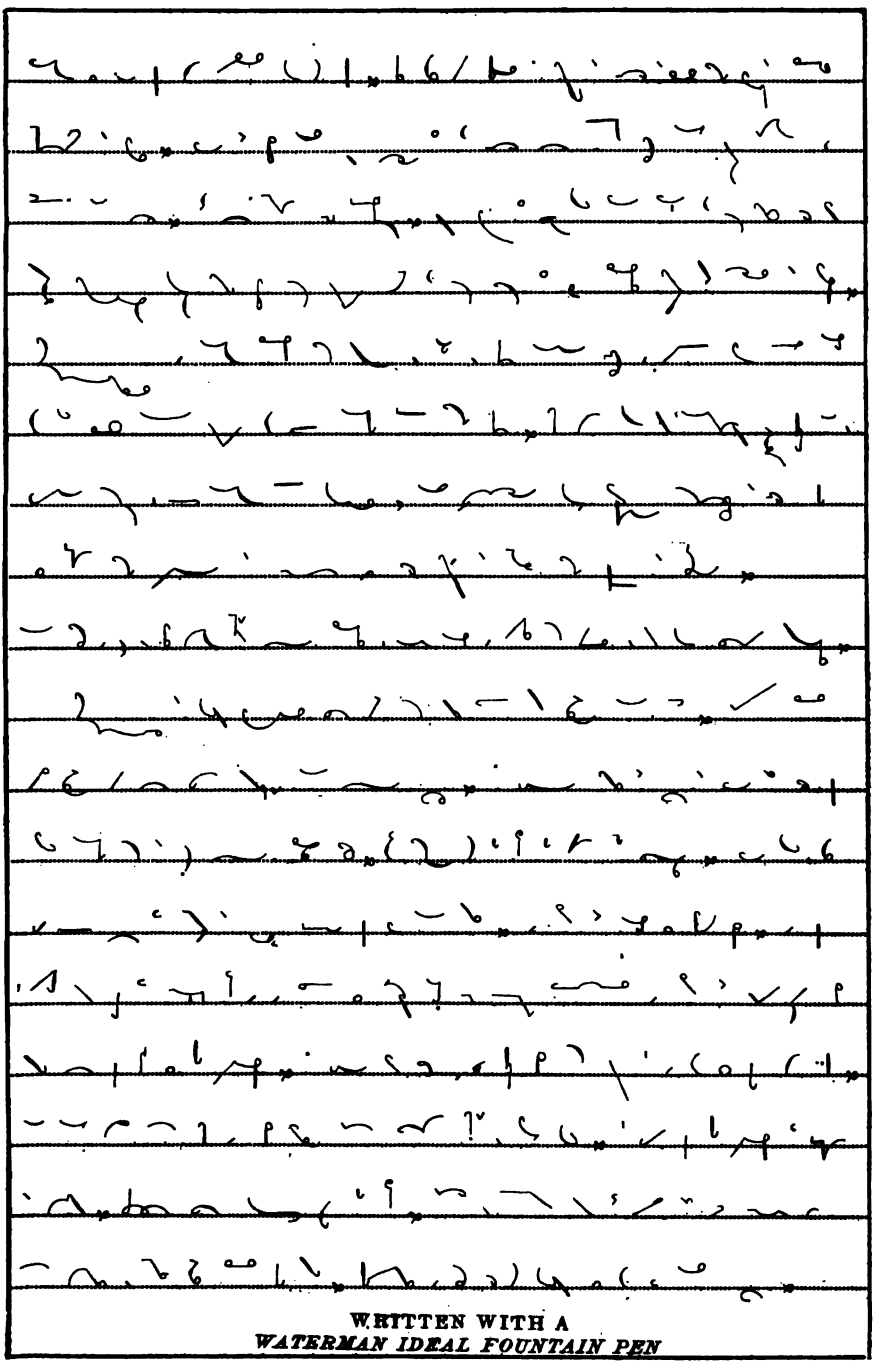
WE have a few surplus copies of Volume 5, Bound, which we will sell at 75 cents, each as long as they last.

J. T. BECK, N. S. S. T., Liverpool:—"I have no hesitation in saying THE STENOGRAPHER is one of the best, if not the best magazine, more free from personalities than any other magazine. Useful to both pupil and teacher. I learn more from one number of THE STENOGRAPHER than from many numbers of some English shorthand magazines that I could name."

JUDGE Enoch Foster, of Rockland, Me. expects to employ Miss Minta Powers as stenographer, during the supreme judicial court for Knox County.

MRS. Mary C. Elliott, of Ansonia, Conn., has resigned the position of stenographer at the Home Trust Company and accepted a similar position with the Brady Manufacturing Company. Miss Susan Rodgers has returned to her former place in the Home Trust Company's office.

Graham Shorthand.



WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

To the Readers of the Gabelsberger Department.

It gives me pleasure to announce that the Gabelsberger Department will be continued for another year. Moreover, I wish to say that it is my intention to publish, in the future, separate reading matter in the Corresponding Style, containing transcription of short stories by well-known authors. Particulars will be given in the next number.

Address delivered by President Cleveland at Princeton's 150th anniversary, Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22d, 1896:—Concluded.

Corresponding Style.

"When the excitement of party warfare presses dangerously near our national safeguards, I would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to repair.

"When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger, I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal dependence.

"When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrages can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and colleges proclaim that those laws are inexor able and far removed from political control.

"When selfish interests seek undue private benefit through Government aid, and public places are claimed as rewards of party services, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party spoils, and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their Government for its own sake, and because, in its true adjustment and unperverted operation, it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all."

* * *

Reporting Style.

"When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of national dishonor and bad faith, I would have Princeton University, panoplied in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our land; cry out against the infliction of this treacherous and fatal wound.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate that politics should be regarded in any quarter as an unclean thing, to be avoided by those claiming to be educated or respectable. It would be strange, indeed, if anything related to the administration of our Government or the welfare of our nation should be essentially degrading. I believe it is not a superstitious sentiment that leads to the conviction that God has watched over our national life from its beginning. Who will say that the things worthy of God's regard and fostering care are unworthy of the touch of the wisest and best of men?

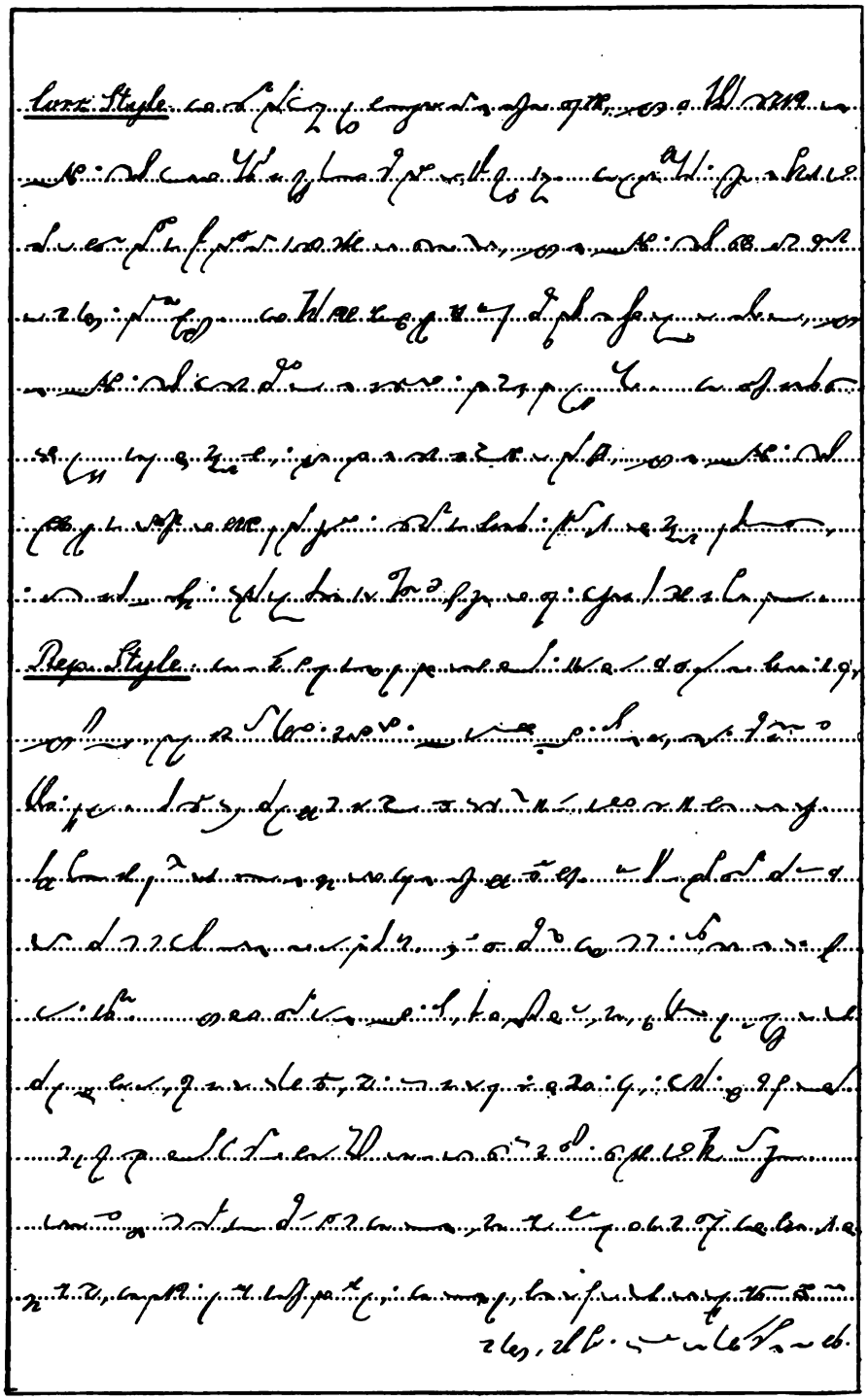
"I would have those sent out by our universities and colleges, not only the counsellors of their fellow-countrymen, but the tribunes of the people—fully appreciating every condition that presses upon their daily life, sympathetic in every untoward situation, quick and earnest in every effort to advance their happiness and welfare, and prompt and sturdy in the defence of all their rights.

"I have but imperfectly expressed the thoughts to which I have not been able to deny utterance on an occasion so full of glad significance, and so pervaded by the atmosphere of patriotic aspiration. Born of these surroundings, the hope cannot be vain that the time is at hand when all our countrymen will more deeply appreciate the blessings of American citizenship when their disinterested love of their Government will be quickened, when fanaticism and passion shall be banished from the field of politics, and when all our people, discarding every difference of condition or opportunity, will be seen under the banner of American brotherhood, marching steadily and unfalteringly on toward the bright heights of our national destiny."

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger System. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Munson Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. N. KIMBALL.

Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Jim Baker's Blue-Jay Yarn.

From "A Tramp Abroad," by Mark Twain. (By permission.)

(Key to Shorthand Notes in November, December and January Numbers.)

When I first begun to understand jay language correctly, there was a little incident happened here. Seven years ago, the last man in this region, but me, moved away. There stands his house,—been empty ever since; a log house with a plank room—just one big room and no more; no ceiling—nothing between the rafters and the floor. Well, one Sunday morning I was sitting out here in front of my cabin, with my cat, taking the sun, and looking at the blue hills and listening to the leaves rustling so lonely in the trees and thinking of the home away yonder in the States, that I hadn't heard from in thirteen years, when a blue-jay lit on that house, with an acorn in his mouth, and says, "Hello, I reckon I've struck something." When he spoke, the acorn dropped out of his mouth and rolled down the roof, of course; but he didn't care, his mind was all on the thing he'd struck. It was a knot-hole in the roof. He cocked his eye to one side, shut one eye and put the other one to the hole, like a 'possum looking down a jug; then he glanced up with his bright eyes, gave a wink or two with his wings—which signifies gratification, you understand—and says, "It looks like a hole, it's located like a hole,—blamed if I don't believe it *is* a hole!"

Then he cocked his head down and took another look; he glances up perfectly joyful this time, winks his tail and his wings both, and says, "Oh, no; this ain't no fat thing, I reckon! If I ain't in luck!—why, it's a perfectly elegant hole!" So he flew down and got that acorn and fetched it up and dropped it in, and was just tilting his head back, with the heavenliest smile on his face, when all of a sudden he was paralyzed into a listening attitude, and that smile faded gradually out of his countenance like breath off'n a razor, and the queerest look of surprise took its place. Then he says, "Why, I didn't hear it fall!" He cocked his eye to the hole again, and took a long look; raised up and shook his head; stepped around to the other side of the hole and took another look from that side; shook his head again. He studied a while, then he just went into the details—walked 'round and 'round the hole, and spied into it from every point of the compass. No use. Now he took a thinking attitude on the comb of the roof, and scratched the back of his head with his right foot a minute, and finally says, "Well, it's too many for *me*, that's certain; must be a mighty long hole; however, I ain't got no time to fool around here; I got to 'tend to business I reckon it's all right—chance it anyway."

So he flew off and fetched another acorn and dropped it in, and tried to flirt his eye to the hole quick enough to see what became of it, but he was too late. He held his eye there as much as a minute; then he raised up and sighed, and says, "Consound it, I don't seem to understand this thing, no way; however, I'll tackle her again." He fetched another acorn, and done his level best to see what become of it, but he couldn't. He says, "Well, *I* never struck no such a hole as this before;

Munson Department.

Jim Baker's Blue-Jay Yarn—Continued.

I'm of the opinion it's a totally new kind of a hole." Then he begun to get mad. He held in for a spell, walking up and down the comb of the roof and shaking his head and muttering to himself; but his feelings got the upper hand of him presently, and he broke loose and cussed himself black in the face. I never see a bird take on so about a little thing. When he got through he walks to the hole and looks in again for half a minute; then he says, "Well, you're a long hole, and a deep hole, and a mighty singular hole altogether—but I've started in to fill you, and I'm blamed if I *don't* fill you, if it takes a hundred years."

And with that, away he went. You never see a bird work so since you was born. He laid into his work like a nigger, and the way he hove acorns into that hole for about two hours and a half was one of the most excit- and astonishing spectacles I ever struck. He never stopped to take a look any more —he just hove 'em in and went for more. Well, at last he could hardly flop his wings, he was so tuckered out. He comes a-drooping down once more, sweating like an ice-pitcher, drops his acorn in, and says, "*Now*, I guess I've got the bulge on you by this time!" So he bent down for a look. If you'll believe me, when his head come up again he was just pale with rage. He says, "I've shoveled acorns enough in there to keep the family thirty years, and if I can see a sign of one of 'em, I wish I may land in a museum, with a belly full of sawdust, in two minutes!"

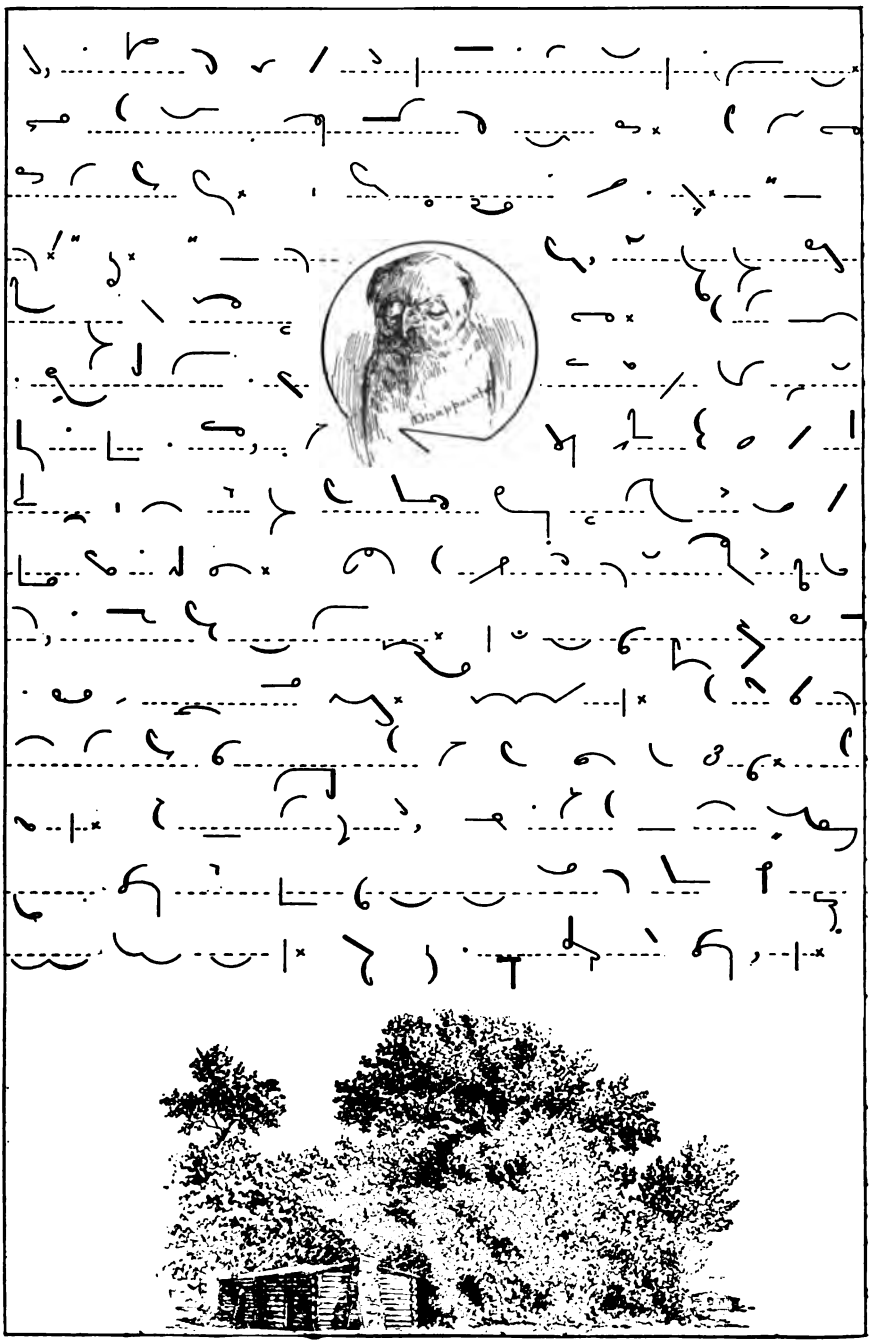
He had just strength enough to crawl up on to the comb and lean his back agin the chimbly, and then he collected his impressions and begun to free his mind. I see in a second, that what I had mistook for profanity in the mines, was only just the rudiment, as you may say.

Another jay was going by and heard him doing his devotions, and stops to inquire what was up. The sufferer told him the whole circumstance, and says, "Now, yonder's the hole, and if you don't believe me, go and look for yourself." So this fellow went and looked, and comes back and says, "How many did you say you put in there?" "Not any less than two tons," says the sufferer. The other jay went and looked again. He couldn't seem to make it out, so he raised a yell, and three more jays come. They all examined the hole; they all made the sufferer tell it over again, then they all discussed it, and got off as many leather-headed opinions about it as an average crowd of humans could have done.

They called in more jays; then more and more, till pretty soon this whole region 'peared to have a blue flush about it. There must have been five thousand of them; and such another jawing and disputing and ripping and cussing you never heard. Every jay in the whole lot put his eye to the hole and delivered a more chuckle-headed opinion about the mystery than the jay that went there before him. The door was standing half open, and af last one old jay happened to go and light on it and look in. Of course that knocked the mystery galley-west in a second. There lay the acorns, scattered all over the floor. He flopped his wings and raised a whoop. "Come here!" he says, "Come here, everybody; hang'd if this fool hasn't been trying to fill up a house with acorns." They all came a swooping down like a blue cloud, and as each fellow lit on the door and took a glance, the whole obsurdity of the contract that that first jay had tackled hit him home, and he fell over backwards, suffocating with laughter, and the next jay took his place and done the same.

Well, sir, they roosted around here on the house-top and the trees for an hour, and guffawed over that thing like human beings. It ain't any use to tell me a blue-jay hasn't got a sense of humor, because I know better. And memory, too. They brought jays here from all over the United States to look down that hole every Summer for three years. Other birds, too. And they could all see the point except an owl that come from Nova Scotia to visit the Yo Semite, and he took this thing on his way back. He said he couldn't see anything funny in it. But then, he was a good deal disappointed about Yo Semite, too.

Munson Shorthand.



Shorthand at Home

By FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

Sir Isaac Pitman, of England, may be properly called the father of modern shorthand.

There are numerous varieties of so-called Pitmanic shorthand, but the differences are slight. The principal characteristic of the Pitmanic shorthand is that it is geometrical—that is, the consonant signs are represented by segments of the circumference of a circle, and by the diameters of a circle. This requires that the lines shall be struck in a variety of directions. The so-called script systems of shorthand, of which Gabelsberger and Stolze are representatives, use lines which more or less resemble the common handwriting. Either class is capable of doing good work under skillful treatment, although the Pitmanic probably can produce the larger number of eminent experts.

I find that if the student is fairly intelligent, willing to work faithfully and practice with the enthusiasm which is necessary to success in almost anything else, there is generally no trouble in mastering the art of shorthand writing. The trouble generally is to be found in a desire to master too much at once.

By taking up one thing at a time and thoroughly working it into the students' mind and hands, the issue will be sure and satisfactory in a reasonable time.

It is my desire to give such a series of easy lessons as will enable home students to acquire a knowledge of the art. I wish to arrange it so that quite young persons may begin and go successfully through the study. I shall omit very much which the ordinary text-books contain, because, by the aid of the magazine it will be found unnecessary.

The examples which will be furnished will exemplify the principles, and I find that young persons, particularly, learn faster by example than they do by precept.

To write shorthand phonetically, we must first unlearn some things. The ordinary spelling is no guide to the proper representation of a word in shorthand. Of the ordinary letters of the longhand alphabet, several are of no practical use. C has either the sound of k, as in cat, or of s, as in cent. Q has the sound of kw. X is the equivalent of ks. G has the sound of g hard as in gun, or g soft, as in gin. Th should be represented by one sign when sounded as in thy, and by another sign when sounded as in thigh, while s has the sound of zh in pleasure, of sh in sure. Thus the student will gradually become familiar with the fact that there are about forty different sounds in the English language, which he must be able to recognize and represent in shorthand writing, when necessary.

Now, of course, it is not necessary to master these all at once. A little child does not learn the ordinary alphabet, as a rule, at one sitting. In shorthand we group sixteen of the consonants into pairs, thus:

p-b, t-d, cha-j, k-ga,
f-v, ith-the, s-z, ish-zhe.

The remainder are not paired. They are:

l, r, m, n,
ing, wa, ya, ha.

This makes twenty-four separate and distinct consonant signs. In addition, for convenience, we use a second form for r, and most writers use a single sign for emp or emb.

In addition to the twenty-four consonant signs in the English language there are sixteen vowel signs to be recognized and mastered. Twelve of these are grouped in a somewhat similar way:

ē-ĭ, as in feel, fill.
ā ĕ, " bale, bell.
āh-ă, " far, fat.
āw-ŏ, " Paul, Poll.
ō-ŭ, " cope, cup.
ōō-o͝o, " food, foot.

Four are not grouped and are sometimes called diphthongs. They are:

ī, as in pile.
oi, " boil.
ou, " foul.
ū, " pure.

The consonants are represented by sections of the circumference or the diameters of a circle, and are called stems or strokes.

The first twelve vowels are represented by heavy and light dots or dashes, and the last four by small acute angler signs.

In addition to the stem consonants, most writers also use what are called brief consonant signs for s or z, ses, st, str, indicated by small and large circles and small and large loops.

For w and y, by small half circles; for h, by a small tick or dot; for n, by a small half-circle; for d or ed, by a small tick.

In addition to the brief consonant signs, the stem consonant signs may be modified in four ways:

1. By initial hooks, to represent the sounds of l, r and w.

2. By final hooks, to represent the sounds of n, f or v, and shn. (Some writers also represent tr and tiv.)

3. By shortening, to represent the sounds of t or d. (Some writers also represent th).

4. By lengthening, to represent the sounds of tr, dr and thr.

Now, the student must gradually learn the signs for the 24 consonant sounds, together with those for the extra combinations; the signs for the sixteen vowel sounds, and how to place them alongside of the consonant stems, so that they will be properly read in the proper order; how to write the stem signs in position so as to indicate the place of an omitted accented vowel; the brief signs for the consonant sounds, and how and when they are to be used; the initial hooks, final hooks, the effect of shortening or lengthening, and how these various modifying effects are properly combined, and, lastly, there are a few abbreviating principles, or contractions, to learn, such as prefixes and affixes, and a few word signs, or brief forms for very common words, and the principle of joining words together in what are called phrases, either by the ordinary process of joining, without any change, or by the combination principles of

phrasing, by which the l-hook will stand for word signs based upon the letter l, the r-hook, for word signs based upon the letter r, etc. This principle of phrasing is very ingenious, very effective, but rather difficult to acquire. Very many persons would probably reach a higher stage of success by not undertaking to do much with it, except in a very simple form, while there are those who can carry it to an almost unlimited extent, with very satisfactory results.

Now, having laid out a kind of perspective of what the student has in store, we will go ahead and show, by illustration, how each sign is written, and how the combinations take effect. As all words are made up of syllables, we shall give to what, in a former book published by us, we have called the Analogical Syllabic principle, considerable prominence.

Our plan will be to show, in one line, an ordinary word, spelled in the ordinary manner; in a second line we shall analyze the word into its elements, or groups of sounds, and, in the third line, we shall show the shorthand sign for the word. By a careful study of these, the student will soon see how to write the words of a similar combination. When we think that remarks will be advantageous, we shall endeavor to make them as brief as possible, and yet clear and helpful.

Pea	P-ē		paw	P-āw		pie	P-ī	
ip	ĭ-P		op	ŏ-P		poy	P-oi	
pay	P-ā		Poe	P-ō				
ep	ĕ-P		up	ŭ-P				
pah	Pāh		pooh	P-ōō		pow	P-ow	
ap	ă-P		oop	ŏŏ-P		pew	P-ū	

In the preceding exercise, the student will observe that we have represented sixteen syllables, formed by the combination of the 16 vowel sounds with one consonant—P. He will also notice that those vowels which are written at the beginning of the stem are to be called *first-place* vowels, those written at the middle of the stem are to be called *second-place* vowels, and those written at the end of the stem, are to be called *third-place* vowels.

When the stem is written above the line of writing, it is said to be in the *first position*, when it is written on the line, it is said to be in the *second position* and when it is written through the line, it is said to be in the *third position*.

He will notice that when the vowel is written to the left of the stem, it is read *before* the stem, and when it is written on the right of the stem, it is read *after* the stem. Practice upon this combination until it is very familiar. The next lesson will show the signs for some of the other consonant sounds with which the same vowel combinations can be made.

A Proposed Typewriter Keyboard.

At frequent intervals the typewriter inventors get out something new in the way of machines, or improvements on the old models. But while these are unquestionably good, and quite in the line with the progress that ought to take place in such a labor-saving invention, they all seem to be restricted to advantages in the mechanism of the machine, exclusive of the keyboard. Very rarely do we see any change take place in the manual of letters. The same old order of things obtains, and seems likely to, in spite of the earnest, though unexpressed, wishes of expert writers upon the machine.

Now, it is far from my purpose to really advocate in an outspoken manner a change in the order of the letters upon the keyboard, although I religiously believe that the numerical frequency of the letters ought to be taken cognizance of, and I have unbounded faith that the day will arrive, either sooner or later, when a keyboard will be produced which shall do this.

But I have the moral courage to suggest other improvements. I think that a keyboard ought to be devised which will more nearly fit the hand, and a one which will more evenly divide the labors of the hands. Such a keyboard will bring into harmonious action all the digital powers, and lead, irresistably, it seems to me, to grace and accuracy of motion, comfort in writing, and speed that will surpass even the wonders of to-day.

I have in mind such a keyboard which shall present key faces imitative of the piano style, arranged in not to exceed four rows, with eight keys in each of the upper three rows, and ten keys in the bottom row, the two middle ones of this row to be attacked by the two thumbs. The keys of the upper three rows I should require lifted in an arched form, with respect to the plane of the keyboard, so that the hands shall be kept in position, and the fingers obliged to strike always the same vertical row. With only four rows horizontally for each hand, and with the key faces so arched within the fist, so to speak, it would be less easy to depart from that attitude of the hand, and that action of the hand, which it must be conceded, is the indispensable requisite of all scientific typewriting.

This proposed keyboard should be compact in its dimensions, so that there will be no occasion for the hand moving from side to side in its operation. The employment of both thumbs, which, though a novelty, will prove eminently desirable, doubly insures correct hand position; and, as I have said many times before, a correct hand position is the secret of everything that is good in typewriting.

This keyboard is essentially for the use of experts in the business, because I realize that the public generally, owing to its previous education, will expect nothing at the hands of machine inventors, and cares but little whether the keyboard is well ordered or not; but if this proposed keyboard is for experts, then it will hardly be necessary for the letters to be pictured upon the keys. A great many gifted writers dispense with them now, and there is no reason why there should not be organized a typewriting cult, which shall consider it a matter of pride not to need a Kindergarten keyboard, but exult in the ability to write upon a blank manual as well as upon any other. Yet there are difficulties connected with this, and in order to reduce them somewhat, I would suggest that certain of the keys be black and certain others white, and still a third class be one-half black and one-half white. This, in pursuance of a scheme of mnemonics, which shall give the mind an easy command of the situation. I have been experimenting upon a scheme of letter arrangement, and have settled upon one which, to my mind, is very good; but, as stated above, the time is not opportune for the promulgation of such an idea, although, if any of the readers of this magazine desire to examine my arrangement I shall be happy to forward it to them on receipt of postage.

BATES TORREY.

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XI. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1897. NUMBER 2.

Shorthand in Newspaper Work.

BY DAVID WOLFE BROWN,
Official Reporter, U. S. House of Representatives.

THE newspaper reporter, if he would do at all times thoroughly good newspaper work, should be an accomplished stenographer. Of course, the man who is a stenographer, and nothing more, is out of place upon a newspaper, however good a stenographer he may be. Without excellent descriptive ability, without the gift of fluent composition, without those newspaper instincts which are summed up in the expression "a nose for news," shorthand skill is for newspaper purposes of little value. The newspaper of to-day can rarely give its space to column after column of elaborate verbatim reports; and the most accomplished stenographer, if he has learned to think that an absolutely verbatim report is the highest outcome of human effort, is as a newspaper man useless in comparison with the man who, though ignorant of shorthand, has the essential qualifications of a journalist and can fix upon paper promptly in clear, readable language, though possibly not the exact words of the speaker, the pith and points of any public address.

Yet, after all, the fact remains that the best condensed reports are those made with the aid of shorthand by a man with whom shorthand is a tool and not a shackle, and who can give striking sentences or even paragraphs in the very words of the speaker, while he wisely omits masses of mere verbiage covering topics of minor interest. The value of such a man no newspaper can fail to recognize; and such a one applying his talents to newpaper work is on the sure road to journalistic advancement.

THE TESTIMONY OF NEWSPAPER MEN.

No one can afford to disparage the value of shorthand in newspaper work when its value is acknowledged by newspaper men like Murat Halstead, for so many years the editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial;* Stephen O'Meara, well known as the manager of the *Boston Journal;* and Joseph B. McCullagh, who, at the time of his recent tragic end, was editor and co-proprietor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* Mr. Halstead, addressing the International Congress of Shorthand Writers at Cincinnati not many years ago, said: "When any lady or gentlemen calls on me desiring to enter upon the work of journalism and expresses a willingness to take up its labors, I invariably ask the question, 'Are you a phonographer?'" Mr. O'Meara has told how valuable to him a very moderate knowledge of shorthand proved as a stepping stone to newspaper advancement. Here is a part of his testimony: "Stepping from school directly into a place as a suburban reporter on the Boston *Globe*, I found, to my surprise, that in the office a high value was placed upon the very slight knowledge of shorthand which I possessed. As a consequence, I was pushed immediately into such work as required shorthand. Beginning with but a slight knowledge of the theory, I obtained such an abundance of practice that before long I could do good newspaper work." As to Mr. McCullagh, anyone who will read his biography in the *Phonographic Magazine*, August 15, 1893, must see that without a knowledge of shorthand he never could have advanced in newspaper life from a very humble beginning to the position he now holds.

An accomplished newspaper man, and an accomplished shorthand writer as well (Mr. A. E. Leon), has told in "The Writer" the value of shorthand as an adjunct in journal-

istic work. Speaking from personal knowledge, he sums up his conclusions in three propositions: "First, that, other things being equal, a working knowledge of shorthand is an invaluable help in securing a foothold upon any of the daily papers. Secondly, that, other things being equal, when it comes to a question of managerial economy and reduction of force, the man who has this knowledge will be the last to go. Thirdly, that there are times, however rare, in the experience of every longhand journalist, when he needs to catch, verbatim, some specially important utterance, and when not to be able to do so defaces the professional accuracy of his report, and brings home to himself a realizing sense of his own inefficency."

JOURNALISTIC LOSS FOR WANT OF SHORTHAND.

The occasions when, in order to do thoroughly good work, the newspaper reporter "needs to catch verbatim some specially important utterance" are by no means few and far between. George B. Ohren, in *Belford's Magazine*, well says: "It is impossible to say at what moment a public man may burst forth with utterances of great historic value, the *ipsissima verba* of which should be preserved for the entertainment of the present generation of newspaper readers, if not for the information of future historians. Shorthand is like the Texan's revolver: when it is wanted it is wanted bad. A striking illustration of this was furnished a few years ago at a social gathering of Ransome Post, G. A. R., in St. Louis, Missouri, at which General Sherman made his speech upon Jefferson Davis. No newspaper reporter present could write shorthand; and General Sherman's vigorous language, which he himself was unable or unwilling to furnish after the speech was concluded, was echoed in an imperfect form from one end of the land to the other."

The same writer illustrates the subject further by the following narration:

"During a lull in the proceedings [of a religious convention in Chicago] the journalists present, in accordance with a time-honored custom, fell to discussing the merits and demerits of shorthand. The consensus of opinion was that all the information desired for a readable report could be better obtained without its aid. A few moments later one of the delegates to the convention questioned the veracity of a fellow clergyman, in terms more forcible than charitable, and for several minutes there was a war of words betraying all the lack of Christian sentiment too often characteristic of religious discussions. The whole episode was a sensational morceau, and the scribes who had spoken most scornfully of shorthand copied eagerly a verbatim account of the wrangle from the manuscript of the only shorthand writer present."

JOE JEFFERSON WITHOUT A CHRONICLER.

Illustrations might be multiplied of the losses which newspaper readers suffer when some characteristic and noteworthy public address does not admit of what the longhand reporter calls "an intelligent condensation." About a year ago the actors and actresses of the U. S. joined in a testimonial to that universally-beloved veteran of the stage, Joseph Jefferson. In accepting the "loving cup" which was given him by his professional friends as a token of their esteem and affection, Mr. Jefferson, according to the account of a leading New York daily, "told a number of anecdotes of W. J. Florence, Edwin Booth, W. E. Burton, and Edwin Forrest; his humorous remarks kept his audience in a constant roar of laughter." But alas for the newspaper reader, he is denied all share in that "constant roar of laughter." The "anecdotes" and the "humorous remarks" are not reported. No doubt it would have been a difficult task to put them upon paper; but if there had been present a newspaper man skillful enough to do it, what a "scoop" he might have made!

Another account, equally meagre and unsatisfactory, of the same occasion, says that Mr. Jefferson "did not attempt a set speech, but for half an hour dealt in bright reminiscenses of the stage and old stories of Booth and Forrest and his own early days, which pleased his audience immensely." But we look in vain through the daily press of New York for some report of those "bright reminiscences" which "pleased the audience immensely," and would no doubt have pleased immensely thousands of newspaper readers. For want of an accomplished stenographer in the right place at the right time, those "bright reminiscences," fading with the occasion which called them forth, were

> "Like the snowflake on the river,
> A moment bright, then gone forever."

"GLORIOUS ORATIONS" SAVED FROM OBLIVION.

Referring to some of the fine press-reports made in the days when the great New York dailies gave much more frequently than they now do, full stenographic reports of

public addresses, that widely known newspaper man, Mr. Joseph Howard, says: "We have had some great sermons, some magnificent addresses, some glorious orations, which were not written before-hand, which were carefully studied out with notes prepared, but which relied for their fulfilment upon the inspiration of the occasion and the hour. Had it not been for the expert services of stenographers, these magnificent contributions to contemporaneous eloquence would have passed into forgetfulness, whereas to-day they breathe afresh at every reading the inspiring thoughts of the great men passed and gone forever."

THE "INTELLIGENT CONDENSATION."

Yet in the face of incidents like these, by no means infrequent, the *Chicago Journal* has said: "In this country there is little demand for verbatim reports in the daily papers; and the man who can make an intelligent condensation of a speech is considered more valuable as a reporter than one who can write 200 words a minute." This statement ignores the fact that the "intelligent condensation," however skillfully made by the use of longhand alone (unless perchance it be the work of a rarely-endowed individual like the late Henry J. Raymond, with his peculiar system of abbreviated longhand and his marvellous memory) must often be far less satisfying than an "intelligent condensation" (occupying perhaps no more space) made with the aid of shorthand. The intelligent stenographer, without undertaking to cumber the columns of his paper with a report *in extenso*, is able in his "condensation" to give the more striking portions of an address in the very language and style of the speaker, rather than those of the reporter. And these passages the stenographer can often transcribe as the address proceeds, during the delivery of some portion that needs no special attention. So that the newspaper stenographer can have his vivid and lifelike report ready as soon as the longhand writer can furnish the meagre, tame and lifeless affair that often passes as an "intelligent condensation."

(To be continued in the March number.)

PROF. MARCH and the manufacturers have agreed upon the importance of a simplified spelling of the English language for purposes of commerce among foreign nations, and vigorous efforts will probably be made to bring it about.

Old-Time Stenographers.

THEY SWAP CONFESSIONS AS TO THE MISTAKES THEY HAD MADE.

They were both old-time stenographers, employed somewhere by the week, but the consciousness of being able, at will, to produce pages of hen's tracks which only they could decipher—and sometimes even they failed to do so—invested them with a feeling of intense superiority to the rest of mankind.

But this normal feeling was for the moment usurped by one of humility, as they sat on the sofa, the light turned gently down, and the soft radiance of the flickering jet in the street alone illuminating the apartment.

It was an hour for confession, and he paved the way by saying:

"The first job I ever struck I lost through carelessness. My employer dictated a letter to a client, asking him to meet him at a hotel called the Seven Ravens. I wrote it out the Seven Elephants."

"A wholesale chemist was my first employer," she murmured. "He used to keep a diary. One day he dictated to me the fateful words: 'Bought a carload of sulphuric acid. Quite good day's business.'"

"How did you transcribe it?" he inquired eagerly, for he had registered a vow in his inmost soul that he would never marry a perfect idiot.

"I didn't get it quite right. 'Bought a carboy of sulphuric acid. Good God! It's poisonous!'"

He moved a little way from her, but remembered his own early struggles and edged back again.

"Dearest," he whispered, "do you remember the convention which nominated Garfield?"

She thought he was trying to find out how old she was, but curiosity got the better of discretion, and she confessed to a dim memory of that occasion.

"I was hired by the *Times* then to report the speeches. A New Yorker got up and said the dissensions among their opponents were very timely, for they bid fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party."

"Oh, tell me," cried the fair girl, with a sudden accession of interest, "how did you get it?"

His head fell on his breast.

"I cannot. I dare not tell you."

Rising, she turned the lamp down still lower. "This man said the dissensions among their opponents bid fair to create a breach in the ranks of the Democratic party?"

"He did! And I transcribed it 'pants of the Democratic party,' and what is more, it was printed in the paper that way the very next morning."—*Chicago Dispatch.*



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Objections, Motions, Rulings and Exceptions.[1]

MOTIONS.[2]

THE reader of these articles must have noted my anxiety to keep clearly defined the distinction between motions peculiar to *criminal* and those peculiar to *civil* cases.[3] I trust the difference will be still borne in mind. Certain of the former class of motions have been discussed,[4] while all of the principal ones of the latter[5] have been fully considered.

It is my purpose to now invite attention to those which may be classified as

MOTIONS COMMON TO CIVIL[6] AND CRIMINAL[7] CASES.

Some attorneys, during the trial of an action not content with objecting to a question, exhibit the pernicious practice of making[8]

A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT AN ANSWER

made to such question.

It would seem to be unnecessary to make such motion when objection has been made to the question. If, however, an answer be made to a question to which no objection has been interposed, and it be desired to get rid of such answer,

A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE ANSWER

is proper practice. And this is the motion which it is proposed to now discuss.

Some of

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS MOTION

are: that, it may be made

In criminal or civil cases;
By plaintiff's or defendant's attorney;
On direct or cross-examination of witnesses;
By an examining or non-examining attorney;
To the whole or part of an answer; or
To one or more answers:

Perhaps the most common ground upon which this motion is based, is, that the answer, or a portion thereof, is

NOT RESPONSIVE TO THE QUESTION.

The reader will readily perceive that a motion to strike out an entire answer is very simple, while one to strike out a part or parts, has attached to it the difficulty of specifically indicating the part or parts toward which it is directed. In the hurry of note-taking this is not always easily done, especially if the answer be a long one and several disconnected parts thereof fall within the scope of the motion. But this

1. Begun in December (1895) number of *The Stenographer* and now continued from October (1896) number.

2. See second column of page 171 of *The Stenographer* for December, 1895.

3. See first column of page 137 of *The Stenographer* for May, 1896, and note 3, bottom of that page. I trust the reader will carefully observe that this class does not include *all* motions which may be made in civil cases. They have been classed as those "*peculiar*" to *civil* cases, because they are almost wholly confined to that class of cases, and are not met in criminal proceedings.

4. See page 104-106 of *The Stenographer* for April, 1896.

5. See page 137-139 of May, page 169-171 of June, page 4-6 of July, page 60-63 of September, and page 114 and 115 of October *Stenographer* for 1896.

6. Civil case. An action or law-suit prosecuted by a person or persons against one or more persons, for the purpose of obtaining redress in the form of a sum of money, or relief in the nature of compelling a person or persons to perform, or refrain from committing, an act or acts.

7. Criminal case. An action or law-suit prosecuted by the State or Commonwealth, *i. e.*, the Sovereign power, against one or more persons, to secure their punishment for the alleged commission by them of an act or acts declared by such Sovereign power to be wrongful and to constitute a crime. See *The Stenographer* for April, 1896, second paragraph, first column of page 104. See also foot-notes 3 and 4 on that page.

8. See note 5, page 169 of *The Stenographer* for June, 1896.

difficulty the individual stenographer must overcome as best he may under the peculiar circumstances of each case, aided by his own good judgment and such suggestions and illustrations as shall be herewith offered.

The stenographer is frequently asked to read the question and the answer upon such a motion, that the court may determine whether or not the motion should prevail.

It should not be understood that a motion to "strike out" contemplates *expunging* anything from the record or from the stenographer's notes. Such motion does not proceed upon the theory that the matter sought to be stricken out is to be *literally taken from the record*, but that it is to be stricken from the testimony and proceedings upon which the questions involved are to be determined, and to be taken into consideration in reaching a decision.

It must be apparent, from what has been stated, that this motion is generally made during that part of a trial or judicial proceeding devoted to the taking of testimony. It may, however, be made after the taking of testimony has closed, and, in fact, at any time before the final submission of the cause to the jury. It is probable, however, that after the summing up[9] has been commenced, it would be purely a matter of discretion with the Court to *entertain*[10] such a motion. It would be rare for such motion to be made at that stage of a trial.

Having outlined the nature and office of this interesting piece of legal machinery, nothing remains but to present illustrations of its practical application.

The following shows a question, an answer, irresponsive in part, and motion, by examining attorney to "strike out" a part:

Q. State what the defendant then did?

A. He came over to the desk where I was writing and sat down by me, and just then Thomas Jackson came in and Mr. Brundage said had'nt bought the property.

Plff's counsel moved to strike out all that part of the last answer following the words "sat down by me," as irresponsive to the question. Motion denied, plff. excepting.

The following illustrates a motion to strike out the whole answer:

Q. State what time the defendant came?

A. He went over to the old church first, and after he had been over there a while he came to my house.

Plff's counsel moved to strike out the last answer as irresponsive to the question; that the question is susceptible of a categorical answer. Motion granted. Deft. excepted.

The following are taken from the record of case:

(Example of motion to "strike out" where question had not been objected to and counsel wished to get the benefit of such objection by way of motion):

"Q. Did he complain to you of feeling cold?"

"A. Yes; I think he made that remark."

Proponent's counsel moved to strike out the answer on the ground that it is immaterial, incompetent and improper and calls for a conclusion. Motion granted."

(Example of motion to "strike out" by examining attorney):

"Q. Reflect and state whether he did not say any of his children?"

"A. I don't think he used the word, because he said A—— was dead."

"Contestant's counsel moved to strike out the answer. Motion granted."

(Example of motion to "strike out" part of an answer):

Q. State what you heard Mr. O—— say and what he said to you with regard to A——'s conduct?"

"A. I could'nt tell you exactly. Nothing material; anything more about his getting into scrapes, etc.; and as regards anything about property, the one that he referred to was my oldest son."

"Contestant's counsel moved to strike out all after "scrapes, etc.," on the ground that it is irresponsive to the question. Motion granted."

(To be continued).

* * *

From My Note-Book.

The judge, charging the jury in a criminal case, was explaining that, before the defendant could be convicted, the jury must be satisfied that he did the act charged *with intent* to commit the crime. Imagine my chagrin upon discovering that I had written

9. "Summing up." See note 5, page 60 of *The Stenographer* for 1896.

10. Entertain. A good legal term, applied to the power of a judicial officer or tribunal, to take cognizances of a proceeding—that is, to entertain a motion or other application, and hear and determine the same.

the phonographic equivalents of the words "*within tent.*"

Lawyer.—"Where do you live?"

Witness.—"Part time live one place, and part time another place. Calculate to generally live in town of O——. O—— is a nice place."

A son, the plaintiff, had sued his father, the defendant, to recover a sum of money. The counsel for the son, in opening the case to the jury, remarked: "Gentlemen of the jury; the defendant, unfortunately, is the father of the plaintiff." It seems superfluous to add that the jury beat the plaintiff.

Lawyer.—"When was that."

Witness.—"That was last year in tater digging."

A will was recently admitted to probate, which, among other provisions, contained the following: "I give and bequeath to my beloved——— all of my real and personal property, and *all my wearing apparel*, together with all and singular, the rents, issues and profits thereof." It was suggested by someone that little or no "profit" could be expected to "issue" from a "rent" in a coat or any other garment.

* * *

Transcript Paper.

I have been asked whether it is customary for official court reporters to have their names printed at the bottom, and all the lines numbered, of each sheet of transcript paper, and whether or not there is any rule requiring this to be done. It is not usual to have such paper ruled and prepared by the individual stenographer. It may be purchased from dealers in stenographers' supplies, and when a sufficient quantity is ordered the stenographer's card is printed thereon without additional cost. There is no statute, or rule of the Court in this State prescribing such requirements. I know of no similar statute or rule of Court in any other State. The object in having each line numbered is to minimize the diffiulty of referring to particular portions of transcript. The stenographer's name is printed on each sheet as an advertisement.

The only statute in this State respecting transcript paper is as follows, viz:

"The transcribed minutes of a stenographer taken in any civil or criminal action or in any hearing or special proceeding, civil or criminal, shall be written or typewritten on paper of the size hereinafter specified. The paper must be ten and one-half inches by eight inches, and bound on the edge of the greatest length."

* * *

Reporting Open Statements.

Before reading the communication which appears below from our old friend, Mr. Buford Duke, it is suggested that the reader persue pages 114, 115, and the first paragraph on page 116 of the November STENOGRAPHER.

December 10th, 1896.

MR. H. W. THORNE,
Johnstown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your inquiry in the November STENOGRAPHER with regard to the reporting of open statements in cases, has just come to our notice, and we thought we might be in time to render you some small service.

As you are perhaps aware, in this State we have no provision for official stenographers, they being selected in each case by the counsel, and the fees being paid by party employing us.

It is not customary, in this State, to have counsel make opening statements, but it occasionally happens this is done. As a rule, however, the "declaration" is read, which is generally a brief and accurate statement of the cause of action. When oral statements are made, it is our custom to take them verbatim, for the reason you suggest, that a motion may arise thereon, and when it is not taken, it may cause trouble if we undertake to make a brief outline of what was said, especially if we have no notes to back us up. For these reasons we take it verbatim, and then use our judgment in getting up transcript, as to whether we shall transcribe same in full, or a mere digest, and in some cases, not at all.

Trusting this will prove what you desire, we remain,

Yours very truly,
BUFORD DUKE & Co.

* * *

Notes.

CLAUDE J. WILKINSON, of Malone, N. Y., has long served with satisfaction as stenographer to the grand jury of Franklin County, in Northern New York. He recently acted as official stenographer to the County Court of that County. He is careful and conscientious in the performance of duty, characteristics which a law stenographer must possess.

A CORRESPONDENT asks as to the best pen for a shaded system of shorthand. Experience suggests a good gold pen selected to suit the individual characteristics of the user.

BUFORD DUKE & Co., court reporters, of Nashville, Tenn., are entitled to the thanks of readers of this magazine. They never fail to reply to requests for information regarding law reporting procedure. I wish that other practitioners would follow their example.

MR. G. R. CASHELL, of 23 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md., who, for the past year has been stenographer and typewriter in a large wholesale house in that City, writes that he has been and still is, an earnest reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, and takes particular interest in this department.

MR. EUGENE MCCARTHY, stenographic and all-around reporter of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, made his annual New Year's pilgrimage to his birthplace, Auburn, N. Y. Mr. McCarthy's thoughtful contributions to THE STENOGRAPHER entitle him to the deep regard to our readers.

RUMOR has it that in rural California the demand for law reporters is limited and official court reporters in the country districts receive $10 per diem and 15 cents per folio for transcript. It is said that miscellaneous law reporting outside of the cities is performed, to some extent, by stenographers visiting California in search of health, and who work cheaply to help keep the wolf from the door. Wages and salaries in San Francisco and other cities of the State are better, court reporters in the former city making, it is said, from $200 to $800 per month, while competent amanuenses are well paid.

MISS GERTRUDE KNAPP, of Auburn, N. Y., is a bright and good looking young woman stenographer, who is kept busy with general work. Miss Knapp has a cozy office in the Seward Block, No. 2 Exchange Street. As Auburn is not a large City, many conventions, etc., are not held there, but Miss Knapp has been found capable and prompt in such of that work as she has reported. She goes into all the courts, and that she is always busy tells the whole story. She writes the Munson system, and, of course, reads and thinks very much of THE STENOGRAPHER.

THE New York City Board of Estimate has been criticizing stenographers' bills. Comptroller Fitch at a recent meeting of that board said, that "large bills came in from stenographers who rendered transcripts of evidence at coroners' inquests to the district attorney's office. He suggested that some rule should be fixed by which all the testimony taken in every case might not have to be transcribed. District Attorney Olcott said he had issued such an order on December 23rd."

H. W. THORNE.

ISAAC PITMAN & SONS,
33 Union Square,
NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1897.

Editor "THE STENOGRAPHER."

DEAR SIR: Issac Pitman & Sons have pleasure in announcing that, in commemoration of the Sixtieth Anniversary (1837-1897) of the Invention of Phonography by Sir Isaac Pitman, and of Her Majesty's Accession, they will shortly issue an Edition De Luxe of the New Testament in Isaac Pitman's Shorthand in weekly parts.

MRS. L. L. F. Stewart recently assumed the duties of stenographer in the office of State Oil Inspector, Edmisten, in Lincoln, Neb.

INSTRUCTION in stenography and dressmaking is given in the evening school for women, at 226 East 57th Street, New York City.

The "American Stationer," Jan. 7, says: THE Yost Typewriter Company, New York, has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Williams Typewriter Company for an accounting, damages and an injunction because of an alleged infringement of a basic patent belonging to the Yost Company.

THE Stenographers' Association at Adams, Mass., announces a mock trial for the 19th of January, with Thomas F. Cassidy as judge, Fred D. Field and M. J. Curran as attorneys, and W. E. Towne, as stenographer, C. H. Tower, foreman of the jury and Henry Harrington, defendant. Mr. Towne is well known to our readers as a contributor to THE STENOGRAPHER.

Teachers' Department.

Talks on Teaching—No. 7.

THE writing of names in shorthand can never be more than a make-shift, seeing that they cannot be transcribed unless one happens to know beforehand exactly how they are spelled. Many pupils have not enough of the inventive faculty to write any but the more common names. The names of the States and leading Cities should, of course, be written in shorthand. Personal names recurring in a letter should be contracted all they will bear, and this also applies to any lengthy word-outline. Much might be written on this subject but I would prefer to learn the practice of other teachers.

Correcting the transcript.—The teacher cannot be expected to correct more than a small portion of the mass of type-written matter produced by pupils. The latter should first criticise their own work to the best of their ability and at least see that it makes good sense throughout. It will not do to correct a badly misspelled word, as that rarely prevents a repetition of the error. A better plan is to draw a circle around such words, as well as mischievous commas or other serious errors, and give the pupil another chance to find out what's the matter. Some teachers think it the proper thing to keep pupils writing the same letter over and over until perfect. The reasons for this course are plausible enough, but in practice they don't amount to anything. I never ask a pupil to re-write a letter; it is enough that I see transcripts steadily improving, and to feel assured (from experience) that they will be satisfactory at the end of the course. Great strictness in several other directions as well as in this is less important than we are apt to imagine. Mr. Torrey's plan of making the feeble fingers help to work the typewriter seems plausible enough, and yet I cannot detect any difference in results whether only one or all fingers are used. So it is with pen and pencil holding; I have very decided views as to how these *should* be held, but am all taken aback when I see excellent work done with the implements held in various odd ways.

Keys discarded.—Keys will not usually be needed after say four hundred well varied letters have been written; but, even for those who have no higher aim than to take business correspondence, I am accustomed to provide enlarged keys for a moderate number of exercises in the language of literature. Compilers of letter-books usually classify their letters; this I consider a great mistake; "no two alike" would be perfection in a letter-book.

* * *

Advanced Teaching.

Much of the indifference shown towards improved teaching is no doubt attributable to a lurking fear of quick time and the reduced fee. It is always impolitic to impede progress. Nothing will be lost by being able to teach as rapidly and well as other people can. Teach business correspondence rapidly and then it will be found that a fair proportion of the better-educated pupils will take an advanced course if the opportunity be offered them; the school term will thus be extended to five or six months at least; many will require that time for the business course alone.

The keys I use in advanced teaching are written on cardboard cut to four inches by six; lines five-sixteenths of an inch apart, with clippings pasted on the left. Five hundred of such cards—and I have written

about that number at odd times the past Summer—would suffice for the largest schools, and will last for several years. My political matter I took from *The Nation*, and scientific extracts from *The Popular Science News*. When finished, three or four cards are placed in a strong envelope which is left open at one end and numbered, each card also having the same number as its envelope. In using these keys the pupil passes rapidly over all the words he knows, taking note only of new and difficult words. Some of the cards from each envelope are usually written from dictation, but are rarely transcribed.

The pages of shorthand appearing in THE STENOGRAPHER might be used as above if there were only enough of them to be of any use, but twenty years' numbers would hardly suffice to yield enough of the Isaac Pitman or other page for such a purpose.

To further illustrate: the Pernin Letter-book contains 200 letters, and in the Pernin magazine keys to two of the letters are given monthly, so that eight years would be required to furnish a key for the whole. I have written the book through repeatedly, in the large, tracing characters, and any one who has his hearing so as to be able to write from dictation could have doubled or trebled the output in the time it required.

Pupils never get through with my stock of cards, as we usually branch off into editorials, law matter, etc.

JOHN WATSON,
1 E. Fayette St., Balto., Md.

The Application of Kindergarten to Teaching Shorthand.

THE EDITOR OF THE STENOGRAPHER:

DEAR SIR:—In my experience as a teacher and writer of shorthand extending now over twenty years I have found that any device or mnemonic idea that will assist the pupil in memorizing the shorthand characters should be utilized to the fullest extent. The longer I teach shorthand the more I am convinced that it is a sort of picture language and when the forms of certain words become imprinted upon the memory, lithographed, as it were, upon the brain, they can be immediately and accurately recalled without the slightest hesitation. The good shorthand writer therefore undoubtedly has the storehouse of his memory charged to the full with pictures of the shorthand characters and with the learner anything that will tend to imprint the characters upon his brain is generally welcomed in the class room. With this idea it has suggested itself to me that if a series of characters were made in such a shape that they could readily and with facility be handled and joined together they would prove of considerable service in teaching. With this object in view I have devised a series of shorthand characters, ten in all, by means of which one can build up any word in the English language, in the Gregg system of shorthand, which I have the honor to teach. I have tried its effect upon pupils and have been surprised and gratified with the extraordinary avidity with which the pupil has grasped the forms and retained them. By means of these symbols many hours of arduous labor are saved. Of course it is not intended that these characters should take the place of ordinary writing, and I only use them when imparting to the student the alphabet and demonstrating the position of the vowels. I feel sure that by the aid of these it will be possible not only to teach young students the shorthand characters in a very short time but also to place within their grasp a thorough knowledge of the various sounds of the language and how to build from these sounds such words as they may hear. I do not know whether or not such a plan has been thought of before and write to you with regard to it simply upon the assumption that you or your readers may be interested in a little device of this kind.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK RUTHERFORD.
106 and 108 E. 23d Street, New York City.

A Talk on Speed.

From Jones' Common Sense Advanced Drills on Graham Shorthand.

Speed in the art of shorthand writing is the goal you are all striving for. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of the leading principles of outlining, the next thing to consider is how to "speed up," as it were. Students, listen! Apply yourselves. How? Energetically and neverceasingly. Where? In school when not in actual reci-

tation, and out of school at your homes or in your rooms.

Students will be hopelessly left if they depend solely upon what their teacher presents to them in the class. He can show you how, but he can not do it for you. You must apply what he explains to you in the class. Things cannot always be explained in detail or dwelt upon at length in the class. Even if it were best, the teacher has not the time to do so. You must needs investigate for yourself, and apply what he has told you in a general way.

Some students wait dreamily week after week, thinking that the teacher will suddenly imbue them with the power of writing shorthand at the rate of 150 words a minute, never seeming to realize that close application on their part is the only thing which insures success.

Again, some students seem to know more than their teacher. They think they can do their own way about things, or that the teacher is a fanatic on some particular thing with which he tries to impress them most.

You are lost in the woods; you ask the way to get out; if someone who knows tells you the way and shows you the path to follow, are you going to take a different one simply because it seems to you that it would be better walking. Never. Then pursue just the plan that your teacher gives you, and follow the instructions laid out in this book, and success is yours; otherwise, failure.

With this thought, let me say that the following must be observed in order to obtain the much coveted speed:

Speed can *never be obtained* by simply learning to *outline* words. You may be able to outline the most difficult word at will and with rapidity so far as the simple words are concerned; but unless you employ methods of contraction and phrasing you can never keep apace with the tongue. To attain speed it is also necessary to become thoroughly familiar with a large number of word signs for the most commonplace words. We cannot stop to outline such words in taking dictation; we need the time for other words. Being familiar with these signs and contractions, it is also absolutely necessary to use them in neat, suggestive phrases. Separately written, it is impossible to obtain speed sufficient to take even an ordinary dictation.

Not only must the more common signs be phrased but also outlines must be phrased with outlines and with word signs, etc.

GET ACROSS THE PAGE.

Speed in shorthand is not a case of hurrying across a page, as a great many think; and it is not necessarily the one who makes outlines fastest who writes shorthand fastest. One may be able to make outlines very rapidly, but, unless he is making the right kind of outlines, he may get across the page five times as quickly as another, and not write shorthand half as fast, the latter writing according to advanced methods and phrasing.

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41 Ashton New Road,

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 2, '97.

"MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY,

Referring to the letter addressed by Mr. T. A. Reed to Sir Isaac Pitman, which appeared in your December number, it is not inopportune tomention for the benefit of your readers who are not aware of the fact, that, for some years, Sir Isaac has been endeavoring to introduce a few slight changes into his system of shorthand; namely, to abolish the large initial hooks to curves and dispense with the duplicate signs in the fr-vr series. Mr. Reed who is, without question, the most able man in this country, capable of expressing an opinion on the matter, is quite in accord with Sir Isaac in this movement, and there are many prominent teachers (who have taken the trouble to test the improvements) also in favor of the change being made. These proposals, I am sure, will meet with favor in the United States, for if they are introduced into the system it will be the means of bringing the styles of shorthand writing in the two countries more in harmony with each other. If any of your readers would like to know of what the proposed changes consist, I shall be pleased to explain them in a subsequent issue and give a page of notes written in the "new style" as advocated by Sir Isaac and his followers. The opponents of this change seem to think that the system will be turned inside out, but it will surprise many of them to know that they are so extremely perplexing that any one could learn all about it in ten minutes.

Very truly yours,

W. H. JONES."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Elementary Essentials.

WE NOW reach the last of the series of talks on the qualifications of a first-class stenographer; any future reference to the subject will be more or less incidental.

The question is ofttimes asked, "In relation to the dictater, where does the stenographer's responsibility in letter writing begin and end?" Now, it cannot be gainsaid that the orthography and punctuation involved are, primarily, the business of the stenographer, and yet we frequently see letters which give us the impression that in writing them the amanuensis has spurned both, letting them take care of themselves, or leaving them to the tender mercies of the typewriter itself. Stenographers must be their own proofreaders, and it would seem to be their natural duty to detect and correct typographical errors and irregularities generally. Shorthand itself, for that matter, ought to be punctuated, even if it be to the extent of merely the hard worked little "X" or the oblique line; otherwise, she who disregards this point will be puzzled more than once as to whether a fragment of a sentence belongs to the end of same, or to the beginning of the next, the sense in either case being vastly different.

We have known stenographers (and we hope the gentlemen will read all we say as it applies equally to them) who were confessedly weak in orthography—a form of physical disability—who yet were indignant when it was mildly suggested that they keep around their desk a pocket dictionary; whereas the fact is, the best scholars of the English language do not claim to be masters of the spelling art, and would soon be vanquished in a "spelling bee;" they are not too proud or sensitive to acknowledge that in their reference library the spelling dictionary has a prominent place.

Then, as to punctuation, while it is true that almost every dictater has his own ideas regarding it, there are certain fundamental principles which should be thoroughly familiar to the stenographer, to enable her (or him) to bring out the full meaning of a letter. There is all the difference in the world between a poorly punctuated letter and a good one. It is a most important point as in legal work, for instance, the placing of a comma, or the absence of it, will often change the whole tenor or import of a letter or document; we know of one attorney in Philadelphia who is so particular in this regard that he dictates to his stenographer all the marks of punctuation, even down to the commas.

Then, take the art of paragraphing—is it not almost a lost one? and yet, when rightly understood and practiced, it counts for much in making a letter readable and comprehensible. So little is this branch grasped, we are told, that the practice on the part of dictaters to inform the stenographer when they wish a new paragraph is a growing one; and the stenographer who can paragraph a letter as it should be, or to the liking of her employer, is a rare specimen; we simply throw this out as something we have heard, and not as a positive condition. Now comes in

GRAMMAR AS WELL AS RHETORIC GENERALLY.

The motto of many of us is, "As a letter is dictated, so it shall be transcribed"; but yet when, in pursuance of this, we see a look of exasperation on the face of a dictater while the finished production is in his hand, may we not be sure that his wrath will be turned against the stenographer, whom he invariably censures for "breaks" of various sorts, tautology, disconnected sentences, jerky style or absence of smoothness or continuity, etc., etc.? No matter

how poorly a dictater dictates, he usually has in his mind's eye a picture of what that letter is to be; and when he sees it, word for word and sentence for sentence as he gave it, as stated he does not attach the blame to himself. Now, granted that a dictater should so dictate as to make a clear, concise and readable business letter—but does he in the main? and when he does not, what is the stenographer to do, and what is her (or his) responsibility in the premises? Well, we say unhesitatingly that stenographers in such situations as this have the opportunity to make themselves invaluable to their employers by the needful, really expert handling of their notes; anyone, even of the most limited education, can mechanically take down and transcribe vervatim an ordinary business letter; but everyone cannot take a letter from an indifferent, careless dictater, whose mind is occupied with something else, and turn that disconnected outpouring into a business-like, coherent, rounded-out communication; that requires thought, and brains, and education. We ran across a case some time ago in which just such a dictater (careless) had just such a stenographer (capable and painstaking); and with her work before him he grew to think that he was a finished and perfect letter-writer; but he shattered his own idol one day when he dictated a letter into the funnel of a phonograph: in "talking back," that unfeeling machine ground out such a mass of illogical, jerky sentences that the once proud dictater became disgusted, confessed to his stenographer his previous unappreciation of her delicate "trimming" of his letters; and, to show his repentance, said that he would not in future appropriate to himself the credit for her work,—forthwith arranging to prove his recognition of her worth in a substantial manner. Another stenographer of our acquaintance attributes her advancement in position and salary to the fact that from the outset of her career she would not consider a letter complete that, as far as her knowledge went, was not a model of accuracy in orthography, punctuation, grammar and rhetoric.

There are many such, and they take a pardonable pride in their productions; they are elevating the profession, and we cannot have too many of their type in our ranks. Will not the new sisters determine to become letter sculptors, rounding off a corner here, taking away a blemish there, lopping off an unnecessary part somewhere else—until the finished piece shall stand forth clear-cut and without fault—something for which they do not need to apologize, and which will reflect credit upon them in the eyes of their employers?

THE NOTE BOOK INDEX.

Miss F. contributes the following under this caption, for which we are very grateful: we recommend the adoption of the suggestion by the profession at large:—

"If ability to read one's old notes offhand is a thing to be desired, scarcely less so is the ability to find readily any special dictation that may be called for; and this may be facilitated by making reference in the index to the pages of the book, instead of the numbers of the letters. Dictations vary considerably in length, and when one has found where No. 14, for instance, ends, there is no way to discover where it begins, but to turn the leaves one by one; but page 18, or page 27, may be quickly located. If, in addition to this, the new date is set down in the index to mark the beginning of each day's dictation, an additional gain is effected. This plan, of course, involves the paging of the book, which calls for a little more work than the numbering of the letters; but this can usually be done previously and in leisure moments."

Are there not others who will suggest good office methods and short cuts, which will be helpful to all?

CORRESPONDENCE.

The replies to our request for instances in which stenographers have blazed new paths, or have gone into the field of specialization, are conspicuous by their absence; however, we do not depair of yet recording a number. We as a profession are not accredited with much shyness, but so far as this Department goes, its readers are rapidly earning such a reputation!

Miss J. R. C. asks for suggestions relative to relieving pen paralysis or writer's cramp: We think this has been touched upon in other issues of THE STENOGRAPHER, but would state in a general way, that as this condition usually results from overwork, the effect can be removed in most cases by taking away the cause; that is to say, giving the affected member a rest; but if this be impracticable, then one's best course is to consult a reputable physician. We have known cases where relief came through holding the pen or pencil differently.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.
The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.
Issued on the first of each month.
Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

We Cannot Cut Prices.

A SUBSCRIBER asks if we cannot make a reduction on the price of the back volumes of THE STENOGRAPHER. To this we have replied that the price of the magazine is now so low and the number of back volumes so small that we would not be justified in granting his request.

THE STENOGRAPHER was originally started in connection with The Philadelphia Stenographers' Association, of which the editor at that time was president. Its interests were entirely local. But it began to grow; subscriptions were received from other places, and it became necessary to broaden its field. Its name was changed from "The Philadelphia Stenographer" to that of THE STENOGRAPHER, and it assumed its wide responsibilities which it has, ever since, tried to carry Its editor, who has made shorthand a hobby for many years, gave up his practice of the art for a living, and has since been connected with a large corporation, from which he derives his support. He has, however, continued to publish THE STENOGRAPHER from a sentiment of pride in the work, and his deep interest in the many friends who wish it continued. Its subscribers are to be found in almost every country on the face of the earth.

But it has no resources or income aside from its subscription list, and its comparatively few advertisers. It cannot, therefore, cut prices. All who wish to receive a magazine which is absolutely fearless of unfair criticism, which is entirely unprejudiced, which stands for the true interests of the shorthand writer and the typewriter operator, which will work for the good of the craft at all times and under all circumstances will support THE STEOGRAPHER and will gladly pay one dollar a year for that purpose.

Sir Isaac Pitman.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN has passed away. He has entered into the reward of his labors. Everybody knows him or knows of him. It is unnecessary to reproduce the details of his life. We can only say of him that he was always willing to make sacrifices of money or labor to promote the genuine good of those whose interests he always had in view. Those things in him which were considered as faults were the result of his peculiar positiveness and his determination to do what he thought was right, at all costs. Surely all future generations will be benefited by his having lived in the world.

THE Joseph Dixon Crucible Company remembered the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER with a box of assorted pencils and rubber erasers, for which they will please accept his thanks.

A POSTAL CARD written in shorthand from Newburn, Tenn., with signature also in shorthand, obliges us to state that the signature is not sufficiently certain to send a letter to the address given. All correspondents in shorthand should sign their names in longhand.

* * *

MESSRS. ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, under date of December 26th, say that, "in view of Mr. W. H. Jones's remarks in the Phonographic Atmosphere of Great Britain, we think it is only fair that you should insert the enclosed letter which our firm recently sent to the editor of "The Phonographic Magazine." The substance of the letter, which is dated Phonetic Institute, November 20, 1896, is that in 1894 it was agreed that the question of advisability of changing from large to small initial hooks should be decided by a vote of the shorthand teachers of the United Kingdom. It further states that the inventor of Phonography has submitted his proposals three times to the teachers, unaccompanied by any statements on the part of the firm of Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, and the final expression of opinion (August) is the most unfavorable of them all. Only 78 phonographers, and not all of them teachers, out of 2,000 names on their teacher's list, expressed themselves desirous of the change proposed. It is added that Sir Isaac Pitman objects to *all* large initial hooks.

We give place to this request of Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons with great pleasure. We have had some correspondence with Sir Isaac Pitman, and our personal opinion is that it was his honest desire to benefit shorthand by making these changes proposed by him. We can, however, readily understand that the changes would involve expense to the firm, and more or less inconvenience to teachers who have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the system as it has been taught. We remember, years ago, in corresponding with Thomas Allen Reed, that he expressed his decided objection to all large initial hooks, but we think that the experience of American writers justifies the use of large initial hooks in certain cases.

* * *

IN the November number of THE STENOGRAPHER, "Subscriber" refers to a Light Line System with which his experience was unsatisfactory. Mr. Frank Rutherford, 106 E. 23d Street, representative of the Gregg system of shorthand, states that this communication is being used to the detriment of the Gregg System. The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER has no knowledge whatever of the system referred to by "Subscriber," and the communication was published without the intent to refer to any particular Light Line System, of which there are several published. If "Subscriber" will kindly communicate with Mr. Frank Rutherford in regard to this matter, he would confer a favor upon the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

THE "Phonographic Magazine," of January first, courteously commends Mr. J. Edmund Fuller, editor of the Benn Pitman Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, as "a gentleman in every way qualified to make his department a success."

The editorial comments of the "Phonographic Magazine" upon the precarious health of Sir Isaac Pitman and the extension of kind wishes and sympathy for the brave old leader, who appears to be nearing his end, have the ring of genuine charity. It seems as though shorthand writers of all systems throughout the world, should allow their hearts to throb with loving gratitude to the venerable and honorable Sir Isaac and we trust that the day may soon come when all the bitterness of every kind between writers of shorthand shall have passed away.

WE are pleased to inform our readers that Mrs. Eliza B. Burnz, who has been a great sufferer as the result of a fracture of her hip caused by a fall, is so far restored that she contemplates undertaking to make contributions from time to time for THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

Mr. J. EDMUND FULLER, in the "Phonographic Journal" for December, in a very interesting article entitled, "Bricks, Without Straw," says, among other things:

"If only the people who can make a success of shorthand, and to whom the art would be of inestimable value as a bread-winner or as a conserver of time and energy, would take up the study, and if those who have not the pre-requisite qualifications would remain out of the field, how great would be the gain to all concerned. In our shorthand schools to-day, many students are wasting their time in the attempt to prepare for work which is above their ability, and until people learn that to be successful in shorthand, they must bring to market those qualities for which there is a demand in the practical world of business, shorthand teachers may not hope for emancipation from the drudgery of instructing dolts; shorthand students, as a class, may not hope to be altogether successful, and business men may not expect to be supplied with thoroughly competent stenographers."

* * *

MRS. EMMA D. CASWELL, of New Bedford, Mass., writes, that she spent a week in New York, last September, where she took advantage of the opportunity to secure instruction from Mr. David Wolfe Brown, from which she says she derives great benefit. This Winter Mrs. Caswell is having a class for dictation purposes only, which is largely attended. We congratulate our correspondent upon having been privileged to come in contact with Mr. Brown. We know that he has been an inspiration to her, as he is to all who have the privilege of meeting him. Mrs. Caswell is one of those who believes that they cannot be too well equipped for good work, either as a shorthand writer or teacher. We wish her even more abundant success in the future than she has had in the past.

ENNIS, TEXAS, Dec. 29, 1896.

MR. HEMPERLEY:

DEAR SIR:—I am highly pleased with THE STENOGRAPHER. I find the Munson Department not only helpful, but rich, rare and racy. Would like to know whether experts take notes with pen or pencil. Should a learner be encouraged to take down speeches for practice when he is able, owing to lack of speed, to take only part of the speaker's words? A reply to my queries will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,
MISS SALLIE HOYLE.

Experienced writers take notes with both pen and pencil, but it is generally agreed that those who can do so find it advantageous to use the pen. I have found it well to recommend students to practice taking notes of speakers, even though they cannot secure all that is said, but to be careful to take entire sentences. It is not wise to take down detached words. Listen to the speaker until he makes a complete statement which you can remember, then go ahead and write it down in shorthand in the exact words used, paying no attention to what the speaker is saying till you have it all written, then listen for another statement and write it in the same way. In this manner what you have, will be of some use. Gradually you will find yourself able to take more and more of the speaker's words until, finally, the time will come when there will be no breaks.

* * *

SIR ISAAC PITMAN says he has no improvement to report in his health, nor is any likely. A defect in the action of the heart cannot be mended. Referring to his changes, on page 21 of the "Teacher," Sir Isaac says, "if I should pass away from this world before my sons accept this manifest improvement and simplification of the system, the new style writers will effect it."

The change which Sir Isaac urges is the use of small initial hooks on *f*, *v*, *ith*, *the* and *ish* to represent *l*, and the reverse form to represent *r*, as in the American Pitmanic style. Also, to allow the old Isaac Pitman *rch* (American *Wa*) to represent *Vr*. Sir Isaac offers to send one pound of phonetic literature, free, to any applicant for the same.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN reached the age of eighty-four on January 4th last.

* * *

ANY stenographer wishing to dispose of an 1893 edition of "Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor" should correspond with Messrs. Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

* * *

SINCE last reported, the certificate of proficiency for teachers of the Isaac Pitman phonography in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidates: Miss June A. Mower, Mower's Business College, Denver, Colo.; C. S. Morris, N. H. College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H., and B. F. Fox, Comanche, Texas. Full particulars in regard to this teachers' certificate can be obtained from Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

* * *

MR. J. EDMUND FULLER, Prin. Atlanta (Ga.) Bus. College, writes in reference to the recently issued "Phonographic Lesson Cards":

"The lesson cards are simple, direct and logical in their arrangement, with no labored treatises on the science of phonography and no cumbrous or intricate rules.

"It would be difficult to improve upon the presentation found in Mr. Mason's new book. And as to the feature of separate cards for each principle, its value is great as an aid to thoroughness in teaching. This alone, aside from the many other excellencies of the book, strongly commends it to the favor of teachers and schools."

* * *

IT is an interesting coincidence, remarks "Pitman's Shorthand Weekly," that at the time when the question of appointing official shorthand writers in our law-courts, in order to relieve our judges of the drudgery, and the public of the delay caused by their lordships having to write down the evidence in longhand, is engaging the attention of the Bench, a similar question is, as we gather from letters to hand from Australia, under consideration there. But it seems likely, unless more active steps are taken, that a long time must elapse before the United Kingdom and Australasia introduce any such system of official reporting as exists, to the satisfaction of all parties, in the United States law courts.

BY the time this issue of THE STENOGRAPHER is published, the new, revised and corrected edition of the "Phonographic Dictionary" will be on sale.

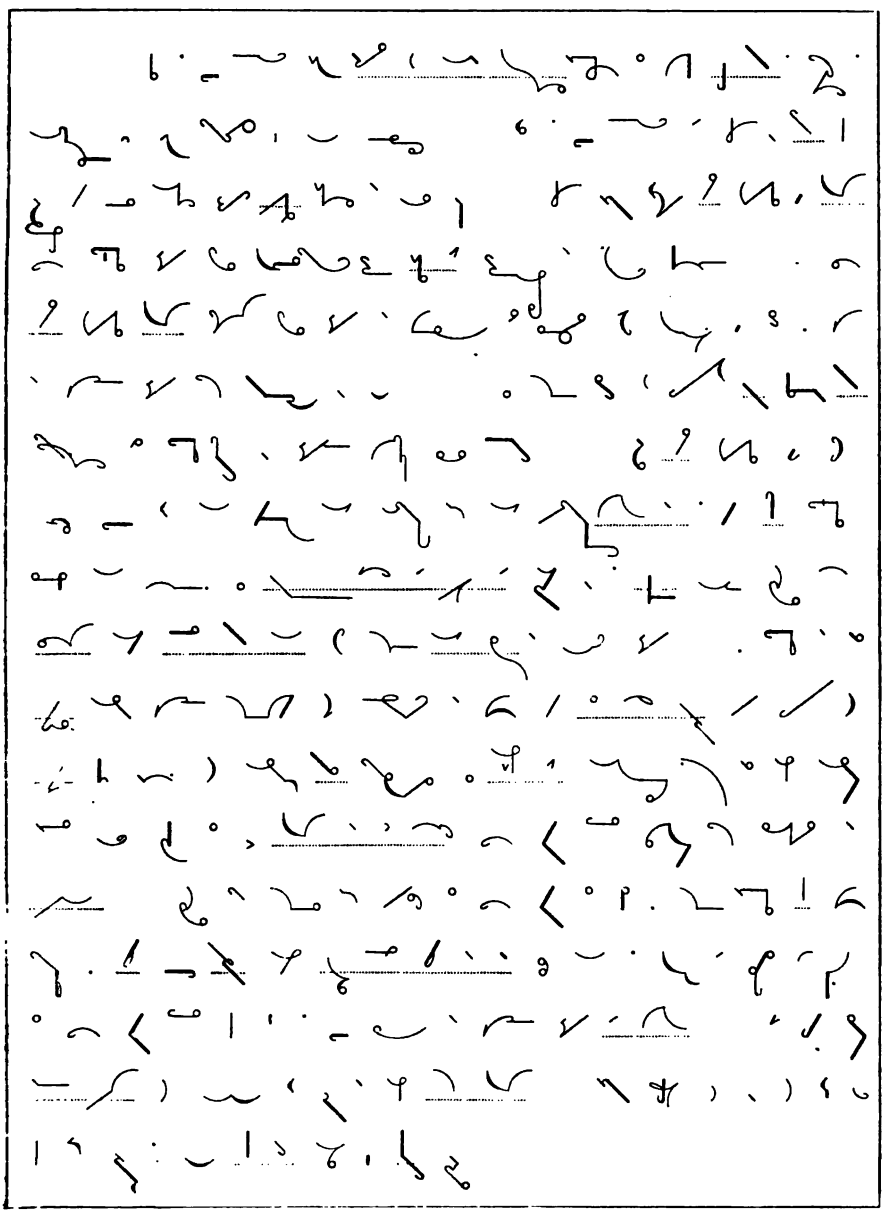
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

It is a great canon, I have always thought, in all forms of criticism, as laid down by a Frenchman a hundred years ago, "You should have preferences, but no exclusions." That is a great canon, and it is well to apply it to this question, which comes into mind when one reads the items of news to-day. It is well to remember that there are high authorities who value Mr. Grote's history for his vigorous comprehension of the political ideas and the political institutions of Athenian democracy. The same high authorities value Thirlwall for his history of Alexander and his successors; and then Finlay, who spanned the whole of Hellenic history from beginning to end. His work has been thought worthy to be described by Professor Freeman as the greatest contribution to historical literature since Gibbon. All these high authorities, who have their own favorites, agree that in geography, in the interpretation of art, in the reproduction of the life of an age, Dr. Curtius succeeded in making his picture human and real and intelligible to a degree unequalled, so far as my small knowledge goes, by any other worker in the sphere of ancient history. The greatest of all his achievements in respect to Hellenic archæology was the exploration of Olympia, which, as most people are aware, was chiefly due to him, was inspired by his perseverance, his insight, and the infectious ardour of his interest on the subject. Of course opinions differ as to the value of what my friend Mr. Jebb calls "salvage from centuries of ruin." So far as particular works of art are concerned, as Mr. Jebb has said, the work of Curtius at Olympia produced the largest gain possible in such fields, because the largest of all consists in a vivid and suggestive light shed, as Mr. Jebb calls it, on a great centre of Hellenic history and life. On the general subject I can really say nothing that would be of interest or value. I remember Dean Stanley used to say that he found it hard to believe that a thing had happened unless he had been to the place.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

To the Readers of the Gabelsberger Department.

Referring to the announcement in the last issue concerning the publication of reading matter, I am happy to inform the readers of the department that Mr. H. Richter is again in a position to devote himself to his shorthand publications. The Reading Exercises will appear shortly, and other publications will follow soon.

Corresponding Style.

DEAR SIR:—I note an order that is in effect at our stockyards, that compels our representative there to manifest all live stock for Mauricetown and Port Norris, N. J., in carloads, even if the car contains but one or two head of stock.

I find that there is considerable complaint raised about this order, and it has given rise to a great deal of criticism.

It seems to me that it might be a good policy to modify it, and would be very glad to take the matter up and see whether some change cannot be made.

DEAR SIR:—I find that we are constantly losing trade from our inability to name rates promptly, and would ask that we be allowed to name such rates from our road to yours, and roads beyond, as the occasion requires. I thought we had the right to do this, but recently found we had lost a large glass and glassware trade by the change of classification advancing the rate from 19 to 30 cents. Do you think it policy to throw away trade in this way?

* * *

Reporting Style.

LITERATURE AND PUBLIC LIFE.

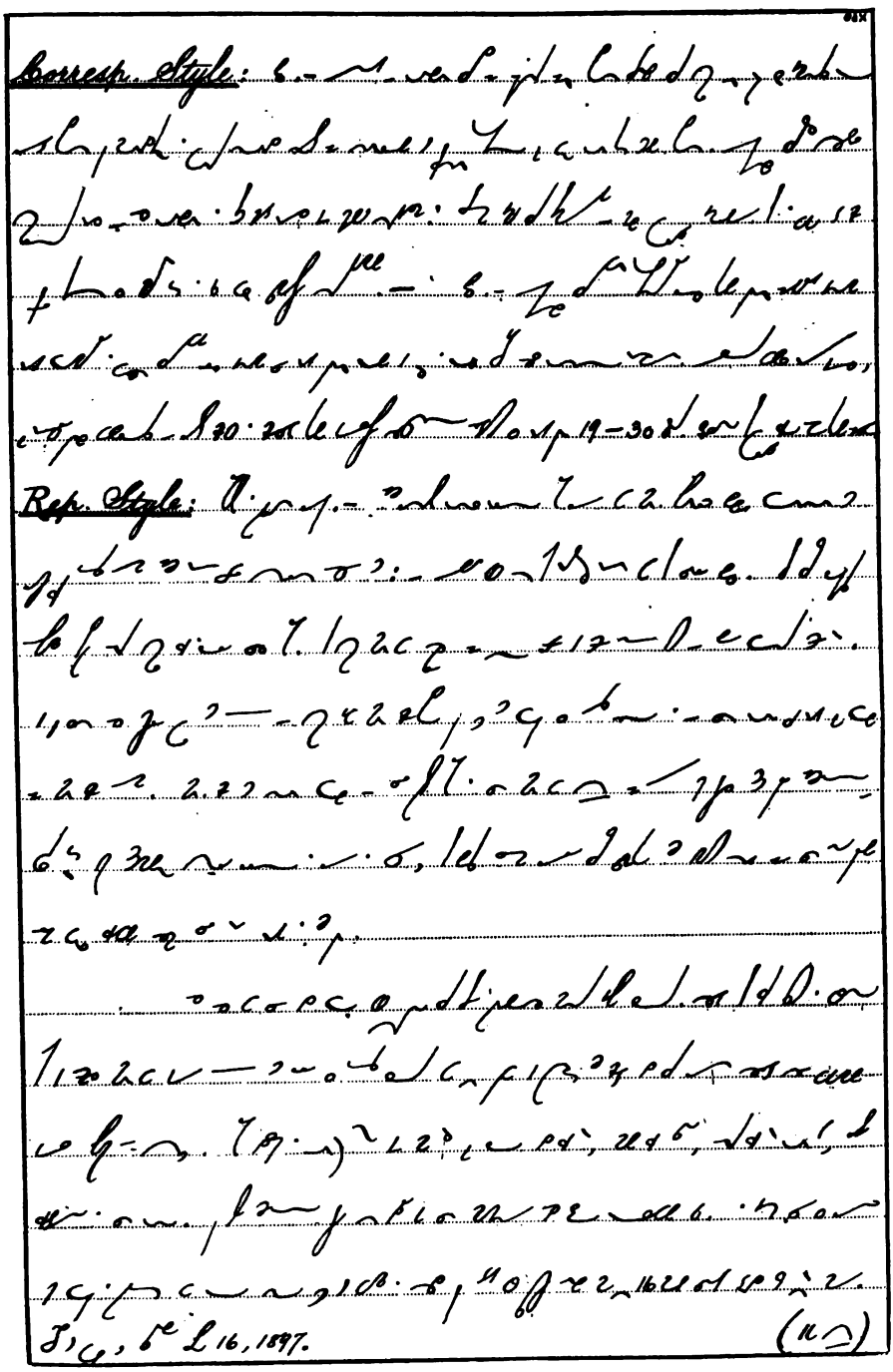
In his lecture on the "Relation of Literature of Life," which Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has published for the first time in his recent volume of collected essays, he advances an idea with the acknowledged intention of startling the reader, which it certainly does. It is that the loftiest achievements of statesmanship are not compara. ble to the lowliest successes of literature. Not comparable, Mr. Warner explains, in point of "value to human needs," of answering "a deep want in human nature." To put the case as sharply as possible, he makes a comparison between Mr. Gladstone, for whom he professes the highest admiration, and a second or third-rate book produced in Mr. Gladstone's time. Mr. Gladstone has never "produced a single page of literature," and so, Mr. Warner concludes, in spite of the great space he has filled in his own country, notwithstanding the powerful impression he has made upon English legislation and life and society, it does not seem likely that "the sum total of his immense activity in so many fields will be worth to the world as much as the simple story of "Rab and his Friends.'"

This, as we say, is propounded with the confession that it is a paradox meant to challenge thought. Accepting it in that sense, and with no intention to amuse Mr. Warner by taking him literally, the first thought which comes forward to pick up his glove is that like extravagant claims would be made by the champion of any calling. Literature is the great and overmastering thing to a man of letters, but law is to the lawyer, medicine to the physician, art to the painter or sculptor, theology to the divine, and so on. For each his own specialty can easily be so magnified as to dwarf all the world besides. And to go outside the lines of the great professions and pursuits, we all know how even whims and eccentricities, if cultivated with sufficient ardor, may come to be the most central of verities in the cultivator's mind.—*New York Evening Post*, Saturday, January 16, 1897.

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger System. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Benn Pitman Department.

Edited by J. EDMUND FULLER.

Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, and Certificated Teacher of Benn Pitman Phonography.

Key to Benn Pitman Phonography.

The policy of encouraging immigration to the United States has been consistently followed by this government, both as a political and an economical measure, and there is now no desire to depart from it. The option of expatriation has been steadily urged as an inherent right, and, after many years' discussion, has been tacitly recognized by most European powers and formally admitted by some—among them Great Britain. While urging the recognition of this right, the United States threw open its doors to the inhabitants of all nations, but more particularly to the poorer thrifty classes, who were heartily welcomed to our shores, given on the easiest terms sufficient land for their support, and incorporated into our body politic. To those desirous to improve their condition in the world, those who honestly endeavor to avail themselves of the political privilege of our republican government, the ports of the United States have never been closed; but to the criminal and the pauper no such privileges are extended, and the statutes of the United States empower the executive to prevent their landing.

* * *

SIR:—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the request contained in your circular letter of the 21st ultimo, to testify to the beneficial and practical results of the new system as observed during the past two years in the classified service of this office. Solicitations for places, when made, have been of an inoffensive character, evincing on the part of those who have passed examinations, a natural anxiety and desire to obtain position, or an interest in their success, or that of their friends. The laws governing appointments have become too well known and appreciated and have been too strictly enforced to warrant any hope of evading the rules laid down on a mere claim for appointment. The character and capacity of those appointed under the rules, as shown by their diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties, and in their creditable efforts for advancement have proved, with few exceptions, to be of an order above the average; while the general effect of the new system upon the moral and business efficiency of the office has been most satisfactory. The result of the prohibition, by civil service act of January 16, 1883, of the soliciting or receiving in Government offices of assessments or contributions for political purposes has accomplished much toward elevating the moral tone of employes, purifying and protecting their work, and thereby enhancing the value of their services to the Government.

Respectfully,

* * *

Avoid a radical change of the original outline in order to write a fluent phrase.

MR. J. W. MILLER, of Abilene, Kansas, has been appointed official stenographer by Judge J. H. Mahan, of the appellate court of that city.

MR. L. A. CHAFFEY, late principal of the Barker Shorthand School of Toronto, Canada, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Central Business College.

MISS SADIE VREDENBERG has accepted a position as typewriter in the Title Clearing & Realty Corporation, Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

Munson Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. N. KIMBALL.

Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Busby's Sentence.

A certain judge who administered Delaware justice here, once upon a time (we will say it was a thousand years ago), was a very peculiar man in certain of his methods. I do not know whether he was merely fond of listening to the music of his own voice, as too many less reverend and awful men are, or whether he really loved to torture the prisoners in the dock, when he sentenced them, by keeping them in suspense respecting his intentions, and by exciting hopes which he finally crushed.

But he had a way of assuming a mild and benevolent aspect as he addressed a convicted man, which was very reassuring to the unhappy wight, and then he usually proceeded to deliver a few remarks, which were so ingeniously arranged, which expressed such tender and affectionate sympathy, which were so highly charged with benevolence, so expressive, as it were, of a passionate yearning for the welfare of the victim, that the latter at last would be convinced that the judge was about to give him an exceedingly light sentence. Just as he had gotten himself into a frame of mind suitable to the unexpected brightness of his prospects, the judge's custom was to bring his observations suddenly to an end, and to hurl at the head of the convict, still with that philanthropic expression upon his conntenance, the most frightful penalty permitted by the law.

On a certain day, while a certain historian was in court, he was engaged in exercising a youth named Busby, in this fashion.

Busby, it appears, was accused of stealing seventy-five cents' worth of old iron from somebody, and the jury had found him guilty. Busby was ordered to stand up and the judge, permitting a peculiarly bland smile to play upon his features, gazed tenderly at the prisoner, while he placed a small pinch of tobacco in his mouth, and then, drawing a long breath, he began:

"George Washington Busby, you have been found guilty by a jury of your fellow countrymen——"

(Continued next month.)

Patents for Typewriting Machines

Issued from Dec. 8, 1896, to Jan. 5, 1897, inclusive:

572,535. Robert J. Fisher, of Athens, Tenn.
572,737, 572,845. Charles W. Walker, of Bridgeport, Conn.
573,801. Geo. C. Elliott, of Chicago, Ills.
573,654. Harnsberger, A. E. and E. Wright, of Staunton, Va.
573,472. M. G. Merritt, of Rome, N. Y.
573,626. Chas. H. Shepard, of Ilion, N. Y.
574,144. Felbel, J., of New York.
573,868. Fisher, Robert J., of Athens, Tenn.
574,159. H. W. Merritt, of Springfield, Mass.
574,175. Seamans, C. W., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Information regarding any of the above patents, or copies of the same, may be had upon application to Joseph L. Atkins, No. 900 F Street, Washington, D. C., N. W., by whom this list is furnished.

MISS AGNES G. DUGGAN has been appointed court stenographer by Judge Wardell, at Worcester, Mass.

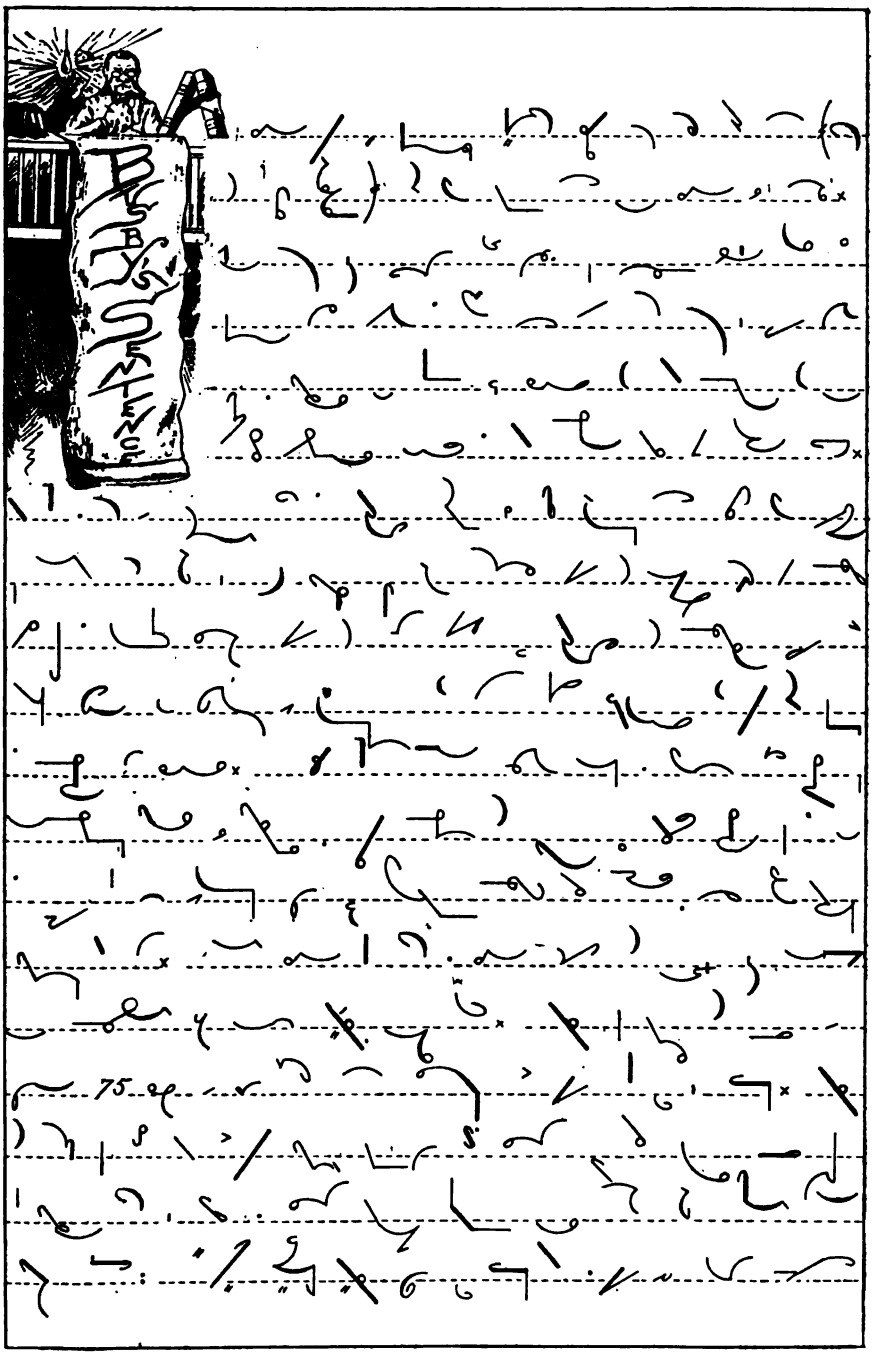
MR. Daniel Murphy has been appointed stenographer to Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, Cal.

MR. Louis E. Loewenstein, of Troy, N. Y., has been appointed official stenographer for the county court of Rensselaer County.

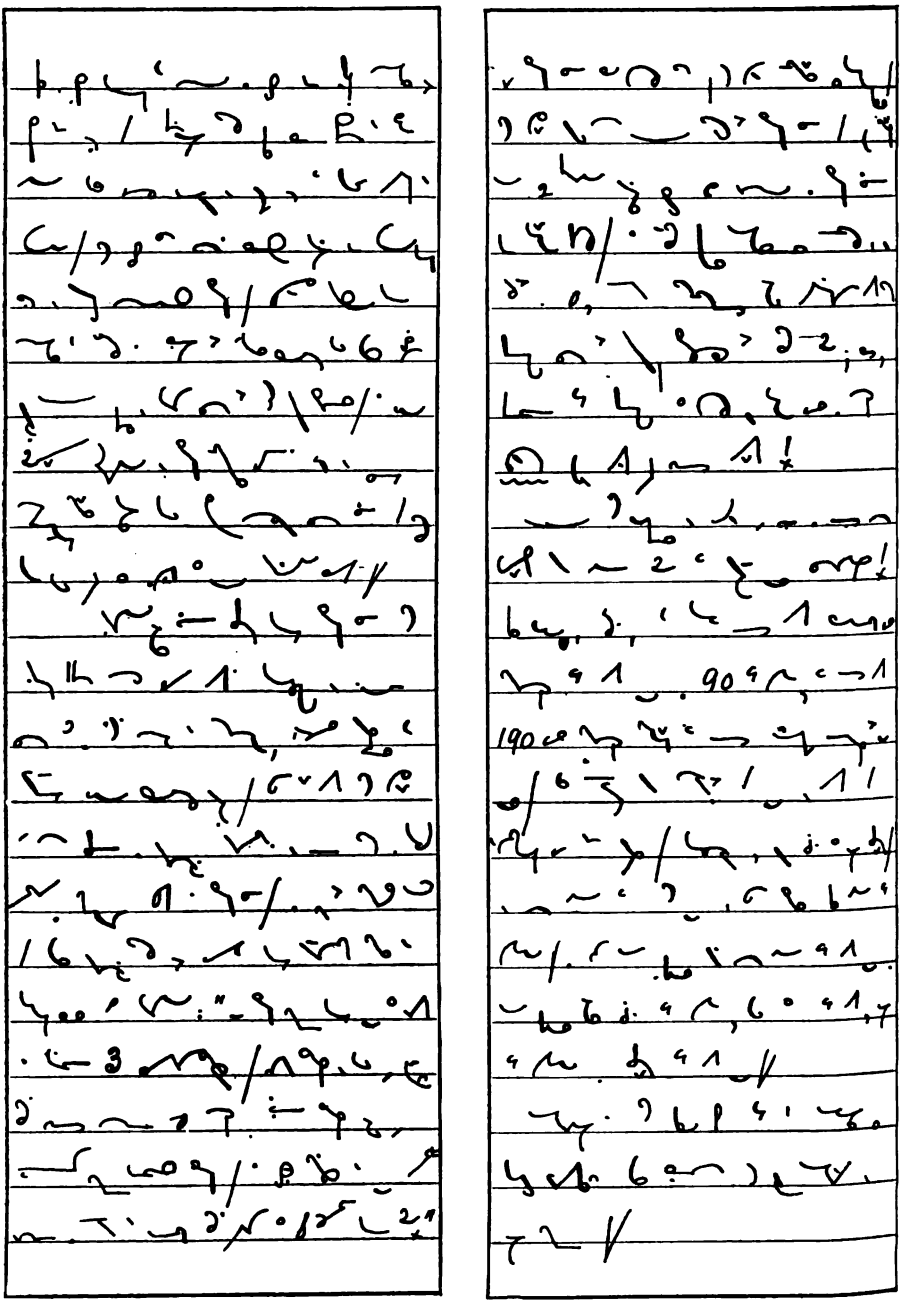
MR. W. P. Gregory, of the business colleges of Carbondale, Pa., and Newark, N. J., has associated with himself, Messrs McCloskey and Trainer.

MR. DAVID WOLFE BROWN sends us advanced sheets of a book advertised in THE STENOGRAPHER this month, which we feel sure will interest all and benefit many who read it. The first part, on "Speed Secrets," is a complete exposition of that topic, and had it been read in advance by the thousands who have paid $5.00 each to the quacks who claimed to be able to impart it, they would have saved their money and increased their speed. Look out for the book.

Munson Shorthand.



Shorthand Notes by the Editor.
From David Wolfe Brown's New Book.



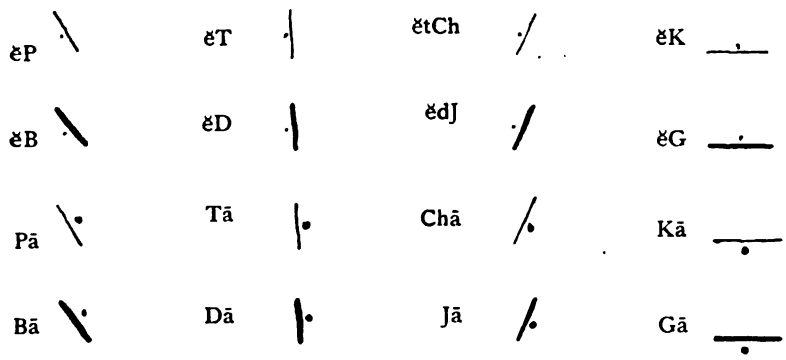
Shorthand at Home

By FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

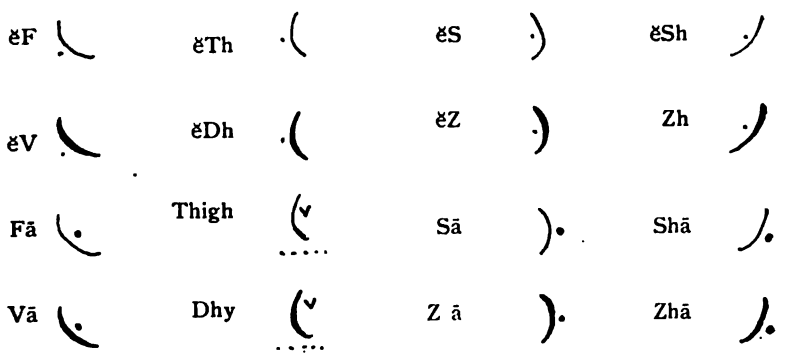
Last month we showed you how to write the 16 vowel signs in connection with the consonant P.

We now illustrate the remaining consonant signs, and, for convenience, they will be shown in the second position in connection with the vowel sound e or a.

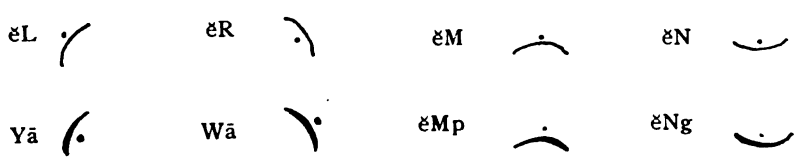
FOUR STRAIGHT PAIRS OF STEMS.



FOUR CURVED PAIRS OF STEMS.



PAIRED IN FORM, BUT NOT IN SOUND.



FOUR UP STROKE STEMS.



The student will note that, when standing alone L, is always written *upward* and eSh *downward*, but when joined to other stems, L may be written *downward* and eSh *upward*.

R has two forms, the downstroke, called eR, and the upstroke, called Ra. Standing alone, Ra is distinguished from Cha by its greater slope. Ha is *always* written upward. Write the following words in shorthand. Key will be furnished next month.

Ape, bay, eat, dough, chair, Joe, coy, ague, obey, Opie, abbey, fie, Effie, view, Eva, oath, thou, though, ace, Esau, ease, Zoo, show, ashy, lay, Ella, oar, aim, mew, Emma, own, Annie, yaw, woe, impy.

A small circle represents the sound of *s* at the *beginning* of a word, and the sounds *s* or *z* at the *middle* or *end* of a word. If the word begins with a vowel sound, the *first* consonant sign must be a *stroke*, and if a word ends with a vowel sound the *last* consonant sign must be a *stroke*. This rule applies to all brief consonant signs.

A large circle represents the sounds of sos, sus, ses, sez, zes, zez. A small loop represents the sounds of st, zd. A large loop represents the sounds of str and sometimes sthr. A large loop cannot be advantageously used at the beginning of a word.

Soap		Pose		Excess	
Spy		Poses		Sack	
Sob		Possesses		Ask	
Soby		Post		Case	
Sight		Posts		Casey	
City		Poster		Gauze	
Suit		Posters		Gauzy	
Sowed		Stop		Rose	
Such		Coast		Rosy	
Sage		Coaster		Espy	
Soak		Steak		Upset	
Sag		Sussex		Discuss.	

Stenographic Reminiscences.

By a pupil of the Phonographic Class of 1894, at the Young Women's Christian Association, New York.

How dear to this heart are the signs of that shorthand,
When some old-time word-sign presents them to view!
The "en" hook, the "in" hook, the two-sided "shun" hook,
And every loved loop which stenography knew;
The wide-spreading "ster" and the "est" loop beside it,
The rule that we learned when the "lee" was an "ell;"
The back of my Burnz book, how well I can see it,
The rear of that black book where word-signs do dwell.
O, they were the teazers, those word-signs of magic,
And many were mastered on trains of the "L."

The teacher who taught us we hail as a treasure;
For often at noon when the class was dismissed,
We found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
That with patience untired she'd our dulness assist.
Again and again how—with speed coming slowly—
This patience I tried none but we two can tell;
She knew every crinkle and crook of this shorthand
And taught us to love it and love her as well.

No. 117 West Sixth Street,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21, 1897.

THE STENOGRAPHER.
38 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—While perusing a copy of *Harper's Weekly* for January 11th, 1862, I noticed the following startling shorthand announcement, which is conclusive proof that the phonographic liar existed in the early '60's:

"PHONOGRAPHY.

"Prof. Chien will send by express, on receipt of one dollar, his new method. By it any person can learn to report a speech or sermon after one hours' study. It is so simple that a child ten years of age can learn it in a few minutes.

"Address, PROF. CHIEN."

This system was, no doubt, so "fast" that it got away from the would-be stenographers, and it is quite likely that we shall never reap the golden benefits of its bounteous blessings. Respectfully yours,

R. C. ADAMS.

Publisher's Department.

THE NEW STANDARD STENOGRAPHER: L. V. Patterson, editor, Racine, Wis., devoted to the interests of writers of McKee's New Standard Shorthand.

* * *

THE NATIONAL STENOGRAPHER, Evanston, Ills. The January number contains a paper by Mr. Watson on his method of teaching shorthand. We notice that it is full of typographical errors and apparent omission of words, but it is interesting, as all that Mr. Watson writes always is.

* * *

THE MANUAL OF ROYAL SHORTHAND, by Oliver McEwan, 33 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J. This system was originally prepared for the convenience of the Prince of Wale. Between the Pitmanic consonants, a small circle represents ā, ă, and a large circle represents ō, āw, and the absence of a circle represents short ĕ and ĭ. Mr. McEwan will be glad to answer inquiries, either for books or for instruction.

* * *

BOYD'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of Philadelphia, for 1897, is just at hand. The information it contains is absolutely reliable and up to date. Its characteristic features, such as partners, officers of corporations, private addresses, etc., make this directory unique among all the business directories of the country. It can be had from the publishers, 234 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND DICTIONARY, by Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of Phonography; 7th edition. Containing shorthand forms for 55,000 words, and 5,000 proper names, including all the leading terms in Science, Art, and Literature that have come into general use in recent years, as well as new geographical and other names. Published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

* * *

WE have not, heretofore, done justice to the third edition of Mr. Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand, which is now perhaps one of the most valuable instruction books available for the shorthand student. It covers the ground from the beginning to the end by easy but sure stages. There are 263 pages, crowded with interesting matter. We shall take pleasure in sending it, postage paid, anywhere in the United States, bound in half morocco and muslin, upon the receipt of the price, $2.00.

Oilers for 1897.

This will be the fourteenth year since the establishment of the firm of Cushman & Denison. In all that time this firm has made a specialty of oil cans, and is now supplying almost the entire typewriter trade with that commodity.

Not a year of the fourteen has passed without several improvements being added to their line of oilers. They have made a study of the subject of oil cans, and no detail is unimportant enough to escape the most careful attention. The result is that the 1897 "Perfect" is not only without an equal, but even a competitor, as a high-grade oiler.

This oiler has won every test in competition with other oilers, and was awarded a medal at Chicago in 1893, and at the American Institute in 1896. The fact that, although more than twice the cost of ordinary oilers, it is used with the leading high-grade typewriters, is, perhaps, the strongest proof of its excellence.

The "Star" Oiler, a cheaper articie, is far ahead of the ordinary oil can. It is well made and second only to the "Perfect." In fact, were it not for the "Perfect" almost anyone would be satisfied with the "Star."

* * *

MR. FRANK RUTHERFORD, in an article which we have not space to print in full, referring to our criticism of the prospectus of the Gregg System in the January number, says: "Mr. Pitman's signs for "Oh" and "he" are but a trifle smaller than the half length d, and, as a practical writer of Pitman's system, of twenty years' experience, I am prepared to state positively that few, if any, writers can, in rapid writing, make the slightest distinction between such words as "did" and "he." The whole idea of the paragraph was to show, as stated, that the outlines for the words given, written out of position, in the Pitman system, are absolutely illegible, and there is no doubt that that is so."

Mr. Rutherford also says the Gregg system has reporters in England and far off Australia who are as capable of taking an accurate note as Mr. David Wolfe Brown. He adds: "Without any boasting, I may say that I have taken references, done court reporting, on one occasion for twelve days in succession, reported sermons, lectures, and meetings in this country with the Gregg system and produced transcripts that gave the greatest satisfaction. If one man can do that, why should not another? It is not every country that produces a Daniel, or a David, or even a Goliath. After all, what does speed in shorthand amount to? Skilled orators like Gladstone, Depew or Bryan do not speak fast, but slowly and deliberately. I have reported Gladstone with the Gregg, as well as many other well known and prominent English politicians, but such men as these do not rattle off two or three hundred words a minute and then expect to get a good report. So, my dear Mr. Hemperley, the whole question does not amount to much. If a system is easy to learn, easy to write, and, above all, easy to transcribe, and answers every purpose both in commercial, political and reporting life, what more is needed? The Gregg system fulfills these requirements in every particular, and later on we will prove practically to you that we have the men who can do anything required of them, so far as high and exaggerated bursts of speed are concerned."

WE regret that illness prevents Mr. Andrews from presenting the usual Graham Department this month.

JUDGE ENOCH FOSTER, of Rockland, Me., expects to indorse Miss Minta Powers as stenographer, during the Supreme Judicial Court of Knox County.

MR. J. A. WEBER, Grand Rapids, Mich., gave an exhibition of rapid typewriting on the Densmore typewriter, at Lansing, Mich., showing a speed of 175 words per minute on a memorized sentence, and an average of 104 words per minute from dictation of Court reporting matter. The work of the machine was very satisfactory and demonstrated its right to be considered one of the "big five."

MR. FRANK H. BONNETT, New Brighton, Pa., writes: "I have been thinking of purchasing an Anderson Shorthand Typewriter. Would you recommend such a movement, and can this machine do what is claimed for it?

REPLY.—We have not seen the machine and are not able to answer the questions asked. If any of our readers have a practical knowledge of its merits, we shall be glad to hear from them.

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XI. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1897. NUMBER 3.

Shorthand Teachers' Association.

First Session, Monday, Dec. 28th, 1896.

THE department was called to order at 2 P. M., Monday, in Room 21 of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill., by the Vice-President, Mrs. C. A. Faust, of Chicago, Ill., the President, O. A. Whitmar, of LaPorte, Ind., being absent.

The Secretary, Miss Flora Blair, of Chicago, being absent, the Chairman appointed Miss Hattie L. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Secretary *pro tem.* M. J. Reutz, Chairman of Executive Committee, reported the work of the committee in preparing the programme and taking other steps to make the meeting of the association both pleasant and profitable.

The subject "Shorthand,—System and Method of Instruction," was presented in a paper by D. Kimball, of Chicago. The paper contained many helpful suggestions, and was discussed by Mr. H. G. Healey, of Cedar Rapids; Mr. Isaac S. Dement, of Chicago; Mr. Chas. Miller, of New York; Mr. M. J. Reutz, of Elgin, Ill.; Mr. Farham, of Chicago, and others.

The second paper of the afternoon was presented by F. M. Van Antwerp, of Louisville, Ky., under the caption, "Shorthand as a Mental Discipline." The discussion of this paper was led by D. Kimball, of Chicago, followed by Mr. Miller, Mr. Guest, of Milwaukee, and others.

Department adjourned to meet in the general session of the Federation.

Second Session, Tuesday A. M., Dec. 29th, 1896.

The session opened at 9.30 A. M., Mrs. C. A. Faust in the Chair. The topic, "Methods of Teaching Shorthand," by W. J. Durand, of the West Side Business College, Chicago, was presented in a most able manner. The discussion of this paper was led by Mr. Kitt, of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, followed by Mr. Chas. M. Miller, of New York; Mr. Dement, of Chicago; Mr. Healey, of Cedar Rapids; Mr. C. M. Bartlett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and others.

The next paper of the morning session was "The Value of Word Signs, and How to Teach Them," presented by Mr. H. J. Healey, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This paper was discussed by Mr. Chas. T. Platt, of Evanston, Ill.; Mr. Dement, Mr. Miller, Mr. Faust, and others.

It was moved by Mr. H. G. Healey, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with similar committees from other sections in regard to teaching penmanship to shorthand pupils, the best movement to be used, etc. The committee appointed by the Chair was as follows: H. G. Healey, J. W. Durand, Isaac S. Dement.

In the absence of our President, it was moved by J. W. Durand that some member be appointed to represent the Shorthand section at the general meeting. The motion carried, and Mr. Isaac S. Dement was appointed.

Tuesday P. M., Dec. 29th, 1896.

The afternoon session was called to order by the Chair. A call for railway certificates to be given to Treasurer. The Chairman urged all present to register who desired to become members of the department, and to secure badges.

"The Watson Method of Teaching Shorthand," by John Watson, of Baltimore, was presented by W. R. Smith, of the Ferris Industrial School, Big Rapids, Mich. The

paper was discussed by Mr. Healey, Chas. L. Platt, G. M. Guest, W. J. Durand, I. S. Dement, B. A. Farnham, Chas. M. Miller, W. R. Smith, and others.

The topic, "Muscle and Brain as Applied to Shorthand," was presented by Isaac S. Dement, of Chicago. This paper took up the subject of the movement to be used in writing shorthand, and was listened to by the committee from the Penmanship section. The visiting gentlemen were W. J. Kingsley, J. F. Fish and C. N. Crandle. The discussion of this paper was general, and the following resolution, presented by Mr. H. G. Healey, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, as an association, maintain that shorthand requires a distinct movement, and that the usual method of teaching longhand writing is not conducive to the development of ease and facility in writing shorthand, but that it is diametrically opposed to the same.

"Secondly, That our teachers of penmanship should teach writers the combined movement."

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 30th, 1896.

Meeting called to order by the Chair, and proceeded at once to the programme. Mr. G. A. Hawkins, of Leon, Iowa, prepared a paper on the subject, "Association in the Shorthand Profession; Necessities for and Advantages of." Mr. Hawkins was not present, but the paper was read by Mr. Isaac S. Dement, and followed by a very interesting discussion, led by Mr. G. M. Guest, of Milwaukee; Mr. Ruetz, Mr. Durand, Mr. Healey and Mr. Smith.

A motion by W. J. Durand, that a committee of three be appointed to determine upon some periodical to represent the Shorthand Teachers' Association, to be its official organ, and that the committee report through all leading shorthand magazines and by mail to the different members of the organization as to what paper was determined upon. Committee appointed as follows: H. G. Healey, Chas. M. Miller, W. R. Smith.

Second paper, "When Should the Study of Shorthand be Commenced?" by Dr. Rudolph Tombo, of New York, N. Y, was read by M. J. Reutz, of Elgin. The discussion of this paper and a general discussion regarding class examination, etc., very lively and profitable, consumed the time until noon.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Session opened at 2 P. M., with Vice-President in the Chair. A call was given for one of our members to be appointed to meet with Auditing Committee, and M. J. Reutz was appointed.

The first paper, "The Educational Value of a Course in Shorthand," was presented by J. E. Christy, of Chicago. This paper was discussed by W. J. Durand, H. G. Healey, F. M. Van Antwerp.

Paper, "Method in Teaching Typewriting," by Bates Torry, of Boston, was read by Miss Hattie Cook, of Cedar Rapids, discussed by Mr. Healey, Mr. Durand, J. E. Christy, and others.

Motion by I. S. Dement to postpone discussions and reading of the next paper until after election of officers, etc., carried.

Motion to suspend rules and elect officers by acclamation was carried, and the officers elected were as follows: Isaac S. Dement, of Chicago, President; H. G. Healey, of Cedar Rapids, Vice-President; W. J. Durand, of the West Side Business College, Chicago, Secretary.

President Dement was called to the Chair, and appointed the following Executive Committee for 1897: W. R. Smith, Big Rapids, Mich.; Chas. M. Miller, of New York City, and Hattie L. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to make a full report of the meeting, and that copies of the same be sent to all the leading shorthand magazines and penmanship papers.

HATTIE L. COOK,
Secretary *pro tem.*

MR. FREDERICK W. GNICHTEL will carry on the business of shorthand and typewriting in his offices in the Scott Building, Trenton, N. J., which has heretofore been controlled by the firms of Knight & Gnichtel and Knight, Gnichtel & Adams.

MR. WARREN E. DOAN and E. E. Duden have been appointed stenographers in the Superior Court of Sacramento, Cal. In the examination, Mr. Dean wrote at the rate of 225 words, and Mr. Duden at the rate of 190 words per minute.

Shorthand in Journalism—Concluded.

By David Wolfe Brown,
Official Reporter, U. S. House of Representatives.

THE NEWSPAPER "INTERVIEW."

THE value of shorthand in that important branch of newspaper work interviewing—is conceded. "Interviewing," says a thoroughly informed newspaper man (George H. Harries, late of *The Evening Star* of Washington) "affords the newspaper stenographer the broadest field in modern journalism. There his minute accuracy is appreciated. Many of the greater correspondents are accompanied by stenographers when they interview any man of prominence who they expect will talk at considerable length. In some cases nobody but a stenographer can do the conversation justice."

Of course, if the correspondent instead of being "accompanied by a stenographer," is able to act as his own shorthand writer, one man does the work which would otherwise require two; the business in hand is vastly facilitated; and the value of the newspaper man is thereby greatly enhanced. On this point an experienced writer for the press, Mr. R. M. Tuttle, tells his experience in *The Writer:* "I want to say a word as to the value of shorthand in journalism. Five years ago, when on the staff of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, I was detailed to interview a number of bank officials on a financial question that was of immediate public interest. I went to Mr. Sidle, the president of the First National Bank. 'I haven't anything to say,' was his greeting; 'You reporters always get me saying things that I never say, and I am too busy, anyway.' 'But,' I replied, '*I will take down in shorthand what you say*, and read to you what I have written and what I will print.' 'Oh, you write shorthand?' queried the gentleman. 'That's a horse of another color. All right, go ahead. The trouble is that statements on financial or any other somewhat obstruse matters, when filtered through the mind of an ordinary northwestern reporter, come out pretty queer stuff. But you write shorthand, and this is what I have to say.' Then Mr. Sidle gave me what I wanted, and ever afterward he and I were the best of friends. In those days I was the only shorthand writer on the *Tribune*, and I found it of the greatest value to me. Not only did I command a higher salary *for my shorthand*, but I had the *best* assignments. If there was a party of railroad men who were going on a pleasant jaunt, I was sure to get the trip, if there was any *interviewing* to be done. The fact is that *the shorthand* reporter has all that *the longhand* writer has, and *something* more."

WHO ORIGINATED THE INTERVIEW?

It must not be forgotten that the art of "interviewing" for newspaper purposes was originated less than thirty years ago by an accomplished stenographer who knew how to make his shorthand an auxiliary in his newspaper work. Here is the story as told by the *Commercial Advertiser:*

"Joseph B. McCullagh, the well known editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the most prosperous newspapers in the West, was the pioneer in interviewing, now so popular a feature of journalism everywhere. He was then the Washington correspondent of the *Democrat* (before the *Globe* had been started) during the Administration of Andrew Johnson. He went to the President to learn about his policy; was cordially welcomed and received all the details. He then carefully wrote them out from his stenographic notes, read them to the President (who entirely approved the report), and sent his letter to St. Louis for publication. This was the first regular interview on record; and it was, it must be admitted, interviewing of a high and entirely legitimate order."

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER STENOGRAPHER.

In furnishing to the press a newsy, readable, comprehensive, yet not too cumbrous report of the proceedings of Congress, the value of stenography in the hands of a man who knows how to use it judiciously for newspaper purposes, is preëminently shown. The following just estimate of the skill and intelligence displayed in this kind of work is from the pen of a thoroughly experienced newspaper man already referred to, Mr. Geo. H. Harries: "Perhaps there could not easily be found two more satisfactory representatives of the ideal type of newspaper stenographer than the Associated Press reporters in the Senate and House—father and son. It is essential that the flow of copy from the reporter's table to the tele-

graph wire be as even and rapid as human energy can make it. To make this so, brings into play a combined talent which is worth a little study. With judgment that rarely errs, these gentlemen (who use the old fashioned shorthand of half a century ago) do work that would upset the best of stenographers who is simply a stenographer. One of them will be writing out longhand copy for the operator when a member breaks in with something particularly choice in the line of Congressional news. He talks, it may be for an hour, but under no circumstances does the reporter take all that has been said. As a rule he writes a longhand synopsis. But there will be times when his pencil will be moved to his note tablet, and on that will he take in shorthand until his news-sense tells him to stop. It is this ability to alternate—this fine discrimination to know what is wanted in full and what is not—that makes the successful newspaper stenographer such a valuable man."

Of the two gentlemen, "father and son," referred to in the foregoing paragraph the younger (Mr. Charles J. Hayes) has since died in the prime of life, though not too soon to have made an enviable record by his bright talents and attractive personal qualities. His father, Mr. Henry G. Hayes, is still in harness, enjoying in his very efficient daily work the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

THE NEWSPAPER STENOGRAPHER TOO POORLY PAID.

While a facile command of shorthand is no doubt highly useful in newspaper work and a potent aid to anyone whose tastes and ambitions make the life of a journalist congenial, the man or woman whose aim is to practice stenography as a profession, and to reach therein a high order of excellence, makes a sad mistake in accepting any permanent newspaper engagement. A newspaper office gives at best but occasional opportunities for the exercise of shorthand skill; and its exacting duties allow no time for pursuing those special studies in which the professional stenographer should be proficient. As a stenographer, the attaché of a newspaper office will more probably retrograde than advance; and if he gains shorthand skill where there is so much danger of losing it, that skill would earn its best reward in such regular shorthand work as a newspaper engagement allows him no chance to undertake. While there are a few newspaper positions in which talents like those of Mr. Hayes are well rewarded, it is no doubt true, as that thoroughly accomplished reporter, Mr. Frederic Irland, has wisely said, in a contribution to *The Writer*, that the stenographic skill which fits a man for stenographic work as a profession is generally two or three times better compensated in the court room than in the newspaper office. Mr. Irland goes on to say: "That is why the really good stenographer, who can make use of his shorthand in newspaper work, graduates from the city staff of the metropolitan daily into the better-paid work of preserving a perfect record of what is said in court."

AN EDITOR'S ADVICE.

Mr. Allen Forman, editor of the *Journalist* of New York, discussed in an interview sometime ago the subject of newspaper work and its remuneration. In remarks which may appropriately close this essay he stated that the rank and file, outside of special writers, on the New York papers, receive from 10 to 15 dollars a week, and in exceptional cases 20 dollars. "$25 a week," he said "is paid by two of the leading dailies of Philadelphia." The interview continues thus:

"What are the working hours of the $15 a week men?"

"As a rule from 12 noon to half past one the following morning on daily papers."

"From your experience in the newspaper business, would you advise any stenographer who is doing fairly well in a mercantile position to abandon it for one with a newspaper?"

"The newspaper office offers no inducements to a thoroughly competent stenographer. The case is different with a mercantile position; for in such places an industrious and faithful worker stands a good chance of being promoted. We have numerous instances of shorthand men in business life who have risen to places of trust and correspondingly large salaries. * * * Those newspaper men who earn the large incomes ranging from five to ten thousand dollars yearly, are not reporters. They are special writers and correspondents. * * * I venture to say that not one of those well-known writers ever wrote a line of shorthand."

Department of Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany

H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

From Reporting to the Law.

IT SMACKS somewhat of repetition to speak of the admission to the practice of law of Messrs. Frank H. Burt and George Zollinger, reference to which is made elsewhere in this department. The incident, however, revives pleasant memories of similar events in the lives of many stenographers whose names will occur to the reader. And what should be more natural than that the law stenographer who has worked long and faithfully in his profession should finally pass to the bar? Not that I assert that to be the intention of the gentlemen named above. While I have no information on that subject, it may not be unreasonable to assume that they, like others of their profession, will, sometime in the future, devote their attention to the wider field which the law offers to their active brains.

The experience of the law stenographer is particularly calculated to prepare him for the trial of causes in court. Probably no other court official, except a supreme court judge, has to do with so large a number of trials of all kinds, civil and criminal, embracing such widely differing questions of law and of fact and involving the application of so many of the rules of evidence as the court stenographer. An official court stenographer of any of the judicial districts of the State of New York will report in one month more cases than the average country lawyer will try in a whole year.

Like the student of music, painting or sculpture who seeks instruction in those arts in the studios of its past masters, the court stenographer, who intends to become a lawyer, sits daily at the feet of his instructors in the forum, and is there taught to apply the principles of the law to the practical affairs of life.

Considered from this standpoint, it is not strange that so many law stenographers become practicing lawyers.

* * *

The usual article upon "Objections, Motions, etc.," is omitted this month, with the intention of continuing the same in the next issue.

Notes.

MR. ALBERT M. BAKER, 518 Cottage Avenue, Piqua, O., is engaged as stenographer with The Leonard Daniels Co., of that place.

"MR. FRANK H. BURT, of Charlesbank road, who has been for nearly eleven years one of the official stenographers of the Superior Court, has passed the examination for admission to the bar, and was admitted to-day to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in the courts of the Commonwealth."—*Newton (Mass.) Graphic.*

I HAVE received the prospectus of what should be a most valuable book for students and young practitioners, "The Factors of Shorthand Speed; or, How to Become a Stenographic Expert," by the well-known Congressional reporter, Mr. David Wolfe Brown. Mr. B.'s forthcoming book will be anxiously awaited by the profession.

"GEORGE ZOLLINGER, the efficient and popular court stenographer for this judicial circuit, passed a very creditable and successful examination for admission to the bar last Saturday. Mr. Zollinger is one of Central Missouri's most worthy and deserving young men, and gives promise of rising to that plane in his profession where Mr. Webster said there was plenty of room—at the top."—*The Booneville (Mo.) Weekly Advertiser.*

IN an article in the last January number of *McClure's Magazine*, entitled, "The Martha Washington Case," tried at Columbus, O., in 1853, it is stated that the first stenographer in a western court served in that case. A correspondent alluding to this writes me: "Is this really the case? If so, was the stenographer Longley or (Benn) Pitman?" I do not know except that it could not have been Mr. Benn Pitman, as the latter, in an article recently published, stated that "the first professional job I accepted was in '57 in reporting a reaping and mowing machine case, before the supreme court of Ohio." Someone please inform my correspondent who reported the Martha Washington case.

Legal Terms.

In the column below upon the left will be found words, terms, etc., applicable to the plaintiff's side of a case; in the middle column those used in reference to the plaintiff or defendant, while those in the column to the right are appropriate to the defendant's side of a case. As far as practicable, they are arranged in the order in which they occur in judicial procedure.

Plaintiff.
Summons.
Complaint.
Cause of action.
Demurrer to answer.
Demurrer to counter-claim.
Reply.
Plaintiff's bill of costs.
Plaintiff's disbursements.

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NOTES.

A person who commences an action is the plaintiff. An action is commenced by service of a summons, with or without a complaint. The complaint sets forth the cause or causes of action for which the suit is brought. Plaintiff may demur to defendant's answer, or to a counter-claim therein set forth, or may reply to such counter-claim. If plaintiff wins the suit, he is entitled to recover costs and disbursements.

Attorney.
Action.
Counsel.
Counsellor.
Pleading.
Motion.
Prayer for judgment.
Bill of particulars.
Joinder of issue.
Notice of motion.
Allegation.
Affidavit.
Averment.
Order.
Admission.
Stipulation.
Note of issue.
Issue of fact.
Issue of law.
Notice of trial.
Referee.
Reference.
Trial.
Trial of issue of fact.
Trial of issue of law.
Verdict.
Judgment.
Judgment creditor.
Judgment debtor.
Entry of judgment.
Judgment roll.
Docket of judgment.
Execution.
Execution against property.
Execution against the person.
Proceedings in aid of execution.
Proceedings supplementary to execution.
Return of execution.
Return of execution fied.
Execution returned *nulla bona*. (Latin—meaning "no good.")

Defendant.
Demurrer to complaint.
Answer.
Counter-claim.
Defendant's bill of costs.
Defendant's disbursements.
Defense.

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NOTES.

A defendant against whom an action is commenced may demur to the complaint, or may answer the complaint, or may admit it and make a counter-claim to the cause of action therein contained. By so doing the defendant interposes a defense to the action, which, if successful, entitles him to recover costs and disbursements against the plaintiff.

Notes.—Continued.

MR. JAMES H. DOODBURN, of Newville, Penna., combines the business of insurance with stenography.

"IF Capt. Anthony S. Woods, Chief of the Long Island City police force, does not lose his official head he may thank a chance bottle of ink. It happened that the bottle stood on a desk whereon lay the manuscript of the stenographer's minutes taken during the many yearings upon the charges made against him by Mayor Gleason and others. In this single and solitary copy there were 671 pages, and when the ink bottle toppled over upon them, each and every page was irretrievably blotted.

"According to able legal authority, this will end the trial inasmuch as there is no other existing copy of the testimony. In all probability Capt. Woods will be restored, as even Long Island City is in no mood to go through the trial again."—*New York World*.

H. W. THORNE.



Talks on Teaching—No. 8.

IN the August (1896) number, Mr. H. L. Andrews, in anticipation of these articles, says: "If brother Watson can aid me in handling a school averaging three hundred pupils a year, more thoroughly, and with a saving of time both for teacher and pupil, I will be deeply greteful." Since then I have substantially stated my case, so that teachers ought now to be able to judge with more or less accuracy what the method will do and what it will not do. From Mr. Andrews' proposition the words "more thoroughly" might as well be stricken out, for it is clear that a teacher may be as thoroughgoing as any other and yet employ a very poor method. I have not given much thought to "saving time for the teacher;" he must keep his hours, I suppose, and do his duty, be the pupils few or many. If "handling" a school means *managing* it, then I would say that there is not much of that needed where pupils are taught how to set themselves to work, and to realize that if they don't work, they will quickly get left; if, on the other hand, it implies *skill* on the part of the teacher, that talent would be wasted in a school where the necessary knowledge is served up like cooked victuals, all ready for the consumer.

I have no idea as to how many of his flock Mr. Andrews teaches single-handed, and have not been favored with the desired information. The remaining point is "the saving of time to the pupil;" or, as I would prefer to put it, giving him facilities to make the greatest possible advance in a given time; and here, at least, I can safely count on a fair share of the promised gratitude of brother Andrews. Let us recapitulate a bit: (1) Time, and plenty of it, too, is saved by teaching reporting direct; (2) by having the pupil abstain from reading until he can read well, (3) by advising or *coaxing* him (if need be), to read no more shorthand than he means to transcribe; (4) by discountenancing the needless repetition of shorthand exercises, and the re-writing of transcripts; (5) by furnishing the pupil with a liberal supply of enlarged, tracing shorthand keys, than which nothing will advance him more rapidly, and which is almost equivalent to continuous individual instruction; (6) by freeing him from the thraldom of class-teaching, thereby allowing bright and dull beginners to part company and keep apart from the first day.

There is nothing more serious than the necessary re-arranging of Manuals to prevent the introduction of all of these reforms into schools of any size, and most of them can be used without touching the text-book. There is just one thing that large schools cannot do quite so well as the smaller ones, and which the latter do well as is done in private teaching—I allude to the crowning feature of dictation from the start. The prevailing plan of beginning dictation at the end of the second or third month, is as poor as can be. This cheap dictation is only fit for finished pupils bent on verbatim work. What is wanted for learners is a little individual dictation daily; or, if that cannot be afforded, every second or third day, varying this with dictation to groups of six or less who may be nearly equally matched. If teachers only knew the wonderful effect of this on the pupil's progress, they would do all that is reasonable in this direction. But the privilege is particularly liable to abuse. Pupils quickly feel the advantage of it and come to expect an undue share of the teacher's time and all as a matter of course; it then becomes an imposition and and must be resisted. The most that a teacher can be expected to do is to test pupils separately as often as possible to see

that they are learning with accuracy, and then dictate to them in groups as opportunity may offer.

Mr. Platt's concluding remarks on the reading of notes (page 10), unless further explained, cannot help but convey a false impression. "A proper amount of reading," says he, is favored by all teachers, although "some disguise it in one way and some in another." What is here called a "proper" amount is, in reality, a *prodigious* amount; and, so far from the practice being "disguised," teachers have until now vied with each other in urging the necessity of spending much time in that superfluous pastime. I believe I still stand alone in testifying to the fact that in much writing the ability to read is simultaneously acquired, and that, too, whether the tracing I recommend is indulged in or not.

This article doubles the number originally intended and I must be done. It is now in order for some teacher to tell us how many pupils can be taught and taught well singlehanded; happily for my pupils I have never had enough of them to enable me to decide that question. There must be a point beyond which pupils get scant justice; in any event their interests should not be allowed to suffer.

Nothing but the high reputation of Isaac Pitman's Phonography, and the many years' immunity from competition it originally enjoyed saves it from serious decline in favor of systems that are good enough for practical use and are much more easily acquired than phonography as traditionally taught. By a master stroke he can change all this if he will; I say it modestly but fearlessly. May he live long enough to be convinced that the corresponding style is an insuperable barrier to progress; *that* out of the way other necessary innovations will follow as naturally as day succeeds night.

[Mr. Pitman was alive when the above was written, but I think it best to let it stand.]

A closing word about the method. It is safe to say that if a pupil with our facilities cannot learn shorthand he cannot learn it at all, but as in many things else, the advantages are greatest to those who are best prepared mentally to profit by them. Quite often I have had as pupils good penmen who could write, and write well, from 80 to 100 words a minute almost from the start, by which I mean that whatever they could write in shorthand was written at that rate. When this advantage is supplemented by a good memory and good scholarship, the rapidity with which one learns by this method is so astounding that it can only be fitly described as *taking Phonography by storm.*

JOHN WATSON,
1 E. Fayette St., Balto., Md.

Opportunities for Improvement.

I am aware of the fact that I have better opportunities for becoming an expert stenographer than a great many others who have undertaken to solve the mysteries of the winged art, but one reason is I go hunting them, and do not wait for them to come to me.

Last September, I rented an office in a law building containing about fifty offices. All these offices, with but two or three exceptions, are occupied by lawyers, a large majority of whom get their stenographic work done outside of their own offices. As I am the only public stenographer in the building, I get the greater part of this work, besides some outside of the building.

There are three young ladies studying with me, and we all make it our aim to help each other and every one else all we can. As a result—although we are kept busy all the time—we find that whenever we need any help from any one else, we always get far more than we ask for.

I am studying law, with the determination of becoming a law stenographer. I have a number of books which give a great many good points on different kinds of legal matter, which, with all the back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER since March, 1895, are always kept close at hand for reference. Besides these helps, I often receive valuable suggestions from many of my customers, which I never fail to make note of.

It has become known by a large number of people in different parts of the city, that we four young ladies are banded together for the purpose of helping each other to become expert stenographers and each of these people are giving a helping hand by lending us books, giving us words of advice and encouragement, or any information that lies in their power.

My advice to all young stenographers who wish to become experts is for two, three or more of them to get together under a good leader, or one of them act as leader, and map out a course of study, as we are doing, and if they will let their friends know that they are trying to improve themselves, they will be surprised at the amount of help they will receive. By adopting this method, they can help others as well as themselves and be at very little expense.

Should any one wish to join us we will be glad to receive them if they come with the determination of doing hard, effective work. We will also receive any who wish to begin the study of the art at a private school.

Any one wishing information as to the course of study we are following will receive it by addressing

ETTA MORRISON,
98 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Dictaters—Ideal and Real.

THE ideal dictater is one that possesses saintly qualities,—a Lord Chesterfield, who is never known to look cross or speak sharply, and who, in fine, meets fully the most exacting requirements of his stenographer—being all her fancy pictures and heart desires; a creature too good for earth—whose life, if he existed at all, would be about as brief as that of the "ideal typewriter." We are told "the good die young!"

All of this is an impossible state of things in a work-a-day world like ours, where the practical is pushing out the idyllic, and the day dreamer, or castle builder, is rudely jostled by the matter-of-fact seeker after success. Hence, it is the real dictater that we shall consider at this time. We think, after a long acquaintance with him, that he means well; and though he is not, and never can be, a hero to his stenographer, he might be worse. The true stenographer expects from him, and generally receives, all the courtesy that a gentleman owes a lady; and if, in the press of business, he occasionally lacks consideration, or appears irritable, we should not censure him too severely, but take the average of his attitude towards her and his treatment of her. She, of all others, is in an excellent position to note his virtues and his faults; and at this point we cannot resist the remark that whenever a stenographer accepts an offer of marriage from her dictater or employer, as the funny editor would have us believe often happens, she is paying him the highest compliment possible, for she has surely reached her decision to accept him deliberately and with full knowledge of her fate; "with all his faults she loves him still!"

A dictater, in points of consideration, bearing and courtesy generally, is very much what his stenographer makes him; if he be disposed to treat her with scant courtesy, and she appears to be indifferent to it, there will be neither disposition nor incentive on his part to alter his attitude; but in all of our career we have yet to be apprised of a stenographer with lady-like instincts and proper bearing being subjected to anything but consideration and courtesy on the part of an employer or dictater, whether that man has had the reputation of being a boor outside of the office or not. There are certain rights due both the dictater and the stenographer, which ought to be recognized by each; although, if disregarded by one, and borne by the other, the only one upon whom reflection can be cast is she who calmly accepts the slight or imposition without judicious protest; quiet firmness on the part of the stenographer in maintaining a stand will usually attain the end in view and establish a feeling of mutual respect, which, after all, is the thing to be desired in the stenographer's relation to her employer.

It will not make us any happier to decry our employer or refuse to give him the benefit of the doubt in the various situations in which we are associated. A stenographer is so intimately connected with the most important phases of an employer's business life, that she cannot help exerting an influence upon him—strong or weak—good or bad—as she will. If, after an experience with several feminine stenographers, he has a poor opinion of them in the abstract, we may take for granted that, while his own personality is somewhat at fault, there is certainly more or less reflection upon these particular stenographers' representation of our noble profession.

Let us set our dictaters a good example of courtesy, consideration and bearing, and we may rest assured that it will not be lost upon them.

We have been favored with two first-class papers, having "The Dictator" as their

theme, but much as we should like to have one or both appear this month, they are crowded out, and now form a "pleasure in anticipation."

* * *

How Many Women Stenographers Are There in the United States?

To this oft-repeated query we can give but a general answer. The census of 1870 reported only seven women stenographers in the United States; now the number exceeds 100,000, and "still they come." Of this great army of women workers in a field so comparatively new, a large proportion will naturally be found in the principal cities.



MISS NETTA MCLAUGHLIN

The subject of this sketch, whose portrait is presented on this page, is President of the National Association of Women Stenographers. By birth and education she is a Kansas girl, but has resided for the last four years in Chicago. She has, during her business career, filled several positions of a most exacting nature, all of them with credit to herself and her sex; first as a school teacher, during which time she studied shorthand; next as enrolling clerk of the Kansas Senate; then as Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims; and, on leaving Kansas for Chicago, connected herself with a medical journal, acting in the double capacity of correspondent and proofreader for the first six months, thereby gaining a knowledge of medical terms. Her whole time is now devoted to this journal; she has charge of it from contributions to finished publication. Although Miss McLaughlin now does no shorthand work, she advocates it as a stepping-stone to something better in business life. She is a warm friend to struggling women, and her cheery, helpful words and shining example have given hope and courage to many disheartened girls. The National Association is to be congratulated upon having such a representative woman for its President; and with a career like hers before us, we can well take courage and believe that women in shorthand, and al along the line, are progressing and taking their rightful place by the side of their brothers in all that tends to true advancement and right living.

* * *

Notes From the Field.

QUEEN VICTORIA has announced her intention of personally dictating and revising a biography of herself during the present year.

THE Russian Czarina is of a practical turn of mind, and uses the typewriter with facility. The frame of her machine is inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and the bars are of gold.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET employs two secretaries, who are busy ten hours a day in replying to her correspondence, and who have to be diligent, then, to keep it in bounds. Her friend, Miss Frances E. Willard, of W. C. T. U. fame, also keeps two stenographers at work.

THE Civil Service Commission recently advertised to fill a $1,500 vacancy in the Adjutant General's office, requiring knowledge of five modern languages, typewriting in these languages, proofreading, library methods and other qualifications, Miss Maud Stainaker, of Washington, D. C., a lady of unexceptional character and accomplishments, was the only person who passed the examination, and was duly certified for the position; but the appointment has been rejected, on the ground that the Department does not desire to have a woman in the place. Comment is unnecessary.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Italian Adaptations.

R. LAPIRA, of H. M.'s Superior Courts, Valetta, Malta, writes as follows:

(*a*) Is there any other adaptation to the Italian language besides Francine's, based on Pitman's Phonography?

(*b*) How do reporters in America manage who have to take down speakers in Italian?

(*c*) Is there any phonographic periodical in Italian published in America?

Mr. Lapira says: "At the government council here, where some of the speakers speak in English and others in Italian, the reporters, one and all, never make use of Francine's adaptation for the Italian, but they all use Pitman's system, with some modifications and slight alterations which are absolutely necessary."

Will not some of our readers give Mr. Lapira a satisfactory answer to his questions?

Mr. Munson's New Eshn Hook.

Mr. Munson, in his new book, "The Art of Phonography," has introduced a new eshn hook which is exceedingly simple and will, without doubt, prove eminently practical. It is made by writing a large shn hook after the circle s. Thus, if you will imagine that you have written the words pose and potion separately, and then combine the two outlines into one, you will have the outline for the word position. When made on the N-hook side of a straight stem, the combination would represent ns-eshn. The old Benn Pitman eshn hook, Mr. Munson would use for sn, thus bringing the n-curl into line, at the end of words, the same as it is used at the beginning in such words as instruction, inspection, etc., etc.

* * *

LETTERS of inquiry requiring reply by mail, should always inclose postage stamp to insure attention.

* * *

UPON request, Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons will send to any applicant a pamphlet, entitled "A Convincing Comparison; or, Which System Shall I Learn."

* * *

MR. THORNTON, in his "Light Line," published some years ago, turned a small hook inside of the shn hook to add of, and inside of the ter hook to add n. Thus condition-of, occasion-of, etc., better-than, etc.

* * *

MR. C. E. HUTCHINGS, stenographer at the Missouri Botanical Gardens, of Hannibal, Mo., and Miss Emily Schmidt, met for the first time last summer on a steamboat excursion. On the return trip they were engaged, and on the tenth day of February they were married. Evidently good stenographers not only believe in shorthand, but also in short courtships. It is the wish of the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER that their married life may be a long and a happy one.

THE Smith Premier Typewriter Company, Syracuse, N. Y., have just issued a new half-tone illustrative catalogue which, as a work of art alone, will interest and please every one of our readers. By addressing the company and mentioning THE STENOGRAPHER, a copy will be sent free of charge.

* * *

AN editorial of *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*, referring to an article "Shorthand Not for Schools," which recently appeared in *The Phonographic World* over the signature of Mr. W. E. Hickox, of Boston, says that the returns show that between 90,000 and 100,000 scholars are annually receiving instruction in Pitman's Shorthand in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland.

* * *

The Golden Rule, Francis E. Clark, Boston and Chicago, pays a deserved tribute to Sir Isaac Pitman.

THE *Phonographic Magazine* says: "Sir Isaac Pitman was a great and a good man, and belongs conspicuously to the group of benefactors of the race who, through their genius and industry, left the world a better world because they had lived in it."

* * *

The National Stenographer, of Evanston, Ills., for February 1, 1897, has just come to hand. Its editor seems to have been very much offended by a recent statement in THE STENOGRAPHER because the *National* was not included among the magazines that were "unprejudiced and independent." We really had forgotten that *The National Stenographer* was still in existence when we wrote the article referred to, and that we were justified in not remembering the *National* as being still alive, we would refer to page 205 of the February number of *The Phonographic World*, where, in answer to an inquiry concerning the existence of the above-named magazine, the editor of *The World* says: "We do not remember having seen a copy of *The National Stenographer* for several months. Perhaps it has joined the big majority of the hundred or more shorthand periodicals which have been published for a short time in this country during the past twenty-five years, and which have then disappeared forever." We apologize to the editor of *The National* in assuming that his magazine was no longer in existence, and we are willing to admit that, so far as we know, it has been "independent, unbiased and unprejudiced."

* * *

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Mr. Edward T. Postlethwaite, assistant to the new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been associated with the present chief ever since, as a boy, he became Mr. Thomson's stenographer. He had acquired the art of shorthand writing, and was a facile and elegant penman, and was connected with one of the offices on the middle division in a clerical position. Mr. Thomson, one of the first men on the Pennsylvania Railroad to utilize a stenographer in the services of the company, one day had some experience with young Postlethwaite's abilities, and thenceforth he became Mr. Thomson's clerk. He has now for twenty-five years been connected with his office, and has been his confidential and chief clerk in all the offices he has held since he became General Manager, in 1874. There is probably no one connected with the company, not a general officer, who is better known to railroad officials, members of the press and prominent officials of the city, State and Nation, than Mr. Postlethwaite. In his new position he will maintain the same relations to Mr. Thomson which have previously existed, and he will also have charge of the details of the office management."

Readers of THE STENOGRAPHER should be proud of such a noble exemplar of the uses of stenography as a stepping-stone to higher duties and responsibilities.

Captain John P. Green, who has just been made First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad in place of Mr. Frank Thomson, promoted to be President, says that he owes his start and successful advancement in business life to his knowledge of shorthand, which he acquired in the Philadelphia High School.

W. C. Stephens.



W. C. Stephens was born near Riverton, Iowa, December 12, 1871. His first fifteen years were spent on the farm, during which time he received a common country school education.

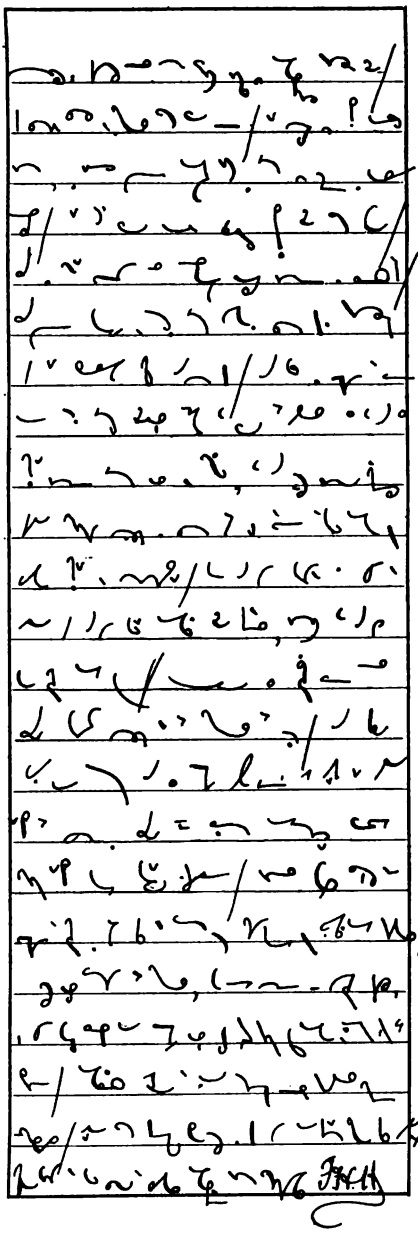
In 1887 he entered college at Shenandoah, Iowa, graduating in the shorthand department the following year, and teaching for some time in this department. In 1891 took the degree of B. D. in the same institution.

He now entered on the active duties of an amanuensis for G. B. Jennings, attorney-at-law, Shenandoah, Iowa, and later as head stenographer for Sloan, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers, Omaha, Neb.

Wishing a more liberal education, he resigned the position and entered a university at Lincoln, Neb., taking the degree of B. Pe. in 1894. He soon after accepted a position with the superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., at Sioux City, Iowa., where he remained but a short time, being offered the position as assistant principal of Massey's Business College, at Jacksonville, Florida.

In the latter part of 1896 he accepted an offer in Lincoln, Nebraska, as treasurer of the Lincoln Business College, which position he occupies at present, and is principal of the shorthand department. He uses the Dement's Pitmanic System.

Shorthand Notes by the Editor.



THE Stenographer's Association at Adams, Mass., announced a mock trial for the 19th of January, with Thomas F. Cassidy as judge, Fred. D. Field and M. J. Curran as attorneys, and W. E. Towne, as stenographer, C. H. Tower, foreman of the jury and Henry Harrington, defendant. Mr. Towne is well known to our readers as a contributor to THE STENOGRAPHER.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

SINCE last reported, the Certificate of Proficiency for teachers of Isaac Pitman phonography in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidate: MR. J. L. DOWSON, Wesleyan College, Montreal, Canada.

* * *

SPEAKING of the death of the late Sir Isaac Pitman the New London (Conn) *Telegram* says: "There has not been such a fuss over him as was made when some distinguished men died but there never was one who made a more enduring mark than Sir Isaac Pitman, the founder of Shorthand. He was a man who made his own fortune and found a way to give to hundreds of thousands a means of earning a good living. It would be a good plan for the stenographers of the world to unite in some substantial expression of gratitude which would be a lasting memorial of their feeling toward him and remain to show the world how the men who really advance its interests are esteemed."

* * *

THE Cincinnati (O.) *Post* remarks: "In the death of Sir Isaac Pitman in England the world loses one of the great inventors who have pioneered the advance of civilization. He has founded a great industry—that of stenography—has given employment to tens of thousands the world over; has opened up a new industrial field to women; has contributed greatly to the truth of historic record, and has lightened the labors of leadership in nearly every useful branch of human activity."

* * *

THE Baltimore (Md.) *Herald* says: "Sir Isaac Pitman the inventor of the system of shorthand named after him who has just died was a real benefactor. Of him it could be truly said that he made two blades of grass spring up where only one grew before. Conferring knighthood upon him could not add to his reputation, but it was, nevertheless, an honor more worthily bestowed than in many other cases."

* * *

WE hear, with pleasure, that Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, have in the press a new and revised edition of the "Complete Phonographic Instructor." Besides many additions and improvements, several entire pages of shorthand exercises have been re-engraved.

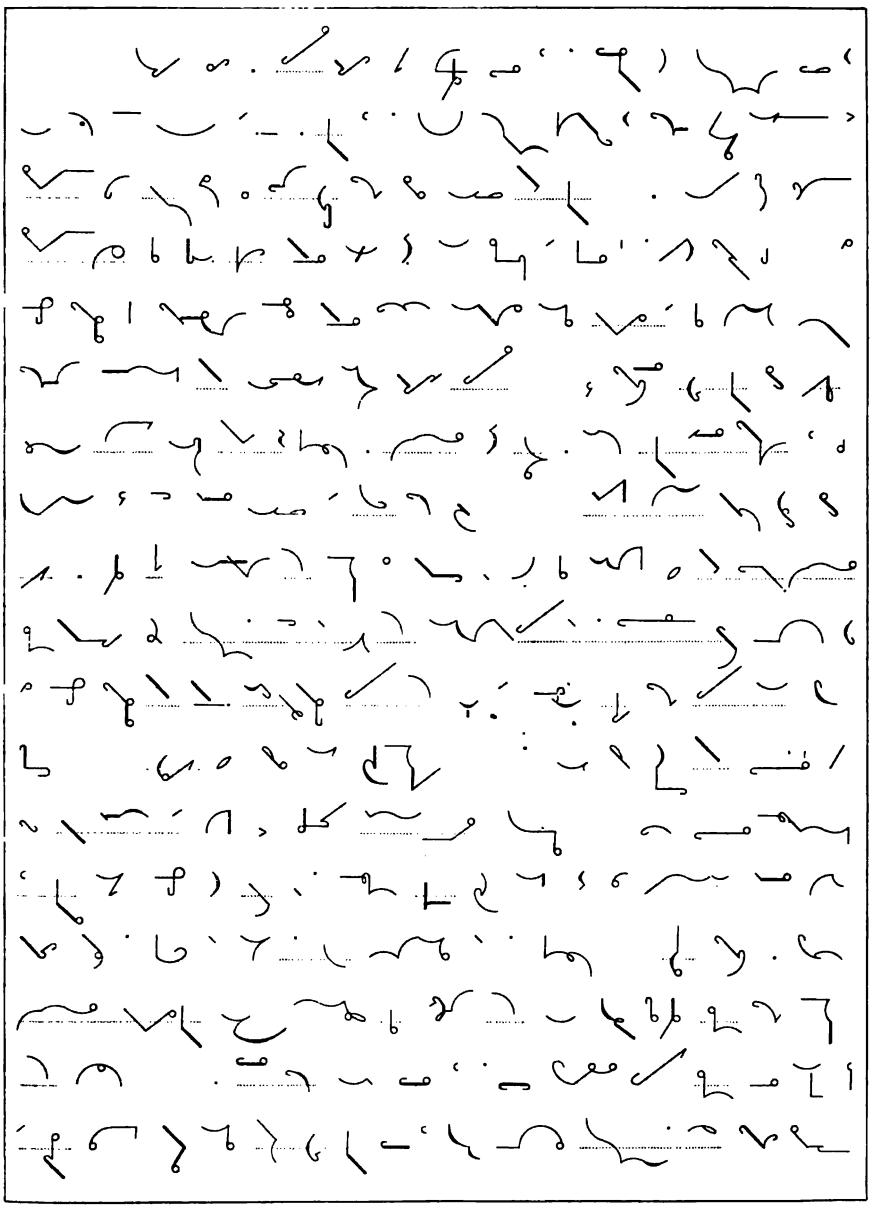
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

If we surround the wires between which the electrical discharge occurs with a glass tube so firmly closed that no air can enter, and connect the tube with an efficient air pump, it will be found that very great changes in the character of the spark will appear as the air is gradually withdrawn from the space enclosed by the tube. The narrow, tortuous, thread-like spark loses its definite outline, becomes enlarged, hazy in structure, and takes on a rosy purple tint. As the exhaustion proceeds it progressively expands, becomes more and more nebulous in its appearance, and its length may be very greatly augmented by increasing the interval between the wires. When the pressure of the gas within the tube has been reduced to something like the hundreth part of that of the atmosphere, the luminous haze fills the entire tube, and glows brightly with tints varying with the kind of gas enclosed, and often very beautiful. Already, long before this point has been reached, the discharge at the negative pole, or cathode, has begun to show its individuality, first, by the creeping of the luminous stream backward, so as to form a kind of sheath or envelope of the wire, of a characteristic bluish color, then, as the exhaustion proceeds, by becoming independent of the position of the positive wire, or anode, and extending outward from the wire in every direction. These are the first steps in the development of the cathode ray. A new step was taken by Crookes, which proved to be of great importance, and led to the discovery of many curious effects. Mr. Crookes experimented with tubes in which the exhaustion was pushed to an extreme degree, so far, indeed, that the slight remnant of gas left behind possessed a tension of only a few millionths of an atmosphere. At this pressure the former luminous appearance of the tube no longer manifests itself, and there is little or no visible trace of the discharge stream from the cathode or elsewhere. The glass, however, now glows with a green fluorescence where the stream comes in contact with it, and suitably selected objects in its path, within the tube, glow with vivid colors, forming a most brilliant spectacle.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—A SCIENTIFIC PAPER.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Department.

Edited by J. EDMUND FULLER.

Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, and Certificated Teacher of Benn Pitman Phonography.

Key to Benn Pitman Shorthand.

Through life we all teach and we all learn. This world is a great schoolhouse, where we find out what is good and what is evil, and thus get ready to act in some other sphere. What we are at the end of this life, we shall be when the next begins. We must spare no pains, then, when we teach others or ourselves. We teach ourselves by our thoughts, others by our words. We must take care that we think and speak in a way so clear that we do not cheat or mislead ourselves by vague and hazy ideas. To save us from this, we must learn to think in words; we must get the habit of using them in thought with the same care which we use when we speak or write to others. Words give a body and form to our thoughts, without which they are apt to be so vague and dreamy that we do not see where they are weak and false. If we put them into a body of words, we will, as a rule, learn how much of the truth there is in them. When in that form we can turn them over in our minds. If we write them out we find that, in many cases, the ideas we thought we had hold of, fade away when we put them to this test. If they prove to be real and of value, they are thus not only made clear to us, but they are in a shape where we can make them clear to others. When our ideas float in our mind in a hazy way, and we are in doubt about them, if we talk with others, as a rule, our doubts are solved by the fact that when we state them in a clear way we see the truth at once.



J. EDMUND FULLER.

In most cases, what we say to others, not what they say to us when we consult them, settles our doubts. We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which, in speech, will put most clearly what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art to be gained by those who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar, or through the press. To do this in the right way, they should, as a rule, use the short words which we learn in early life, and which have the same sense to all classes of men. They are the best for the teacher, the orator and the poet.

If you will look at what has been said in prose or in verse that comes down to us through many years, which has struck all minds and that most men quote, you will find that they are in short words of our own tongue. Count them in Gray's Elegy, which all love to read, and you will find that they make up the large share of all that he uses.

The English of our Bible is good, but now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verse in which you find them. ANONYMOUS.

COURT Stenographer A. W. Kelly, of Atlantic City, N. J., is thinking of adding a phonograph to the equipment of his office.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

GENTLEMEN:—Mr. Charles Hammond has resigned the General Agency of the Fire Association, and we have appointed, as his successor, Mr. Frederick Carlisle, whose address is No. 20 White street, Raleigh.

This new arrangement dates from June 1st last, and you will please forward to the new agent the daily reports of all risks written since that date.

The May account current and remittance should be forwarded to Mr. H. as soon as possible, to enable him to promptly close his accounts with the Home Office. All other future transactions by you for this Association are to be reported to the new agent.

Asking for the new appointment the same generous support and esteem bestowed by you upon Mr. H., from whom we part with much regret, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,

* * *

Reporting Style.

LITERATURE AND PUBLIC LIFE.

(*Concluded.*)

That such a danger exists he is abundantly aware. He speaks elsewhere of the temptation of those who live in the world of books to forget how many places there are "where the very existencs of your world is scarcely recognized." In fact, he admits that the circle of those who care about and talk about books is a small one; even confesses that "the majority of mankind" sets literature to one side "as of no practical account in human life." It has always been so, and Mr. Warner holds out no reason to hope that it will ever cease to be so. Therefore, the deep human needs of the majority of mankind must always go unsatisfied by "Rab and his Friends." Therefore, when the lecturer talks about the universal and permanent in literature ministering to humanity, as no mere statesman ever can, he means the humanity of a very small circle. Outside it are the majority of mankind, who, therefore, may conceivably find their deeper needs ministered to by public careers such as Mr. Gladstone's.

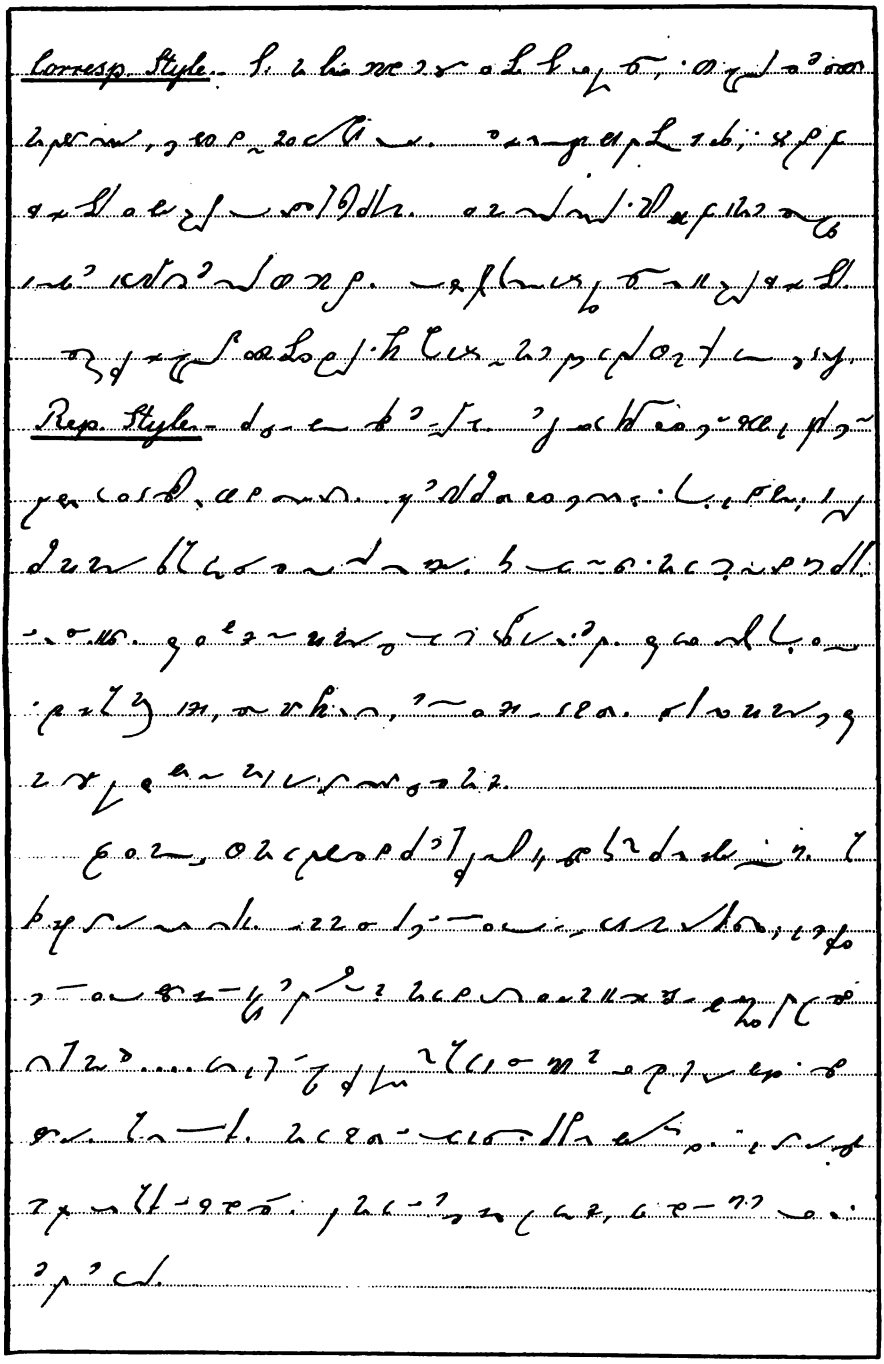
We suppose the main trouble with Mr. Warner's paradox, is that he attempts for the nonce to put asunder two things that are indissolubly joined together. Literature is not independent of public life, nor can it be. A man may say, let who will make the laws of a country, provided I may write its songs; but how if those who make the laws do so in a way to prevent him from writing the songs? Mr. Warner is, of course, the last man to be accused of advocating a proud aloofness from politics as the correct attitude of men of letters. . . . . We can but regret any appeal for the finer things of literature which even seems to magnify them at the expense of the great rude duties and exigencies of civic life. Literature can take care of itself. Mr. Warner's small circle will always be seeking out its still air of delightful studies. But public life must be kept pure, or literature itself will, in the end, expire. If Mr. Warner will give us in our politics one Gladstone, we will undertake to give him all the Rabs and his Friends he wants.

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger System. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Munson Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. N. KIMBALL.

Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Busby's Sentence.

(*Continued from last month.*)

of an offence against society and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Delaware, and I have now to impose upon you the penalties provided by law. I am very, very sorry to see you here, George, and it grieves my heart to be compelled to fulfill the obligation devolving upon me as a judicial officer. [Pause.] I entreat you, at this very outset of your career, to reflect upon what you are casting from you. You are a young man; you are, as it were, in the very morning of your life; a bright and happy home is yours, and around you are the kind parents and friends who have made you the child of their prayers—who have guided your footsteps from infancy, who have loved and cherished you and made you mighty sacrifices. You have a mother"—and here the judge's voice faltered, and he wiped away a tear—"a mother at whose knee you were taught to lisp your earliest devotions, and who has watched over you and ministered to you with that tender and fervent love which only a mother can feel. You have a father who looked upon you with a heart swelling with pride, and who gave you the heritage of his honest name. Up to the time when, yielding to the insidious wiles of the tempter you committed this crime, your character had been irreproachable, and it seemed as if the brightest promises of your childhood were to have rich and beneficent fulfillment. For you the vista of the future appeared serene and beautiful; a pure and noble honorable manhood seemed to await you, and all the blessings which may be gained by an unspotted reputation, by persistent energy and by earnest devotion to the right, were to be yours."

Here Busby began to feel considerably better. He was assured that such a kind old man as that could not treat him with severity, and he informed tipstaff in a

(Continued next month.)

A Special Offer.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish the third edition of "Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand" (price $2.00 per copy) and THE STENOGRAPHER for one year, at a cost of $2.00, in advance, for both, postage on the text-book free. This offer is good for new subscribers, or for old subscribers who desire to renew for one year's subscription in advance. Subscribers residing outside of the United States or Canada will be required to pay twenty-five cents extra to cover the postage.

The editor will give a special course of instruction, by correspondence, in shorthand to those who may wish it, for $20.00—the student to pay for the postage on exchange of exercises. Text-book will be furnished free.

MR. HENRY C. LAMMERT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected stenographer of the Assembly, at Albany, N. Y.

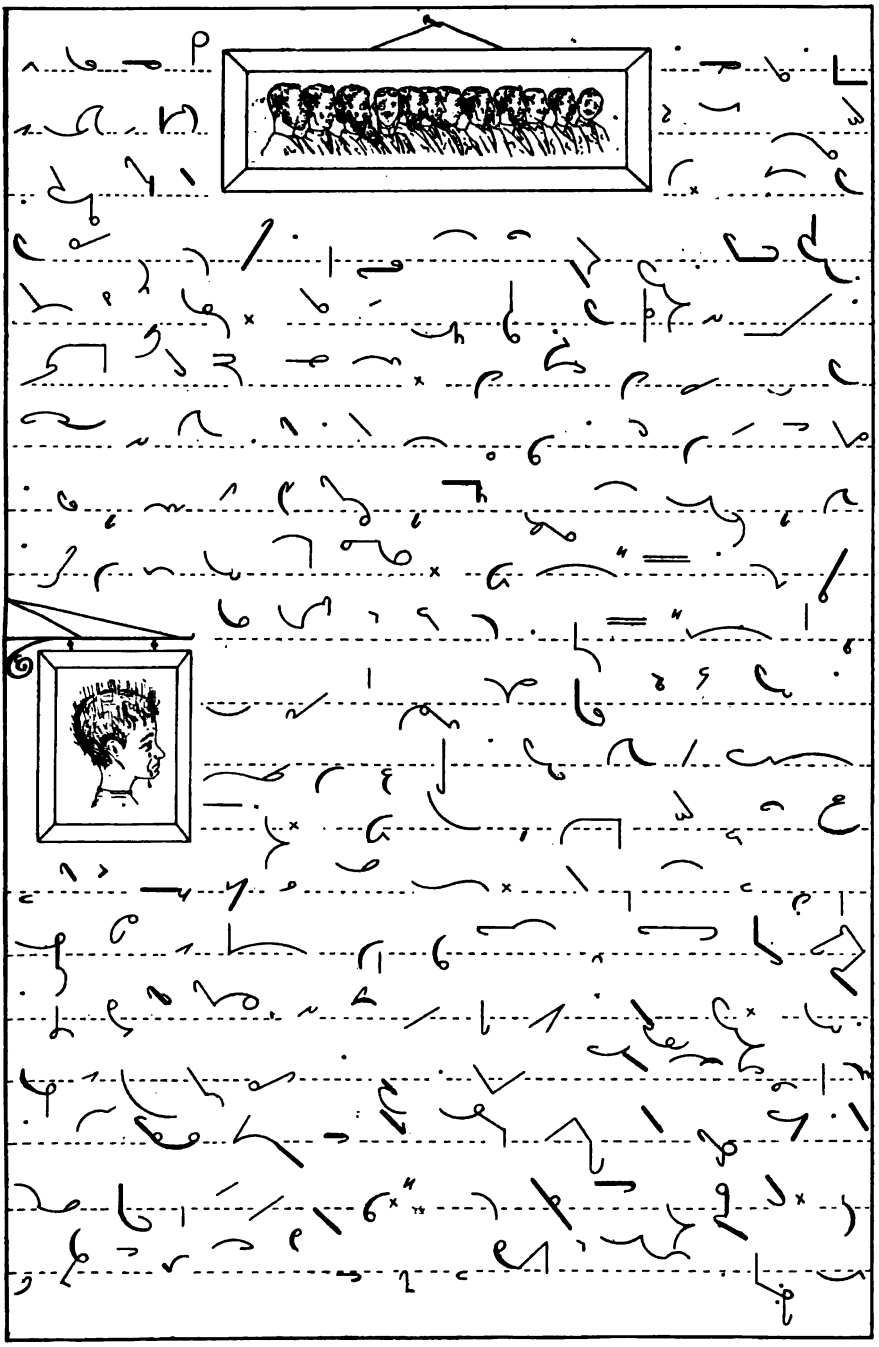
MESSRS. B. B. TOWNES & H. M. Nicholes have formed a shorthand partnership, with offices at 509 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.

MR. HENRY M. CLAPP, of Ohio, recently stenographer in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C., has been appointed Examiner of the Mint, at a salary of $2,500 a year.

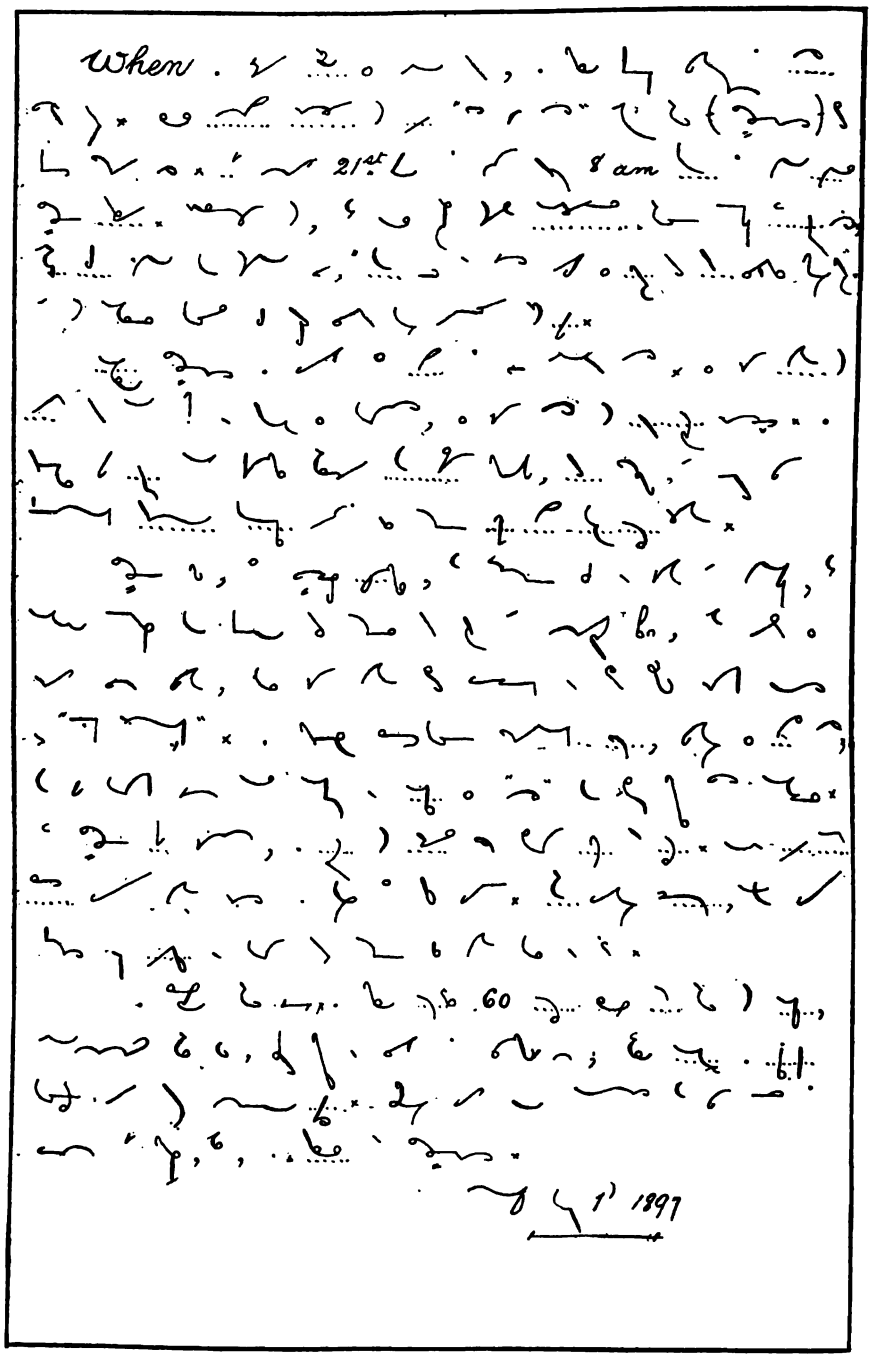
GOVERNOR BLACK, of New York, has appointed Myron H. Hill, of Jamestown, as his confidential stenographer. Mr. Hill has been in Washington for the past two years acting as private secretary to Congressman Hooker.

MR. W. W. SEEWIR, of the Harkell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., says that, of a shorthand class of six Indian boys and girls, after nine months study, all of them with but one exception, can write from 60 to 80 words per minute. He adds: "When it is taken into consideration what is to be overcome in the Indian youth, we, out here, think it pretty fair work."

Munson Shorthand.



Shorthand Notes by William H. Jones, Manchester, England.



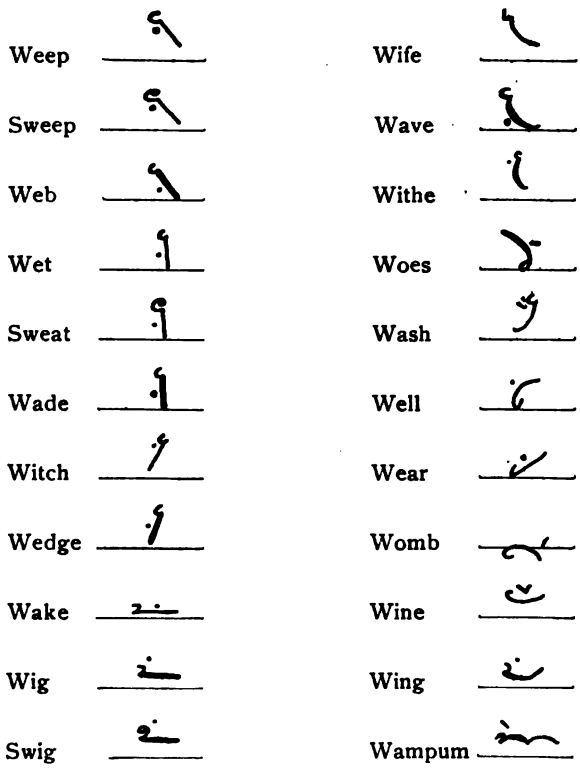
Shorthand at Home

By FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

Brief Consonant Signs.

Every consonant sound in the language may be represented by a *stem* sign, but, for convenience, it is desirable to be able to represent some of these sounds by *brief* signs.

The sounds of *s* and *z*, and their combinations, occur very frequently and we have therefore been provided with small and large circles and loops to represent them. We illustrated these last month. The sounds of Wa, Ya, and Ha are also represented by brief signs. A small half circle opening to the right or left represents *w*, a small half circle opening up or down represents *y*, a small slanting tick represents the sound of *h*, a small dot before a vowel represents the sound of *h*.



The student will notice that in the combination of *w* and *s*, we use the *stem* Wa and the brief s. Also that, for the initial sign of *wi*, we make a brief *w* into a small right angled sign, as shown.

Before *la*, *ra*, *m* and *n*, the brief *w* forms a small hook, which, different from ordinary initial hooks, is read *before* any initial vowel.

Yoke 

Yale 

Yam 

Young 

Yawl 

Yellow 

Utah 

Yarrow 

Yankee

Yes 

Yesterday 

Hope 

Happy 

Had 

Halve 

Hath 

Hail 

Hare 

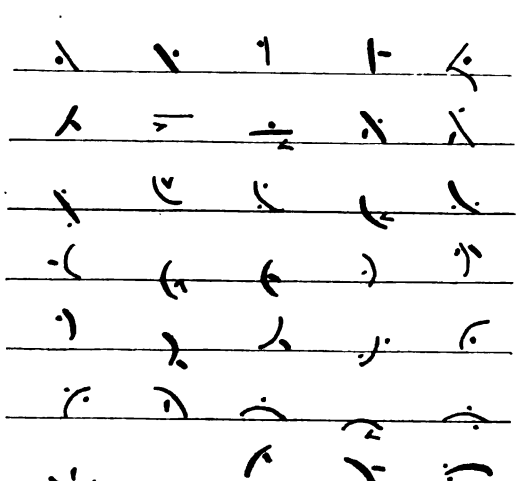
Home 

Hump 

Hung 

Why 

Key to Longhand in February Number.



The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XI. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1897. NUMBER 4.

Preparatory Shorthand Training.

(From DAVID WOLFE BROWN'S New Book).

A PROPER system having been selected, it is all-important that the student should make no mistake in his methods of study and practice. If possible he should seek the guidance of a thoroughly competent teacher, who will stimulate and encourage him, and save him from erroneous habits or methods. The associations and surroundings of a good school are vastly helpful.

But the would-be learner of shorthand should be carefully on his guard against teachers who promise to accomplish wonderful results in a very short time. If unable to secure the services of a competent, conscientious teacher, the student should, if possible, induce some friend or friends to pursue the study along with him. In this way interest will be better maintained and improvement more rapidly made than by solitary application.

THE FOUNDATION MUST BE LAID.

A serious and often fatal mistake made by the majority of learners is that in their eagerness to reach the advanced portions of the system—"to write as reporters write"—the rudimentary principles are studied too hurriedly and superficially. If the fundamental abbreviating rules, in accordance with which a majority of the words of the language are always to be written, should be skimmed over in the "hop, skip and jump" fashion of too many learners, the result cannot but be disappointing. By dwelling upon these word-building principles until they become instinctively familiar, the learner is not delaying, but is hastening, his acquisition of reporting speed. A person is a good or bad stenographic student, and ultimately a good or a bad reporter, in proportion as he masters, or fails to master, these fundamental abbreviating rules. There may be many things in his text-book that he can afford to "skip," but none of these foundation principles must be slighted. The prime qualification of a good stenographer is that when pressed for speed, he shall be able to write readily, and with at least approximate correctness, any ordinary English word, though it may be of difficult construction and he may have never written it before. The ability to do this arises from a thorough familiarity with those principles to which the student is introduced during the first few months of his study. Startling as it may seem to some who think that the whole or the principal strength of a shorthand system lies in its "advanced reporting expedients," I affirm that when the student, by faithful elementary study, has acquired the power of *promptly writing new words according to principle*, the most laborious and the most valuable part of his reporting equipment has been acquired. The matters that remain to be learned—a certain number of logograms, a certain number of distinctions between words by differences of outline or position, a certain amount of phrase knowledge—these will require far less application, and, so far as not acquired, may be more safely dispensed with, than any part of the fundamental knowledge and ability which have thus been mastered. It is this familiarity with fundamental word-building principles that enables the accomplished reporter to write new and strange words without loss of time and without getting "rattled." These new and strange words he is constantly liable to meet till the last day of his reporting life.

SOME THINGS THAT SPEED PRACTICE CANNOT DO.

Let it be remembered that misnamed "speed practice" has no magical power to fill gaps in rudimentary study. Rules never mastered singly can never be applied promptly when called for in combination. Nor can "speed practice" give agility of hand so long as a hesitating and half-recollecting mind cannot promptly supply the hand with the material upon which agility might be developed.

The student must be especially warned against slighting or omitting those principles of the system which, as he may think, will be rarely called for. If called for at all, however rarely, *they need to be as familiar as any other part of the system.* The failure to have them at one's finger's ends may at some critical moment cause a mortifying "breakdown."

Teachers and pupils too often content themselves with a superficial study of the "vowels." Misled by the fact that the "reporting style" is largely an unvocalized style, that the vowels, being rarely needed by the reporter, will be at a certain stage of practice dropped in large degree by the learner, teachers and pupils too often assume that a slight or hesitating knowledge of "vocalization" will suffice. There can scarcely be a more lamentable and disastrous error. The experience of every reporter in regard to "vocalization" is similar to that of the Texan in regard to his revolver: "He does not often want it, but when he wants it, he wants it bad." Every reporter knows that though he seldom inserts vowels, he must be able to insert *instantaneously* when new and strange words require them. The stenographer, however diligent, has only half mastered his task if he has not mastered the art of instantaneous vowel-placing.

A Tale With A Moral.

WILLIE E. TOWN, Surry, N. H.

ONCE upon a time—this style of beginning a story is patented, so beware of infringing—a shorthand reporter went forth to report. As fate would have it the orator was a very rapid speaker, and the words that the reporter didn't get, were as the sands of the sea. Consequently the report was almost a failure, and was in no sense of the word, verbatim.

A short time after the above event the reporter was relating his experience to a group of sympathizing friends who had all "been there." After he had finished his recital, his friends with one accord began to give him counsel and advice. "The reason of your failure," said one, "was that you phrase too much, stop stringing words together, and you will have no difficulty in reporting the fastest speaker." Another said, "The fault is in the system you use. Now if you will learn so-and so's system, you will be all right." Still another said, "The trouble is that you write too small characters. Make full, flowing outlines if you would succeed in reporting." The fourth member of the group arose at this juncture and delivered himself as follows: "My friends, it seems to me that you are all a little 'off' in what you have said. What this young man needs is not a different system nor a different style of writing; nor is it absolutely necessary that he should change his method of phrasing. What you need, my friend, is *study* and *practice*." The reporter went his way, followed the advice of his friend, and was ever after happy.

So I say to you, my fellow shorthand students, if you are weary and discouraged, if you feel that you are not doing as well as your neighbor, if you think that you will never be able to report, just take your pencil and practice, *practice, PRACTICE!* Make up your mind that you will not become discouraged. If you will follow up this practice, your troubles will vanish, and you will find that,

"The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears—"

Private Secretaries.

BRIGHT boys will do well to remember that there is no surer road to promotion, financially, socially, and every other way, than that which leads through a private secretaryship. To be as intimately associated with a man who has won a high place in the world for himself as a private secretary must be is to have the opportunity of studying at close range the character of a successful man—to "get points," so to

speak, that may be put to very good use by any young man who is able to profit by experience. The useful private secretary, too, is sure to make his employer think so well of him as to be anxious to aid him, and, moreover, is certain in his official capacity to meet many men of prominence whose acquaintance is well worth while.

Daniel Lamont is an excellent example of what the clever private secretary can do. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, during which Lamont was the President's private secretary, he was placed by one who held a Cabinet office during the same time at the head of important street railroad and other interests in New York. Lamont proved himself a man of great executive ability and was honored with a Cabinet place during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration.

General Horace Porter, who had charge of the inaugural parade last Thursday, emerged from obscurity as Grant's military secretary. It was because of the qualities he showed then that Porter was given the chance to make rapid progress in business, after the war was over, and to-day his name is one of those oftenest seen in print. The list of those who have used the private secretaryship as a stepping stone to great and lasting advancement is a long one.—*Evening Telegraph.*

REFERRING to an editorial in the January number of the *Phonographic Journal*, the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER desires to make the fair and frank confession that when he hastily wrote that THE STENOGRAPHER was the only absolutely independent, unbiased and unprejudiced shorthand magazine in the world which had no interest of any kind in either a shorthand school, a publication office or a second hand typewriter concern, he was entirely mistaken. He wrote that paragraph without proper consideration of what it meant and he wishes to retract it. He desires to thank the editor of the *Phonographic Journal* for his manly expressions upon the subject, and to assure him that it will be the aim of the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER in the future not to offend so rashly again. He is entirely satisfied that anyone who subscribes for the *Phonographic Journal* will get the worth of his money.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., Jan. 21, 1867.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I wrote you some time since for a sample copy of THE STENOGRAPHER with a view to subscribing to same. I have received it and must say that I like it very much, so much so in fact that I herewith hand you N. Y. Ex. for one year's subscription. I want some information in reference to "Shorthand at Home" as mentioned on page 29 of the January number; I am a —— student, that is, I have finished in an inferior system, the ——, and have concluded to abandon it for one that I may attain a higher degree of speed, and have taken up the ——. Have I made a move in the right direction? With the —— system I acquired a speed of about 125 per minute, and I found a great difficulty in reading back my notes, say nothing of what I would find, if I should write at a greater degree. I note your "Shorthand at Home" is something similar to the —— and what I want to know is whether or not by taking this in connection with my lessons, would I experience any confliction, or would you advise me to drop the —— entirely and take up yours. I want to take up reporting work and I understand the greatest number of reporters, in fact, seventy-five per centum are —— writers.

Any information you give me in reference to this will be gladly received and greatly appreciated.

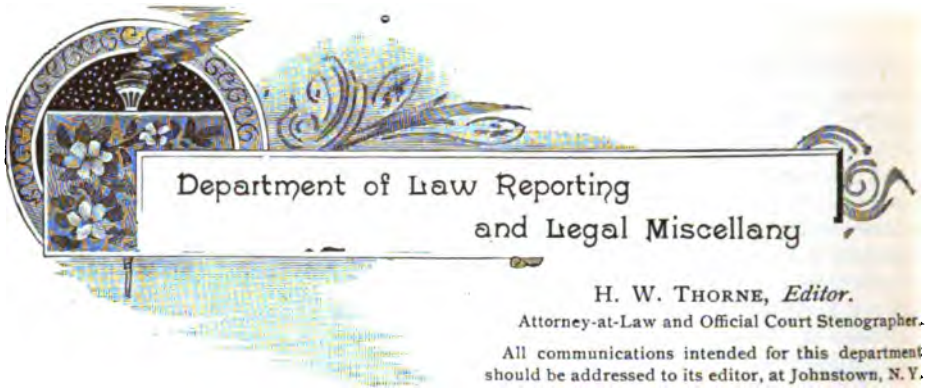
Yours truly,

C. H. WINTERHALER.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 21st enclosing subscription for THE STENOGRAPHER, for which please accept my thanks, I would say that I think you have made no mistake in taking up the system you mention in exchange for the one you have abandoned.

The systems so easily learned are like little tenement houses quickly built. You can "move in" almost immediately after you start the cellar walls, but when you get there you have no room in which to "raise a family." A broader foundation and a larger superstructure will furnish more accomodation, which means higher speed and greater legibility when writing at high speed.

The "Shorthand at Home" which will appear in THE STENOGRAPHER will not conflict with the system you have taken up in any way. It is intended to assist all who study any of the Pitmanic systems.—EDITOR.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.
All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mr. N. H. C.—The price of "Practical Court Reporting" is one dollar, and upon receipt of that sum I will obtain a copy thereof for you.

First-class court stenographers use both fountain and dip pens. All things considered, a good, reliable fountain pen is preferable. Be sure to use a reliable one, or none.

More depends upon individuality than system in the decision of the probabilities of one becoming a court reporter. The fact that Isaac Pitman writers are to be found among the best members of the craft (as well as adherents of other systems) should settle the question of probabilities in your mind. What one has done, another, as a rule, may achieve.

I would study a law-book by careful perusal thereof, and a burning desire to comprehend the text. After perusal and comprehension, should come memorizing of the principles of law taught in the book. It is difficult to answer this question briefly.

Upon examination for admission to the bar, examiners do not make it a point to ask the most intricate questions. The object sought is to test the intellectual capacity of the applicant, and to discover whether he is sufficiently familiar with the law and legal procedure to be a safe person to turn loose into a community, bearing the label "lawyer." A "half-baked" attorney is capable of producing much mischief, while a well-equipped lawyer is one of the safest factors in society.

From W. P. S., Allentown, Pa.—"I am preparing for sermon reporting and would like some information on this subject. I have taken the sermon for the last four Sundays, and got almost all of it, and can read my notes without much trouble. Last Sunday I tried taking it by tracing the outlines on my knee as you had suggested once in your department of THE STENOGRAPHER, and I think I can get it better this way than by writing with a pencil. Do you think a person can increase his speed in this way? Do you consider one hundred words per minute sufficient for doing this kind of work? Do you think one can increase his speed much by writing a sermon a great number of times? I can get anything under one hundred words per minute, but over that I am gone. You suggest in one number of THE STENOGRAPHER, that it would be a good thing to take verbatim conversations, and this I have been trying. I think it is a good plan but the conversations mostly are too rapid."

ANSWER. Yes, I think one can increase his speed by tracing outlines upon the knee. This should only be resorted to when writing cannot be conveniently done. I do *not* consider 100 words per minute sufficient for sermon, or any other kind of reporting. From 150 to 175 and sometimes a higher rate of speed is necessary. If you will procure back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER, and read my answers to correspondents, you will obtain more information than the limitation of my space permits me to now give.

* * *

Notes.

FOR reasons which I am unable to control, I am obliged to indefinitely postpone the continuation of the article on "Objections, Motions, Rulings and exceptions."

DURING the illness of James Thompson, the official stenographer, Miss Cora E. Proper, of Johnstown, N. Y., satisfactorily filled his position at the trial term of the supreme court, held in that city in February last. Among the cases reported by Miss Proper was one in which I was engaged as attorney for the plaintiff. Miss Proper's transcript

of the case was of the very best. It contained the desirable innovation in typewritten transcript work of presenting the *name* of each witness in a different colored ink from the body of the transcript. In this particular transcript, the *name* of the witness was in red ink, while the *body* of the transcript was in black. The object of this is to enable the user of the transcript to instantly find the name of the witness on the typewritten page.

STENOGRAPHER S. H. Gilliland, of Gainersville, Mo., recently procured through me a copy of *Practical Court Reporting*, with which to aid him in becoming a law reporter.

MESSRS. ORR & FIDLER, law stenographers and notaries public, of 1024 N. Y. Life Insurance Building, cor. 9th and Wall Sts., Kansas City, Mo., make a specialty of reporting depositions. Not long since, the blanks used by them came under my observation.

CLAUDE J. WILKINSON, until recently an official stenographer in Northern New York, has been appointed confidential clerk and stenographer to Warden Thayer, of the State Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., at a salary of $900. A first class appointment.

A TRANSCRIPT of shorthand notes taken more than 20 years ago by E. D. York, now or formerly of Pottsville, Pa., was used a short time ago in the $5,000,000.00 suit of Crow vs. Hatchkiss, at N. Y. Among the celebrated cases reported by Mr. York a quarter of a century ago, were the Mollie Maguire trials.

THE supreme court of Pennsylvania has just dismissed an appeal because of the insufficiency of the certificate of the official stenographer required in that State to be attached to transcript. The appeal was based upon errors in the charge of the trial judge to the jury. The certificate failed to embrace or refer to the charge, and the appellate court held that the charge was not before it for review, and therefore dismissed the appeal.

MR. W. F. FITZGERALD, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been appointed special official stenographer in the Surrogate's Court of that county, to report a contested will case involving about $200,000. The case promises to be a long one, with six lawyers engaged in it.

STENOGRAPHER N. H. Crowell, of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, who is assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of that place, has "an eye" upon the legal profession.

H. W. THORNE.

THE reporting notes of Henry J. Gensler, of the Cincinnati Court of Official Reporters of Debates, as shown on page 61 of the *Phonographic Magazine*, February 15, 1897, possess some interesting features.

1. It is noticed that the ordinary phrases *of-the* and *to-the* are not used—the tick vowel for *of* and the dot for *the* being made separately.

2. The present stem for Wa (heavy downward R) is used for Vr, as was strongly urged by Sir Isaac Pitman just before his death. The word *control* is written with con-dot, stem Tr and downward L, the L being joined with great freedom of motion so that there is no stopping of the hand at the point of junction.

3. *Worthy* is written with the stem Ra joined to the stem *Th*. The point here is that Mr. Gensler does not use the small initial w-hook.

4. The word *yet* is written with the disjointed brief *ye* and the stem T.

5. *Ever* and *every* are written with hookless *Vr*.

6. *Before* is written with the Isaac Pitman form—B-Fr.

7. *Government* is indicated by the word-sign—being the hookless Vr with the n-hook.

HOW HE KNEW.—The unimaginative man had picked up a dialect story. Turning its pages, he remarked:

"This author has just begun to follow a custom which, I understand, has become quite common."

"What is that?"

"He composes with a typewriter. I can tell by the confused way in which the letters jumble together every now and then."—*Washington Star*.



Keeping Up Enthusiasm.

(From Dement's *Dictation*).

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR:

I AM in receipt of your delicate little note of the 7th inst., saying that you have mortgaged my stock in trade for four hundred words under the head of "Keeping Up the Enthusiasm of the Student." Just why you have made this claim on me is hard to conceive, but knowing you as I do and being naturally adverse to foreclosure proceedings of any kind, I would say that you might better have asked the question "How to Keep Up the Enthusiasm of the Teacher."

When students begin the study of *anything* new, be it shorthand or checkers, there is usually a condition of great effervesence and confidence, and it is only when they have been working for a month and things are "all mixed up" and there seems no head or tail, top or bottom—and especially bottom—that the question arises "How to Keep Up the Enthusiasm;" but the trouble is that the questioner does not complete his sentence by adding "of the Teacher." I believe in putting the shoe where it belongs. The student is not very apt to lose his enthusiasm, if things are clear; and things are clear only when the teacher knows his business, attends to it strictly, and keeps out of a rut. The wide awake teacher must have lots of ammunition to fall back upon, and a splendid arsenal to fire it with. The teacher in a commercial college especially must be closely acquainted with many lines of business, must be practically a "walking *commercial* dictionary," and, as we have no dictionary devoted exclusively to the technical terms of the many trades and professions, his vocabulary must come from actual experience and a wide knowledge; he must know books, literature, and, above all, should be kind and long-suffering.

One great mistake that teachers make is not stopping long enough to think that the persons who come under their direction are not supposed to know a great deal and make a great many errors that a greater maturity, a larger conception of things and a general roundness, would not allow them to make. They might not be open to this complaint, if they had a longer time in which to do the work. In some unaccountable way the American people have acquired a notion that shorthand is one of the things that can be picked up at very short notice, and is really something that involves but very little mental effort. By this condition we are compelled to crowd things and forever drive, and in this driving process too much is taken for granted. If we had a year in which to do what is now done in six months, our patrons would be better off, and so would we, in the end.

My plea then is, that teachers should keep abreast of the times, extend their knowledge of commercial language, read books, guide their pupils gently and without fuss, and get as much time in which to do it as possible. There will then be no danger of going stale.

Now, my dear boy, if this fills the bill, you can publish it; but I think I have aimed at the wrong target. You wanted me to fire at the student, but I can't do it. The student is young and tender; somebody else is old and tough.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

CHAS. M. MILLER.

—

We congratulate the readers of *Dictation* upon having the privilege of reading such an article as the above from the pen of Mr. Miller. It is full of valuable truth.—Editor THE STENOGRAPHER.

"Disguised" Reading of Shorthand Notes.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

In an article on "Reading of Shorthand Notes," in the January STENOGRAPHER, I made the following statement: "I do not think there is much difference in the opinion of teachers as to the necessity of learners reading notes. Some teachers disguise the practice in one way, and some in another; but if each were compelled to explain his method at every step from the beginning to proficiency, a proper" (sufficient) "amount of reading would discover itself in each case." In the March STENOGRAPHER, Mr. Watson intimates that my remarks, "unless further explained, cannot help but convey a false impression," etc. By my remark in regard to *disguised* reading I meant that the various methods of instructing pupils *compelled* a sufficient amount of reading, whether the teachers recognized the fact or not. I will take illustration from Mr. Watson's plan of instruction as outlined in his papers in the STENOGRAPHER. He attaches great importance to the tracing by the pupil of enlarged shorthand notes previously prepared by the teacher for this purpose. Admitting the merit of this expedient (and I do not doubt that Mr. Watson, as he claims, gets good results from it), is it not necessary for the pupil to first inspect the outlines and determine their meaning before he traces them if he is to derive the full benefit from such tracing? If the tracing is not done intelligently, he might as well expect to learn Greek or Chinese by merely tracing the characters of those languages without attempting to mentally establish association with English equivalents. I will admit that the mechanical tracing may confer a manual facility; but unless the pupil understands *what* he is tracing, the benefit stops there. Intelligent tracing, therefore, necessarily involves the critical reading of notes; and in Mr. Watson's case it is disguised reading, as he admittedly overlooks the fact.

In his March article, Mr. Watson raises the question of Corresponding Style versus Reporting Style. I never yet found any two teachers agree as to what was meant by "corresponding" style. I believe in teaching the pupil how to write every word in full—*i. e.*, conferring upon him the "word-building" ability, as Mr. David Wolfe Brown put it. But I do not believe in compelling or allowing him to *extensively* practice full outlines of words for which he is expected to use contracted forms in the final stages of his school course. In other words, I would not have him, during his limited school course, practice from dictation upon two different set-styles of shorthand. I suppose no two teachers will agree upon just how many words should find place in the memorized lists; but all can be consistent from start to finish. With the principles well grounded, and with a consistent style established in the school course, each embryo reporter (and he is not a numerous quantity) can generally be safely left to take care of his own reporting style when he enters the reporting arena. Some will use an abbreviated style, and others a full style, with perhaps equally good results.

CHAS. T. PLATT,
806 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.

* * *

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

I have read, with some interest, Mr. Watson's remarks as to pupils writing the same letter in shorthand over and over again until perfect, and I quite agree with him that it is needless for them to do this, so long as they practice their errors. The great point in teaching, so far as I have been able to learn, is to give the pupils as much new matter in the dictation as it is possible to get in the course. If this is done, and the pupils, vocabulary thus increased, it will be found when they go out into the world to do actual work that their speed is not retarded when they hear a strange word, or an abstruse sentence. Fluency, and ease of writing shorthand, can only be obtained by dispensing with hesitation, and this retrograding feeling can be obviated by having a variety of different matter dictated, thus as far as possible enlarging the vocabulary of the pupil. There is no need to worry about speed; that will come of its own accord when hesitation, "the great bugbear of shorthand," in forming the characters for unfamiliar words is discarded. Increase the range of language, multiply the number of words until all of them are perfectly familiar to the student, and rapid and correct work is bound to be the inevitable result.

The writing of the same letter over and over again is, in my opinion, an absolute waste of time. The teacher should be satisfied if gradually the pupils, work is improving both in receiving dictation and transcribing their notes. Everything in the stenographic line depends upon the transcript. It will be found that a stenographer who can give an absolutely correct, well-spelled transcript of shorthand notes taken at from 90 to 100 words per minute can more readily obtain and hold a position than the individual who has a very rapid rate of speed and yet can only give a transcript full to the brim of errors, omissions and substitutions. The sum total of my experience shows that the principal thing in shorthand writing is: first, correctness of transcript; secondly, correctness of transcript; and thirdly, correctness of transcript. Speed will always take care of itself.

Yours truly,

FRANK RUTHERFORD.

* * *

It was a pleasure to me to read in the *National Stenographer* the sensible remarks of Dr. R. Tombo, in opposition to the teaching of shorthand in the public schools. Practical Americans should not be influenced by the number of those so taught in England. I strongly suspect it is the kind of shorthand taught there since 1837 in "an hour a day for one month"—that treacherous old humbug, the corresponding style. Great Britain is the spot to be *amused* with shorthand; where it is so funny to be able to correspond in something that is not longhand (nor half as good), and in which Bibles and other books are printed that have not the intrinsic worth of the poorest print.

JOHN WATSON.

THE following sentence furnishes a good example of the difficulty of translating back from one's own to a foreign language:

FROM THE GERMAN.

"It was a round the whole earth running and the whole cultivated human race joyously exciting telegram, which first the news brought: Dr. Livingston is found!"

FREE TRANSLATION.

"The telegram which flashed round the world and first brought the news, 'Dr. Livingston is found,' awakened the joyful interest of cultured humanity."—J. W.

THE shorthand magazines seem to have taken on a new stock of vitality.

The *Phonographic World*, for March, makes an unusally fine collection of interesting matter.

The *Students' Journal* covers a large amount of most excellent Graham shorthand.

The *Phonographic Magazine* keeps the Benn Pitman standard well up to the front.

Mr. Laubshire, in the *Phonographic Journal*, shows his ability to gather good things together.

The *National* seems to have revived from its lethargy and is coming with a *rush*.

Of course, the *Munson Magazine*, under its joint leadership of Walworth and Munson, is holding its own.

The *Shorthand Educator* reproduces the compact and useful instruction of Mr. Heffley's text-book.

Dictation, by Isaac S. Dement, is wonderfully improved in the presentation of short, terse and instructive articles in longhand, in addition to the beautifully prepared shorthand notes for which it is celebrated. There are others that we will mention later.

* * *

WE have received "with the compliments of Lady Pitman," 17 Royal Crescent, Bath, England, twenty-four pages of personal tributes to the late Sir Isaac Pitman, with memorial addresses and funeral proceedings. The funeral service was held at the New Church Temple of Bath, and address delivered by the Rev. Gordon Drummond, minister of the Church. The mortal remains passed through the fire of the Woking Crematory, where an address was delivered by Rev. Joseph Ashby, of Southport, Lancashire (President of the New Church Conference). The key note of these addresses may be stated in the words of the poet, "There is no Death! What seems so is transition."

Memorial services were also held in the Abbey Church, Bath, and in the New Church Temple, Argyle Square, London, England.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

The Law of Supply and Demand.

ONE of our masculine readers (who does not give his name) asks "To what are the women bringing our profession?" advancing as his reason for the query an advertisement in a recent issue of a newspaper, in which a young woman typewriter, experienced in office work, stated her willingness to accept a position at $4.00 per week.

Now, there are several principles entering into a question like that propounded; and it is our firm belief that were it not for the fact that the supply of men and women in the shorthand field exceeds the demand—especially in times like the present when curtailment is in favor with employers—there would be few or no such advertisements as the one cited. Doubtless this young woman was driven to set the low estimate of $4.00 per week upon her services to increase her chance of obtaining work, just as the average graduate of the shorthand schools will, for the sake of gaining practical experience, accept a position the salary attached to which is a mere bagatelle. In fact, there are some firms which conduct a virtual finishing school for beginners, for as soon as the latter develop into good, all-around shorthand and typewriters, and demand a living salary, they are replaced by fresh recruits. Are we drawing too largely upon the imagination when we suggest that the young woman who forms our text absolutely needed work, even at starvation wages, and will not a man in the same strait do likewise, without stopping to consider the effect of his action upon the profession? It is all very well to theorize, but when one's daily necessities are pressing, and there is naught with which to satisfy them, it is natural for the sufferer to go upon the principle that "A halfloaf is better than none;" we all know that "Hope (of better things) springs eternal in the human breast." We who are in positions, try as we will, can hardly appreciate the plight of one (man or woman) who has sought work from day to day, with her (or his) needs ever pressing harder and harder; will that one stand out on a question of a price limit—or, better still, *can* such? When an employer states the salary he will pay, he gets replies from men and women alike, eager to secure a footing, looking to the future for chances to prove their value.

Going back to the starting point—we meet the "law of supply and demand"—over-production and under consumption; and many will agree that this principle or condition is mainly responsible for bringing the profession to the low salary ebb now so much deplored—not women; if the latter had never entered the shorthand field, would not the men be facing to-day the same problem in connection with themselves?

If the aspirant for a $4.00 position be a young woman seeking pin money only—well, we have not words at our command adequate to express our censure; but we doubt that one of such ilk would go into the profession and spend her days in "grinding" toil with only "pins" in view. Taking it all in all, there are few pin-money workers in shorthand circles, for in a genuine stenographic position the steady work soon wears off the novelty or kills their enthusiasm, and they are glad to do without the pins!

If an ordinary woman of little experience suits an employer so well that he is willing to accept her services in lieu of a much better paid male stenographer, there is little room for argument—the fact is eloquent of itself; for if, in any position for man or woman, the work to be done is so general or ordinary as to enable the alert employer to entrust it to the lowest bidder, the inevit-

able is sure to happen; but as has been said before, at the foot of the ladder there are many, though as you ascend you meet fewer and fewer, until when you reach the top, you will be in a commanding position, and can maintain it by the very force which brought you there.

Our inquirer has opened a very fruitful subject, and our treatment of it has been, of necessity, rather superficial; we hope to give several phases of the theme in the next and succeeding issues from the pen of several readers, both men and women; may we not have an open parliament on it? Let us hear from you.

* * *

Little Mannerisms of Dictaters.

Our readers will recognize from the following pen picture under this caption, some familiar scenes; it is from the able hand of our occasional contributor, Miss M. E. Aiken. The employer is not obliged to write up our little foibles or frailties, as the accommodating newspaper people do that for him—and most vividly; but every stenographer has a store of her own personal reminiscences, and will, therefore, all the more readily enjoy this satire:

"A stenographer is sometimes surprised and chagrined that her technically perfect work does not meet the appreciation she feels it deserves. This is because she has not learned, or has failed to conform to, the 'little ways' of her employer; for example, Mr. X. has a great antipathy to that ragged right-hand margin; he begs you to overcome this, as far as possible, by judicious spacing and careful division of syllables. If you disregard this, the ragged edge will become an eyesore, which will tend to overbalance your other excellences of style. Mr. Y's hobby is punctuation, with a special partiality for the use of commas; in your efforts to please him you insert the little marks at every probable and improbable point, and afterwards that blessed man will strike in a few more with a pen, until the letter is as full of commas as a Christmas pudding is full of plums. Mr. Z. prefers wide margins and so many paragraphs that the page sometimes resembles blank verse. On the contrary, Mr. W. believes in economy of space and few, if any, paragraphs. Mr. T. abhors abbreviations, while Mr. S. affects telegraphic brevity and every redundant word must be omitted and every superfluous syllable and letter pruned down. Mr. M. begins and ends every letter after an ordinary stereotyped form, which never requires a thought on your part; but do not adopt this automatic method with Mr. N's letters, for he employs a variety of complimentary phrases carefully assorted to apply to different persons; he will hardly forgive you if you substitute the perfunctory 'Dear Sir' when he wishes to say 'Dear General,' or 'My dear Wilkins;' still less if it happen to be his intention to suppress the word 'Dear' altogether, and by a stiff and curt 'Sir' express his august displeasure with his correspondent. While some dictaters desire a verbatim transcript and resent the slightest alteration or amendment, others expect a stenographer so to edit her notes that under her magic touch errors in grammatical construction vanish, and disjointed phrases become smoothly-rounded sentences, touched up in Addisonian English; but in doing this, the scribe must be careful not to edit away the individuality of the dictater; she must keep intact every peculiar idiom, pet phrase and characteristic turn of expression, even if it detract from the literary finish of the composition. Very often the dictater is a slave to the slang habit, but we cannot reform him—'Ours not to question why, ours but to'—write and sigh! If your employer tersely remark that a certain project promises to be 'the good thing,' do not render it 'a good thing!' But illustrations throng upon the mind; the little vagaries of dictaters are legion; the patient stenographer must bear them faithfully in mind, but on no account must she engraft the mannerisms of one person upon the correspondence of another; each dictater forms a separate subject for painstaking study. Many a bewildered girl has wondered if her employer gave her credit for possessing clairvoyant powers, that she should instinctively fathom what he pompously designates 'my way of doing things;' and deep in her heart has she wished that a 'School for the Training of Dictaters' could be instituted and attendance therein made compulsory.

"In conclusion, it behooves me to pay tribute to the flawless dictater; he is not a figment of fancy; he does exist, and we meet

him once in a while. His clearly expressed thoughts crystallize into language which flows always with the proper cadence and inflection, and with rarely a break or repetition. He endeavors to assist his collaborator by full and lucid explanations and directions whenever necessary; he is uniformly courteous; he is consistent; he is considerate; he is ever sweetly reasonable; his 'ways are ways of pleasantness, and all his paths are peace.'"

* * *

Association Corner.

We hope to inaugurate one in our next number, and trust that all who are in a position to do so will do us (and others) the favor of imparting any interesting happenings coming within the scope of such; if there are no associations or organized movements in your part of the country, then why not send in some local facts that may be of service or interest to others?

* * *

Partial Justice.

Miss Stainaker, who recently passed an examination under the civil service for a position in the Adjutant General's office in the War Department, and who, as stated in our last issue, was refused the position because she was a woman, has just received an appointment as clerk at $1,200 in the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department. The duties of the office require proficiency in four languages, expert cataloging, typewriting, etc.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE March number of *The Phonographer* contains, among other interesting matter, an excellent article upon "Shorthand in Other Lands," referring especially to the United States, written by W. L. Mason, of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand, in New York, illustrated by portraits of Fred. Irland, the eminent Congressional reporter, and Isaac S. Dement, author of "Pitmanic Shorthand." This magazine is one of the best transfer-written periodicals that come to our desk. It is written in the easy reporting style, freely vocalized.

WE take pleasure in presenting to our readers this month a shorthand letter from Thomas Allan Reed, of London, with an extract made by him from a recent letter written to him by Sir Isaac Pitman. Mr. Reed says that his own style of writing is now almost in exact accordance with Sir Isaac's.

* * *

MR. J. EDMUND FULLER, of Atlanta, Ga., has a left-handed pupil who has recently taken a position as stenographer, of whom he will present some interesting notes very soon. He also says: "Mr. Watson has given us an interesting series of talks and I wish there were more to follow. He certainly stimulates thought, even though he may not convince."

* * *

MISS F. A., New York City, writes:

"My dear Mr. Hemperley—A young man, in whose business career, I am, at present, deeply interested, is about to take up the ——system. So many systems are represented in your Magazine, that you, no doubt, know something of their respective merits; but, I understand that you would not care to pass any adverse criticism upon any one of them. However, if I assure you that whatever information you may furnish me with, will be regarded as strictly confidential, you will perhaps favor me with your opinion as to the efficiency of this particular system. Do you know whether there are many writers using this system and is it adapted for court and speech reporting?

"I hope you will pardon me the trouble which I am giving you, and thank you in advance for the desired information."

REPLY: I could not conscientiously recommend your friend to take up the system to which you refer. Why should he experiment with it when we *know* that the Pitmanic systems are doing the best shorthand work of the world in the hands of the best writers in the world? Let him subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER beginning with the January number, send me $2.00 and I will send him a first-class Pitmanic text-book and the magazine for one year. He can easily learn shorthand from it and the book, and should he need a little assistance it will not cost him very much.—EDITOR.

THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

WE give this month an extract from David Wolfe Brown's new book, on "How to become a Phonographic Expert." See advertisement of the book in our columns.

* * *

MR. JOSEPH P. BOYLE, President McKinley's stenographer and confidential clerk, says, that from February 17, 1896, up to the time Major McKinley left Canton, he received and answered 98,331 letters.

* * *

IN view of the picture drawn by Mr. D. W. Brown last month of the best that a newspaper has to offer to the best qualified stenographer who seeks employment *as* a stenographer, we can easily understand the evident satisfaction and delight with which that eminent reporter Mr. Fred Irland writes in a recent magazine article, "In 1883, I left daily newspaper work, never, I hope, to return to its ill-paid drudgery."

MR. A. D. WILT, principal of Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio, says: "I desire to express my high appreciation of your publication and the fair and broad-minded way in which you conduct it."

* * *

PLEASE note that we will furnish THE STENOGRAPHER for one year to new subscribers, and "Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand, for $2.00. Old subscribers can avail themselves of this offer by renewing for one year in advance.

* * *

MR. W. H. JONES, representative of THE STENOGRAPHER in England, has an interesting article in the Typists' Gazette of February 25th, illustrating the "improvements" proposed by Sir Isaac Pitman in his Phonography, and which he left to his followers to carry out after his death.

* * *

TENNESSEE will celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of her admission into the Union with a grand six month's exposition, beginning May first. The stenographers are to have special prominence, and Messrs. Buford Duke & Co., will be glad to give information in regard to it upon application. Address them at Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

MR. MINER, in his gentlemanly way, referring to comments of THE STENOGRAPHER, calls them "the dying yelps of the under dog." What a pity this "Dog in the Manger" policy is persisted in! We had Mr. Miner's assurance sometime ago, that he would never mention us again, but it seems he cannot keep quiet.

As for ourselves, we have "sworn off." We shall call no more bad names. In fact, we insist upon it that the editor of the *Phonographic World*, if judged by the general excellence of his journal, must be a perfect paragon.

Shorthand at Home.

By Francis H. Hemperley, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

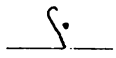
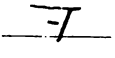
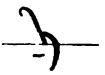
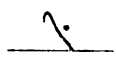
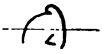
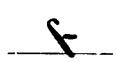
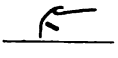
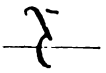
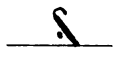
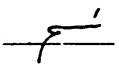
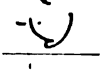
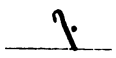
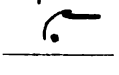
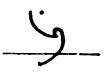
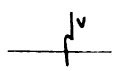
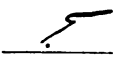
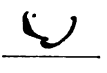
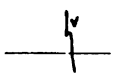
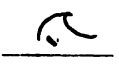
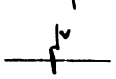
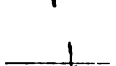
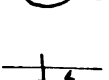
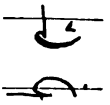
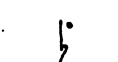
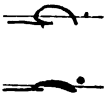
Lesson No. 4.

The student has now been introduced to the twenty-four simple stem consonant signs, to the sixteen vowel signs and to the brief consonant signs. He has been taught the relation between the *place* of the accented vowel and the *position* of the stem which indicates that vowel place, when it is omitted, as in reporting is generally the case.

He is now prepared to take up the modifications of the stems, which are made in four ways: 1. Initial hooks; 2. Final hooks; 3. Shortening, and 4. Lengthening the stems.

Initial Hooks.

We find that the sounds of L and R combine with very many of the preceding consonant sounds in such a way as to form a sort of double consonant, heard in the words *play*, *pray*, etc., and the sound of W is also combined in a similar manner with a few stems, as in the word *qu*ick (equivalent to kwik), *tw*ice, etc.

Play	Ple-ā		Cudgel	K-ŭ-Jl		Brother	Bre-ŭ-Dhr	
Pray	Pre-ā		Ledger	L-ĕ-Jr		Luther	L-ŭ-Thr	
Blow	Ble-ō		Local	L-ō-Kl		Brothel	Bre-ŏ-Dhl	
Able	à-Bl		Looker	L-ŏŏ-Kr		Official	ŏ-F-ĭ-Shl	
Bray	Bre-ā		Legal	L-ē-Gl		Fisher	F-ĭ-Shr	
Title	T-i-Tl		Rigor	Ra-ĭ-Gr		Visual	V-ĭ-Zhl	
Tighter	T-i-Tr		Lawful	L-āw-Fl		Measure	M-ĕ-Zhr	
Tidal	T-i-Dl		Loafer	L-ō-Fr		Tunnel	T-ŭ-Nl	
Tudor	T-ū-Dr		Level	L-ĕ-Vl		Tuner	T-ū-Nr	
Mitchell	M-ĭ-Chl		Lover	L-ŭ-Vr		Camel	K-ă-Ml	
Teacher	T-ē-Chr		Bethel	B-ĕ-Thl		Calmer	K-āh-Mr	

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

REPLYING to a correspondent in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the editor remarks:

"Shorthand is an excellent thing to know, and to be known as a good stenographer is a record not to be despised. But I believe that the position of office stenographer should be made a stepping-stone to something better in the case of a young man. Too many young fellows become mere shorthand machines, and neglect the exceptional opportunities which their necessarily confidential relations with their employers give them of self-advancement. A young man should always try to make something more of his position than his employer expects of him. And to do this he cannot be a machine."

* * *

TILMAN JENKINS, Supt. Public Schools, Santa Fe, New Mexico, writes to Isaac Pitman & Sons as follows:

"I have been studying your *Complete Phonographic Instructor* and am making rapid progress. I am delighted with it and shall form classes when I gain rapidity in writing. I have carefully examined several systems and have decided that the Isaac Pitman is the best for all purposes, and especially the one best adapted for public school instruction."

* * *

"CAN you tell me," asks a lady correspondent, "what is the highest speed on record ever attained by a lady phonographer?" We regret to say, remarks *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*, that we cannot, but there have been several notable instances of ladies attaining to a good speed, after a very short study and practice of the art. There was, for example, the highly meritorious performance a few years since of Miss Janet Kerr, who within nine months of the date of her first acquaintance with Phonography, gained a certificate for 150 words a minute, together with Pitman's silver medal of the year, awarded under the auspices of the Scottish Phonographic Association (Edinburgh, S. W. A.) There are a few ladies who hold certificates at slightly higher speeds but none have taken certificates at 200 words.

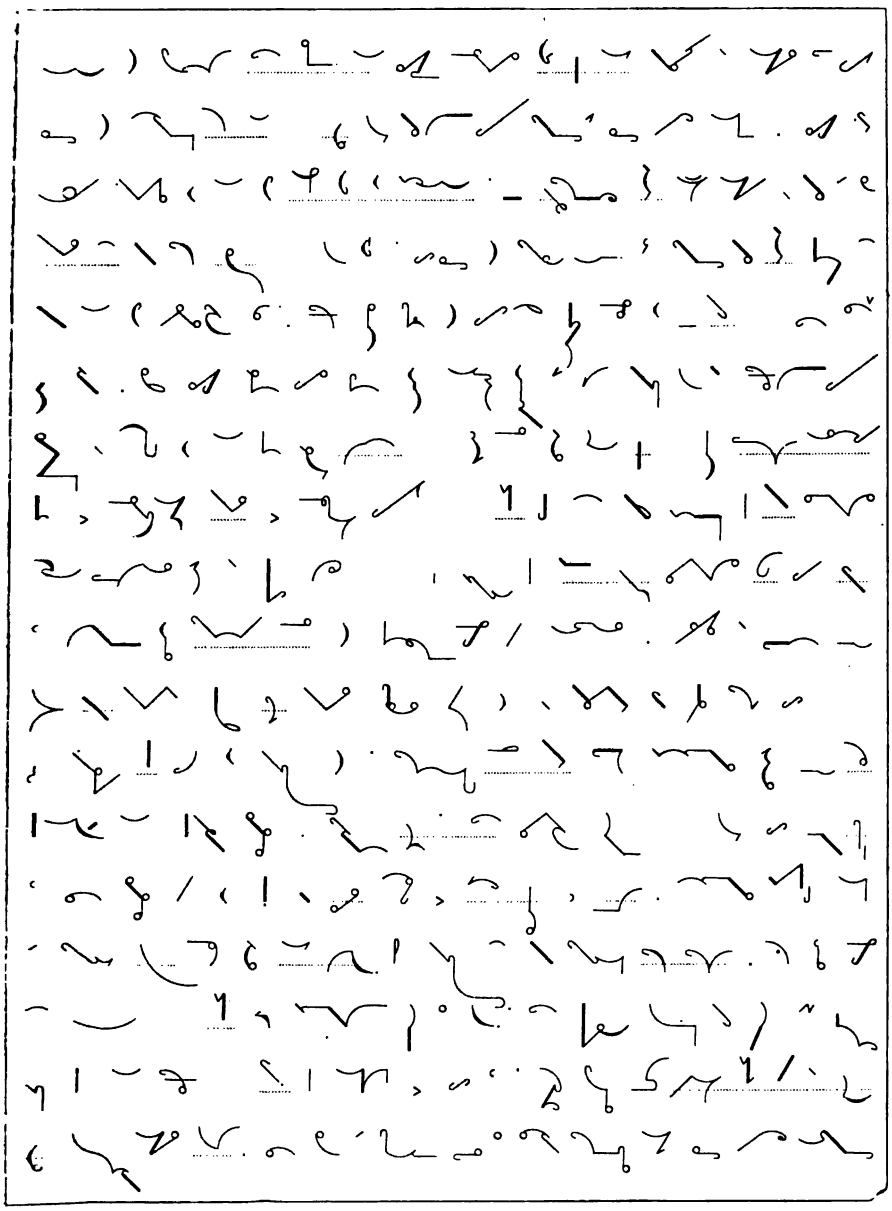
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

Nothing was formerly more striking in surgical experience than the difference in the behaviour of injuries according to whether the skin was implicated or not. Thus, if the bones of the leg were broken and the skin remained intact, the surgeon applied the necessary apparatus without any other anxiety than that of maintaining a good position of the fragments, although the internal injury to the bones and soft parts might be very severe. If, on the other hand, a wound of the skin was present communicating with the broken bones, although the damage might be in other respects comparatively slight, the compound fracture, as it is termed, was one of the most dangerous accidents that could happen. Mr. Syme, who was, I believe, the safest surgeon in his time, once told me that he was inclined to think that it would be, on the whole, better if all compound fractures of the leg were subjected to amputation, without any attempt to save the limb. What was the cause of this astonishing difference? It was clearly in some way due to the exposure of the injured parts to the external world. I had done my best to mitigate it by scrupulous ordinary cleanliness and the use of deodorant lotions. But to prevent it altogether appeared hopeless while we believed with Liebig that its primary cause was the atmospheric oxygen which, in accordance with the researches of Graham, could not fail to be perpetually diffused through the porous dressings which were used to absorb the blood discharged from the wound. But when Pasteur had shown that putrefaction was a fermentation caused by the growth of microbes, and that those could not asist *de novo* in the decomposable substance, the problem assumed a more hopeful aspect. If the wound could be treated with some substance which, without doing too serious mischief to the human tissues, would kill the microbes already contained in it, and prevent the future access of others in the living state, putrefaction might be prevented, however freely the air with its oxygen might enter. I had heard of carbolic acid as having a remarkable deodorising effect upon sewage, and I determined to try it in compound fractures. Applying it undiluted to the wound, with an arrangement for its occasional renewal, I had the joy of seeing these formidable injuries follow the same safe and tranquil course as simple fractures, in which the skin remains unbroken.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—A SCIENTIFIC PAPER.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Department.

Edited by J. EDMUND FULLER.
Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, and Certificated Teacher of Benn Pitman Phonography.

ALL readers of THE STENOGRAPHER will be glad to see the continuance of the Graham Department, as Mr. Andrews' notes are needed to complete the representation of the leading systems of shorthand. We should appreciate the fact that, as a students' magazine, at least, THE STENOGRAPHER has no equal. In no other shorthand publication is the general subject so well presented in a way calculated to benefit learners; and this feature is not found to the exclusion of those others of equal importance which minister to the wants of the practical amanuensis and the professional reporter.

* * *

IT would interest more than one reader to know the average length of time required by Mr. Watson's pupils to complete course of study necessary to fit them for good work under the operation of his method. It is believed that additional explanation will be required before the fraternity may freely embrace "advanced views."

* * *

THE editor of this department would be pleased to receive expressions of approval, or disapproval, suggestions, etc., concerning the matter embodied in the shorthand notes presented. The Benn Pitman department is for the benefit of the readers of this magazine, and for that only. If there is anything in the way of English which you would like to see written in shorthand, speak out. If your request can be complied with, it shall be done.

* * *

Key to Benn Pitman Phonography.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE INSANE.

I was once insane, and I often muse over my experience. There are, of course, many kinds of insanity. Some mental disorders take place so gradually that even the closest companion of the victim are at a loss to remember when the trouble began. It must have been this way in my case.

One evening after an oppressive warm day, a day when I experienced more fatigue from the heat than ever before or since, I sat in my porch fanning myself.

"This arm that is now in motion," I mused, "must one of these days be dust. I wonder how long the time will be."

Then I mused upon the evidence I had of immortality. I could do things that other people could not do. I had gone through battle after battle, and though bullets sung and struck around me thick as hail, yet I remained uninjured. I had passed through epidemics of Yellow Fever. My idea gained strength as I mused, and I was convinced that I should live forever. No, this cannot be, for death follows all men alike. Yes, I am to die like other men, and I believe it is my duty to make the most of life; to make money and enjoy myself, and to educate my children. I wanted to be rich and I began to study over an imaginary list of enterprises. At last I hit upon radishes. People must have radishes. They should be in every shop. They could be dried and sold in Winter. I would plant 50 acres with radish seed, and people all over the country would refer to me as the "radish king." I would form a radish syndicate and buy up all the radishes, and travel and be admired.

I hastened to the house to tell my wife that she would soon be a radish queen. At the breakfast table I said, "Julia, how would you like to be a radish queen?" "A what!" she exclaimed. I explained my plan of acquiring great wealth, and during the recital she behaved so curiously that I was alarmed. I feared she was losing her mind. Finally she seemed to understand. She agreed with me but told me not to say anything more about it. After breakfast I saw her talking earnestly with her father, and I knew that she was explaining to the old gentleman how she intended to pay his debts when I became known as the radish king. The old man approached me with much concern and told me that I needed rest and that I must not think of business. He was old and sadly worried and I promised him that I would not think of business.

Pretty soon I went out to inspect my radish kingdom. Looking round I saw the old man follow me. From the field I went to the village. I approached a friend and told him how I intended * * * * * *

(To be Continued).

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

To the Readers of the Gabelsberger Department.

With reference to my announcement in the February issue I regret to say that the publication by Mr. Richter of new reading matter in the corresponding style has been delayed by unforeseen circumstances. The transfer was written by Mr. Richter in due time, but the printer has not been able to bring out a clear copy. It is to be hoped that the printer will pay better attention to the matter, and I trust the book will be ready some time in May.

* * *

Corresponding Style.

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of a recent date requesting us to send you our pamphlets and give certain other information in reference to the treatment of your soil. We take pleasure in informing you that we have sent you by to-day's mail a complete set of our publications, which we commend to your careful attention. You will notice that in the pamphlet "Principles of Profitable Farming" we lay particular stress upon the importance of a good system of rotation with the proper cultivation and fertilization. In this way only can the productive capacity of the soil be increased and the most profitable return obtained. You can procure these materials from any firm mentioned in the enclosed list, though for your own satisfaction it may be advisable to write to a number of these houses before making your purchases. We would be pleased to hear from you again at any time that we can be of assistance.

Yours very truly,
GERMAN KALI WORKS.

* *

Reporting Style.

Ex-President Cleveland on the recent bill for the restriction of immigration.

"A radical departure from our national policy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed all who came to us from other lands, except those whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our national welfare and safety. Relying upon the jealous watchfulness of our people to prevent injury to our political and social fabric, we have encouraged those coming from foreign countries to cast their lot with us and join in the development of our vast domain, securing, in return, a share in the blessings of American citizenship. A centuries stupendous growth, largely due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic adopted citizens, attests the success of this generous and free-handed policy, which, while guarding the people's interests, exacts from our imigrants only physical and moral soundness and a willingness and ability to work. * * *

"It is not claimed, I believe, that the time has come for the further restriction of immigration on the ground that an excess of population overcrowds our land. It is said, however, that the qualify of recent immigration is undesirable. The time is quite within recent memory when the same thing was said of immigrants who, with their descendants, are now numbered among our best citizens.

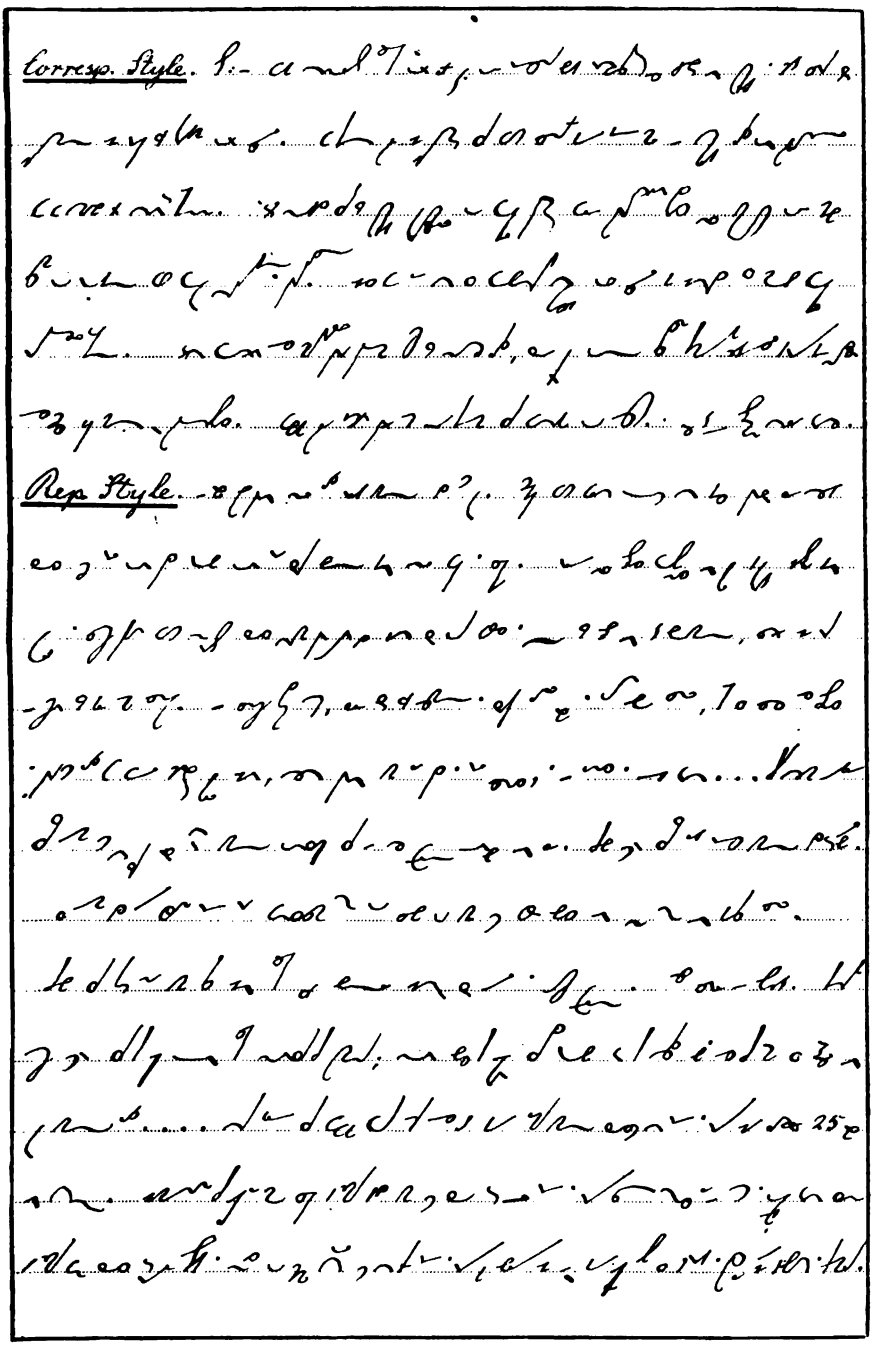
"It is said that too many immigrants settle in our cities, thus dangerously increasing their idle and vicious population. This is certainly a disadvantage. It canuot be shown, however, that it affects all our cities, nor that it is permanent; nor does it appear that this condition, where it exists, demands as its remedy, the reversal of our immigration policy. * * *

"I cannot believe that we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write in any language twenty-five words of our Constution. In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit 100,000 immigrants, who though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of our governmental control, who can not only read and write, but delight in arousing by inflammatory speech, the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. * * *

NOTE:—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Ocean Cable Telegraphy.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE PAST AND WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE FUTURE.

Prof. W. E. Ayrton, in a reminiscent address on submarine telegraphy, says it is to Morse that with certainty the credit can be given of having first used a wire under water insulated with India rubber. In 1842, when Morse wrote: "I am crushed for want of means; my stockings all want to see mother, and my hat is hoary from age," he insulated two miles of wire with hemp, soaked in tar and pitch, and surrounded with a layer of rubber, and during the night he unreeled this wire with his own hands from the stern of a boat, rowed by an assistant, between Castle Garden and Governor's Island. Before the wire was broken he sent a succession of successful telegraph messages through it. Prof. Ayrton goes back to the story of the 1865 cable. There were several faults in the cable, and it was feared they were made intentionally by people on board sticking iron wire through the gutta-percha.

The cable snapped in mid ocean and had to be abandoned. The following year—so great was the faith in England in Cyrus Field's scheme—an English company offered to lay another cable for half a million sterling, whether it was successful or not, the sum to be increased to 600,000 pounds if it were successful, and to 737,000 pounds if they could also pick up and complete the 1865 cable. So three-quarters of a million of money was the prize; and it was won. Once they brought it to the surface, but it slipped away from them like a great eel. On lowering the cable for the thirtieth time they succeeded, and thus two good cables were laid between England and America.

The concluding words of Prof. Ayrton's address are prophetic. "I have told you about the past. I have told you about the present. What about the future? Well, there is no doubt the day will come, maybe, when you and I are forgotten, when copper wires, gutta-percha coverings and iron sheathings will be relegated to the museum of antiquities. Then when a person wants to telegraph to a friend, he knows not where, he will call in an electromagnetic voice, which will be heard loudly by him who has the electromagnetic ear, but will be silent to everyone else. He will call, 'Where are you?' and the reply will come loudly from the man with the electromagnetic ear, 'I am at the bottom of the coal mine, or crossing the Andes, or in the middle of the Pacific.' Or perhaps no voice will come at all, and he may then expect the friend is dead. Think what that will mean. Think of the calling which goes on from room to room, then think of that calling when it extends from pole to pole—a calling quite audible to him who wants to hear, absolutely silent to him who does not."

—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

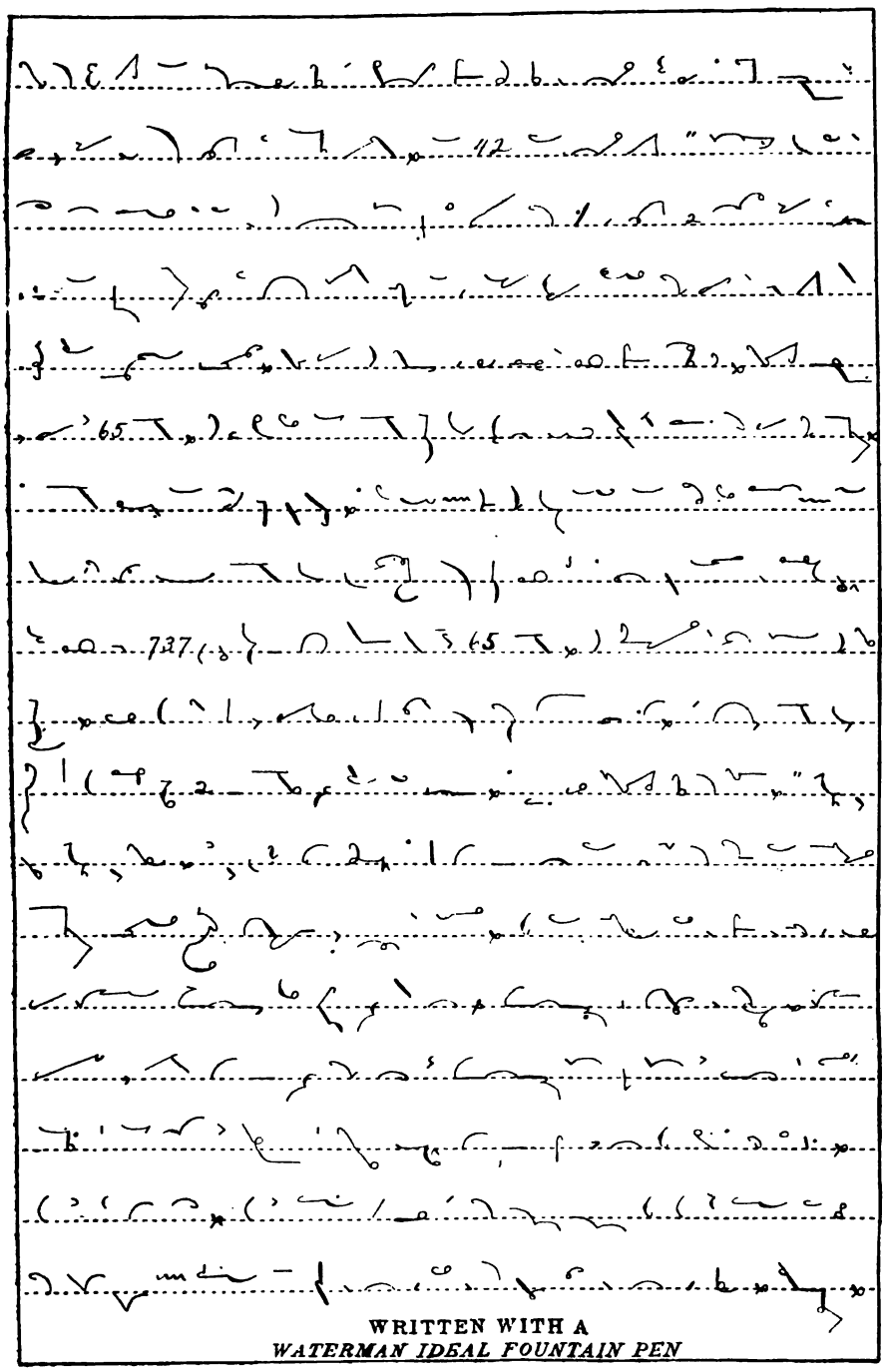
THE Utica *Press* says that the pay roll of the Remington Standard Typewriter Company at Ilion is larger than ever before, numbering nearly 900 men, the output of which is about 700, weekly, of the best typewriters in the world.

MR. J. C. CLAY will accompany the Behring Sea Commission as stenographer, on its visit to Vancouver, B. C., and Mr. Ruel Small, the stenographer of the State Courts has also accepted an appointment as stenographer for the Commission.

MISS Margaret M. Keating has accepted the responsible position as stenographer in the office of H. W. Hindle, at Newburgh, N. Y.

MESSRS. Buford Duke & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., made a successful transcript of the shorthand notes of Otto Lindahl, who died before he could write them out. The notes had been taken on loose sheets, without lines, and with pencil, and in a different system from that used by the transcriber. Under the circumstances, the work of Messrs. Buford Duke & Co. deserves great credit.

Graham Shorthand.



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WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

Munson Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. N. KIMBALL.

Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Busby's Sentence.

(*Continued from last month.*)

whisper that he calculated now on about sixty days' imprisonment at the farthest.

The judge shifted the quid in his cheek, blew his nose and resumed.

"How difficult is it, then, for me to determine the precise measure of your punishment! Knowing that the quality of mercy is not strained, and that as we forgive so shall we be forgiven, how painful it is for me to draw the line between undue leniency and the demands of outraged law! Considering, I say, all these things that are so much in your favor—your youth, your happy home, where the holiest influences are shed upon your path, where parental love covers you with its most gracious benediction, where your devoted mother lies stricken with anguish at the sin of her idolized son, where your aged father has his gray hairs brought down in sorrow to the grave, where you have been nourished and taught to do right,—"

"Certainly he cannot intend to give me more than one month," said Busby to the tipstaff.

"Considering that this is your first offence, that your conduct hitherto has been that of an honest young man, and that the lesson that you have learned from this bitter and terrible experience will sink deeply into your heart; that you have opening out to you in the possible future a life of usefulness and honor, with a prospect of redeeming this single error and winning for yourself a respected name—"

"He cannot decently give me more than twenty days after that," suggested Busby.

"In view of all these extenuating circumstances, in view of the fact fully recognized by this court, that justice is not revengeful but exercises its highest prerogative in leading the fallen to reformation and moral improvement,

(Continued next month.)

DESIRED, by an experienced stenographer, correspondence with business firms with view of obtaining position. Can also keep books. Address,

MISS HANNAH HOPSON, Leesburg, Fla.

WANTED, correspondence with phonographers, Sir Isaac Pitman's system, in the Reporting or Corresponding styles.—ROBT. SMITH, 44 Main St., Shettleston, W. Glasgow, Scotland.

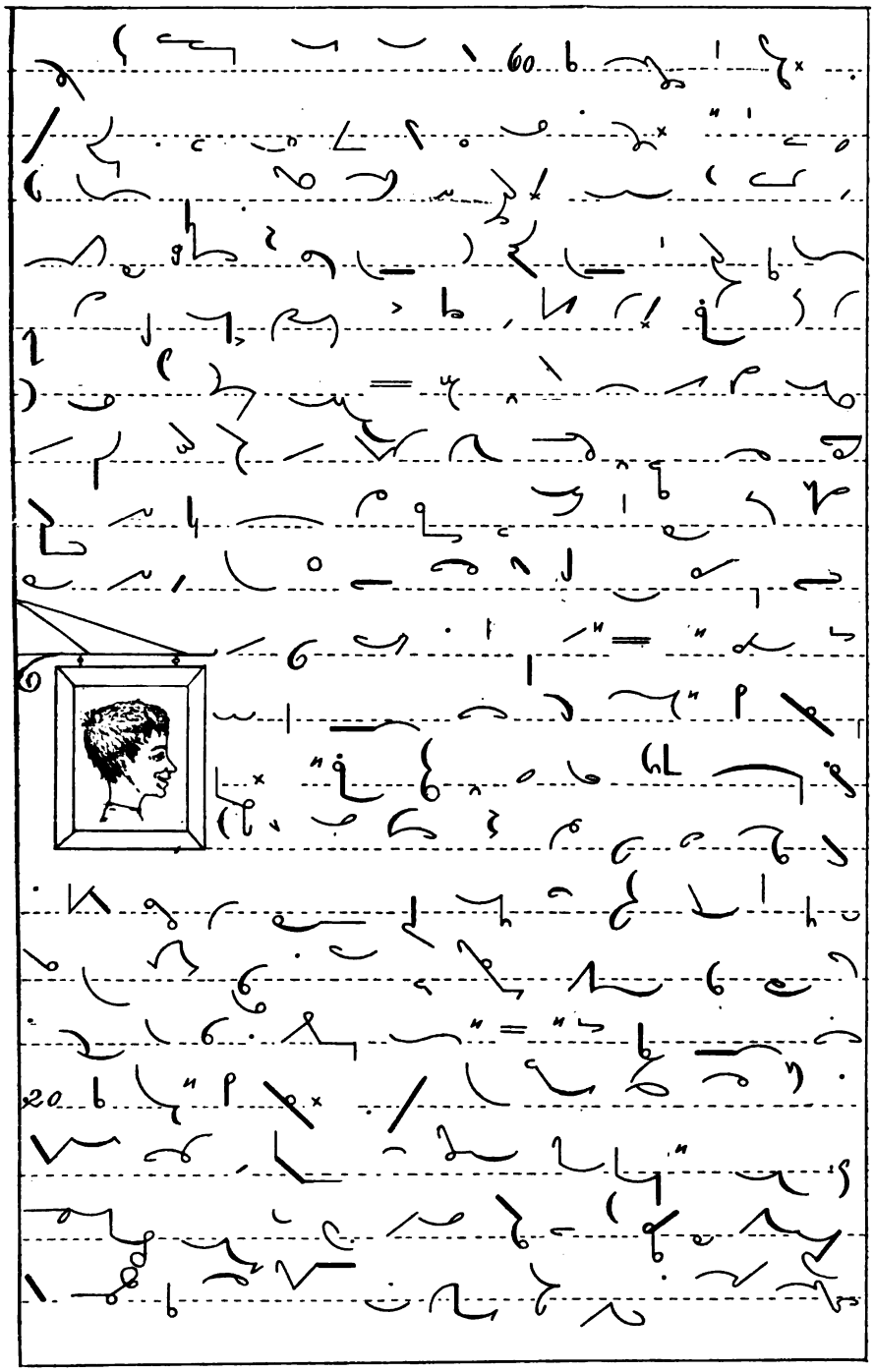
AN item that will doubtless be of interest to all Pacific Coast stenographers and business men, is the announcement made by Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, that hereafter their business in that section of the country will be handled by their own branch house, located at 211 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. The new branch will be completely equipped for conducting every department of the business with the skill and energy for which this firm is noted. Mr. F. E. Van Buskirk, who is in charge, has been long and favorably known to the typewriter trade.

MR. KENDRICK C. HILL, Secretary of the New York State Stenographers' Association, is making rapid strides in free masonry, as he does in everything that he undertakes. At present, he is the Junior Warden of his Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Captain of his Chapter, and has just been knighted in Palestine Commandery, No. 4, of Trenton, N. J.

* * *

AUGUST 4th, will be "Stenographers' Day" at the Nashville Exposition. The "Centennial Stenographers' Association," organized to promote success, has elected as officers, Buford Duke, president, John F. Galloway, first vice-president, Miss Julia Hindman, second vice-president, Charles Gilbert, third vice-president, W. B. Shearon, secretary, and Wm. M. Buchanan, treasurer.

Munson Shorthand.



41 Ashton New Road,

MANCHESTER, March 1, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:—

Allow me to point out that the letter from Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons referred to in your February number, is a little misleading. In the first place there was no vote of the shorthand teachers taken in August last; Sir Isaac Pitman sent out a printed letter for the teachers to sign and send to the firm through him, requesting that the "improvements" be incorporated in the new edition of the text-books which were about to be issued, and it required a certain amount of temerity on the part of the teachers to write to the firm, especially when they knew what attitude the firm was taking towards the "improvements," as they no doubt thought their endeavors and energies would be wasted.

The vote taken in August, 1895, was the last that was properly taken, and although the discussion of the "improvements" was not allowed in the *Phonetic Journal*, and did not find room in any shorthand magazine, the result was not discouraging, but, on the other hand, very encouraging. The figures are as follows: out of 382 teachers who *had practiced* the improvements, 296 voted for their introduction into the text-books, and out of 274 who had not *practiced* them, 173 voted for their introduction into the text-books, making a total of 469 for and 187 against. Through not having fair and open discussion of the matter, a great many teachers and phonographers are not acquainted with the facts and do not understand what the "improvements" mean, therefore, there was no wonder that more did not take part in the voting. Again, it is incorrect to say that the "improvements" included the abolition of all large hooks. Sir Isaac Pitman may have, personally, objected to *all* large hooks, but that was not included in the proposals for the change. The American writers use large hooks but not for the same purpose as in phonography.

I may point out, further, that when the case of the "improvements" was referred to a consultative committee, in 1894, (which could not be said to be representative of the shorthand teachers of the country, for they had no part in the election of that committee), Messrs. Pitman sent a circular letter to the members of that committee, which, I believe, was intended to influence them to reject the proposals. I would like to see Messrs. Pitman publish that letter in THE STENOGRAPHER or *Phonetic Journal;* it would give the phonographic world food or reflection. I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. H. JONES.

Key to Notes of T. A. Reed.

LONDON, 37 Cursitor St., E. C.

January 31, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR:

I think I can best comply with your request by sending you an extract from a letter received by me from Sir Isaac Pitman some months ago—one of many which he wrote to me in the course of the past year. I have copied exactly the outlines used in the letter. The extract has additional interest from the fact that it contains some particulars of Sir Isaac's recent life and labors. Now that he has gone from us, these little details are specially acceptable. As you probably know, I have been quite at one with Sir Isaac in his desire to return to the old arrangement of *fl, vl, thr,* discarding the large initial hooks. Indeed, I objected to these hooks all through, and absolutely declined to adopt them, and was therefore extremely pleased when Sir Isaac discovered that he had made a mistake in introducing them. Unfortunately, he was not able to introduce them into the text-books, no longer possessing the copyright of the system; but there are many phonographers (and I think the number is increasing) who write and teach according to the most recent developments of the author. The *published* system is not Sir Isaac Pitman's latest. My own style of writing is *now* almost in exact accordance with with Sir Isaac's.

Faithfully yours,

T. A. REED.

* * *

Extract.

MY DEAR MR. REED:

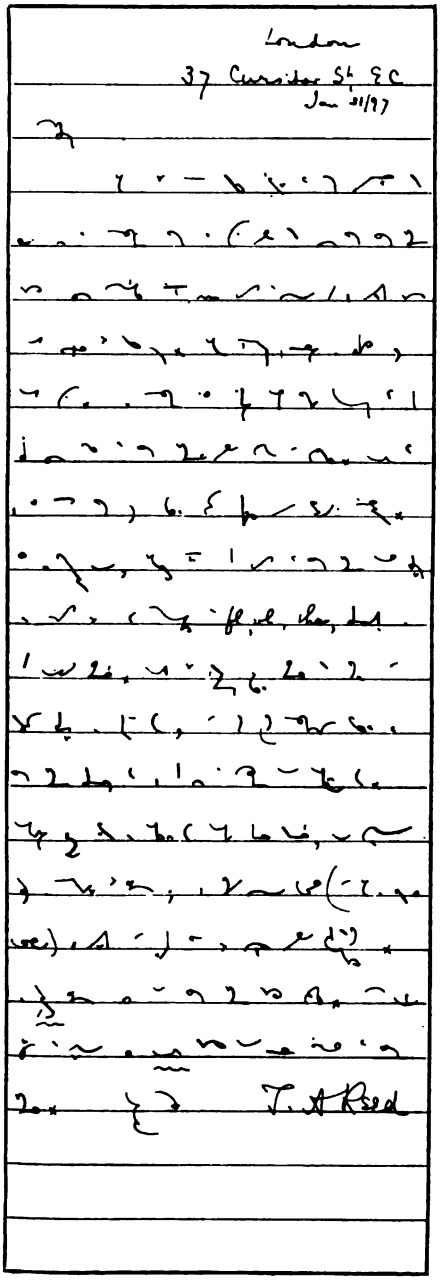
I saw in the *Phonetic Journal* last week with surprise, and with sympathy towards you, the notice of your dear Florence's departure to the spiritual world and of Major Pulsifer's, U. S. A. I had not heard of Florence's illness. *Mr.* Pulsifer, as he was then, wrote a shorthand tract, No. 17, which I think I have been circulating more than thirty years.

I now begin to feel a decrease of physical strength. I am weakest at beginning of the day, and get stronger, by desk work, as the day advances, the mind putting strength, by work, into the feeble body. Throughout this mild winter I rose at five, and spent two hours at my office, from six to eight, walking down nearly two-thirds of a mile, and then going up the hill in a bath chair.

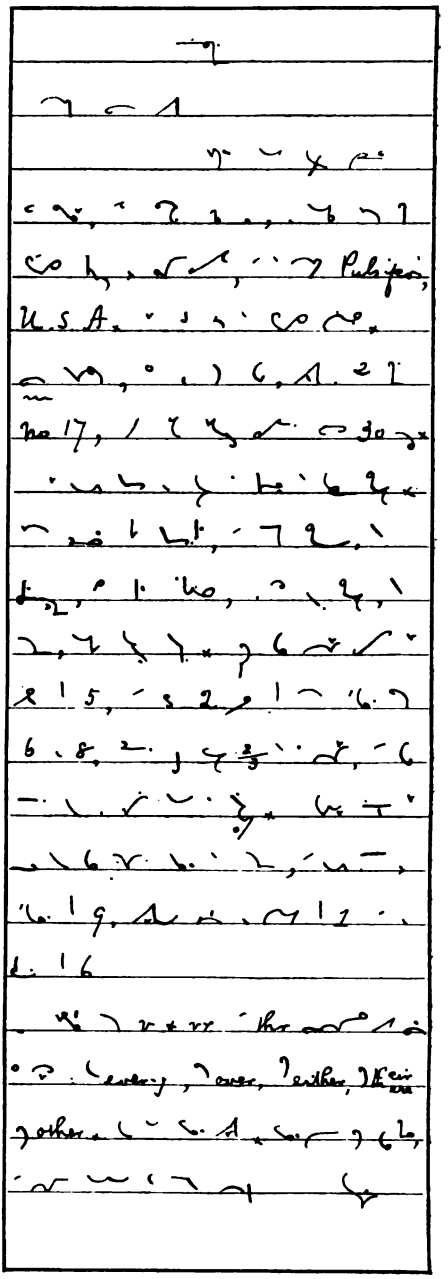
A fortnight ago I gave up this early piece of work, and now go to the office at nine, riding home to lunch at one and to dinner at six.

I suppose your *v*, and *vr* and *thr* gramalogues are the same as mine: V^1 every, Vr^1 over, Thr^1 either, Thr^2 their, there, Thr^3 other. If not, please write. Please look through these tracts. and mark anything that can be improved. Farewell.

Shorthand Notes
By Thomas Allen Reed.



Extract from a letter to Mr. Reed from Sir Isaac Pitman.



THE Densmore Typewriter Company, under date of March 5th, announce: "Typewriting has been introduced into the Boy's High School, of Brooklyn, and an initial order for five Densmores given to this Company."

The Columbian Banner, of Magnolia, Ark., says: "We consider THE STENOGRAPHER the best magazine of its class that we have ever received. Mr. Peffley, our stenographer, says that one issue of the magazine is worth more to him than the price per year."

"THREE YEARS!"

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"I would recommend 'Isaac Pitman's Complete Instructor,' which is fully abreast of the times, and contains all recent additions to phonographic literature worth embodying in a text-book. It is the original system, and possesses an advantage over all others which it is well to take into consideration. As all our students have been exceptionally successful, we have concluded for the future to give this system decided preference."—**LEMENT C. GAINES, Pres. Eastman Bus. Coll. and the New York Bus. Coll.**

"The 'Complete Phonographic Instructor' has been received, and I have examined the same with the greatest pleasure. It is indeed, 'complete,' and it would be impossible to pack more of better-arranged material, both in the beginners' part and also in the advanced course, than you have done in this book. As an old phonographer, I am particularly taken with Chapters XXI. and XXII., and the whole of Part II., 'Speed Practice.'"—**The Hon. JOHN L. N. HUNT, LL. D., Ex-Pres. Board of Education. New York City.**

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James E. Munson

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VOLUME X. THE STENOGRAPHER ...75... CENTS

▲ - 1896 - ▲

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The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XI. PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1897. NUMBER 5.

Did He Make a New World's Record?

THE Chicago *Times-Herald* says that Mr. Isaac S. Dement, of Chicago, wrote 402 words in one minute in a test before a business college in Quincy, Ills.

The New York *Sun* of March 29th, says it is utterly impossible for any man to read four hundred words a minute and make himself understood. "Some years ago the rapidest reader in 'The Sun' office, Brainard G. Smith, attempted to read three hundred words in a minute. He read at a rate that was utterly unintelligible to all who heard him. * * * He read exactly two hundred and seventy words. Two employees of 'The Sun' again tried the experiment, one reading two hundred and eleven words and the other two hundred and thirty words in a minute."

The *Sun* further says: "One hundred and twenty words a minute is the average speed of speakers. In ordinary testimony the speed is greater and the facility of capturing the questions and answers is also very much greater than it is in arguments or even lectures, for the simple reason that, as a rule, there is a surprising sameness in the phraseology of testimony, and the thing becomes familiar matter to the experienced reporter. But the most rapid cross-examination that any court will tolerate will very rarely, even in spurts, exceed a speed of two hundred and ten words in a minute. Mr. Dement may be a wonder among phonographers, but the chances are that he cannot turn out a correct transcript of matter read to him for half an hour at the rate of two hundred and fifty words a minute, barring testimony and familiar matter, that is to say, matter that he might learn by heart. The greatest verbatim reporter that ever lived, the late Dennis F. Murphy, official stenographer of the United States Senate, never professed to be able to write more than two hundred and twenty words a minute."

What Mr. Dement has to say to the above.

"CHICAGO, April 6th, 1897.

DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

The remarks of the New York *Sun*, above set forth, are but the outgrowth of a pessimistic and agnostic condition which prevails in the minds of most people. It is very difficult for some to understand a higher capacity than their own. It is to be regretted that every man is his highest ideal, for such a state of mind is destructive to advancement. The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of this city once delivered a most interesting lecture upon the text, "Hitch your wagon to a star." In that he took the position that one must have an ideal higher than himself in order to progress at all. Supposing I had been content with three hundred words per minute. Had I taken that stand, my advancement would have stopped, but thank the Lord the capacity of my wife as a reader was very much beyond that rate of speed. She taught me that just as long as I was unable to write as rapidly as she could read, the shorthand I used was defective. This spurred both of us to higher attainments, for as my speed approached her speed of reading, she strove for still greater speed and attained it. The strife still goes on.

To this spirit, which is the spirit of the nineteenth century, must be attributed all progress; we must be content with nothing short of perfection. We may not attain perfection, but we may approach it; and the nearer the approach, the less the world will rasp us with its jagged edges.

The inability of an inexperienced reader to articulate clearly three hundred words a minute must never be allowed as a basis for the assertion that that is the limit to which an experienced reader may go. It is lamentable that the New York *Sun* should permit the ability of one of its reporters to be set forth as the standard for all people. There are thousands of people in the United States who can read at a much faster rate than he accomplished, and so clearly that any one can understand the utterance.

It is just this spirit that has kept back progress of all the arts and sciences, but it is breaking away in certain directions, and

it must be banished in shorthand. Few people are surprised at any new and wonderful invention wherein electricity plays an important part. Electricity is no more wonderful as a science than is shorthand writing.

Then again, the periodicals of our art cannot well take the stand that shorthand is not progressive. It is defective just so long as it fails to report the most rapid utterances, and our periodicals must take that stand.

Yours very truly,
ISAAC S. DEMENT."

What A. P. Little has to say.

A *Post Express* reporter called upon Mr. A. P. Little, the well-known stenographer of Rochester, N. Y., who said, "It is impossible for any man to reach such a speed as Isaac S. Dement claims, in a fair test. Now, the feat can be accomplished perhaps; but in what manner? Only by the memorizing of a certain amount of matter and the indication of long phrases by a single character acquired during long practice just before the trial is made. But what is understood as a test of verbatim reporting is the taking by dictation for, say half an hour, notes from which the writer can transcribe an accurate copy. Two hundred and twenty words a minute for half an hour is about the record. But a court reporter, in the course of his duties, often finds himself taking notes at the rate of probably 250 words a minute for a few minutes. This occurs often in heated argument where the speaker for a few minutes talks at a high rate and then drops down to ordinary speed.

"It all depends upon the enthusiasm in the case. A speaker, when thoroughly warmed up to his subject, may speak very rapidly; being very much in earnest and enthusiastic; and just so the verbatim reporter becomes interested in the subject matter and is nerved to his highest speed. At such times he may be writing 250 words a minute or even more, but only for a few minutes.

"Now, there is no enthusiasm in the dictation of a passage for the purpose of seeing how rapidly a man may write. It is very different. I do not believe a man can write 250 words a minute from dictation for half an hour and furnish accurately transcribed copy or even copy in which any inaccuracies would not be noticed.

"I know all about Mr. Dement, and I can assure you that his claims are not based upon any real test of ability. As to reading rapidly, I can read 300 words a minute, as the result of long and constant practice, but I do not believe one man in fifty can approach that speed. I have not done verbatim reporting in six years, but I am sure that I could, to-morrow morning, write 350 to 400 words a minute on my own conditions. But they would be very different from conditions usually imposed. Mr. Dement is reported to have written 402 words in one minute. That is at the rate of seven words a second. Then the two words over 400 were written in about a quarter of a second! How did they catch them?

"No; the average speed is 120 and 150 words per minute and 220 is about the limit for bona fide verbatim reporting."

What Mr. Griffith says.

"Thomas R. Griffith, another expert stenographer, read the "Sun" article with great interest. To its statement that 120 words a minute is the average speed of speakers and that the number of orators whose average is below that figure is greater than the number that surpasses it, he took exceptions. He says that 120 words a minute is too low and from his experience, extending over many years, he would be inclined to put the average at 150. Mr. Griffith added that very few men in speaking can go 200 words a minute. Among the Supreme court justices, Mr. Rumsey is the fastest speaker. In charges to the jury he averages something like 200 words a minute and occasionally runs up to 230 or possibly 250. In regard to Mr. Dement, Mr. Griffith says that Dement is a very expert stenographer. Mr. Griffith has seen him take testimony at the rate of 240 words a minute but ridicules the claim that Dement can take over 300 on any fair test. For a good many years Dement has practiced speed writing. His wife can read over three hundred words a minute but has reached that limit only after long practice."

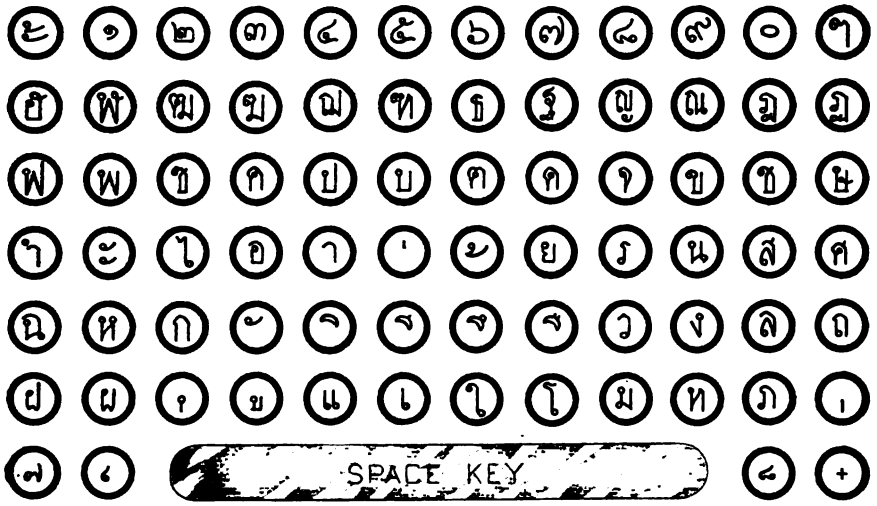
What Jerome B. Howard says.

"We ourselves once held the watch while Mr. Dement wrote to a dictation of 277 words in one minute, and the matter was immediately thereafter read back correctly. In hinting that memory may play a large part in these tests we do not think we do the subject any injustice. The notes produced were such ragged scrawls as would put it past the power of any one, who had not heard the reading, to transcribe a modicum of them, no matter how familiar he might be with the text-book presentation of the system Mr. Dement writes, and we venture to say that if the notes, immediately on their completion, were sealed up and kept till they were thoroughly 'cold,'—say six months—the writer himself would be sorely puzzled to make any kind of transcript. One minute tests, even when fairly selected matter is written, form no reliable criterion of the powers of the writer in actual work. Of the unofficial records of five or more minutes, the fastest of which we have heard is that Col. Edward B. Dickinson, a Benn Pitman writer, official stenographer of the surrogate's court, Brooklyn, who wrote 2,312 words in ten minutes, or at a rate of over 231 words a minute."

The Smith Premier Siamese Key-Board.

WE PRESENT to the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER a reproduction of the keyboard used upon machines sent to Siam by the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. It is somewhat of a curiosity, and, besides this, tells the story of the adaptability of this typewriter to the needs of foreign peoples. It also serves as a practical illustration of the wave of progress that, for several years, has been sweeping, not only over Siam, but the majority of countries across the sea.

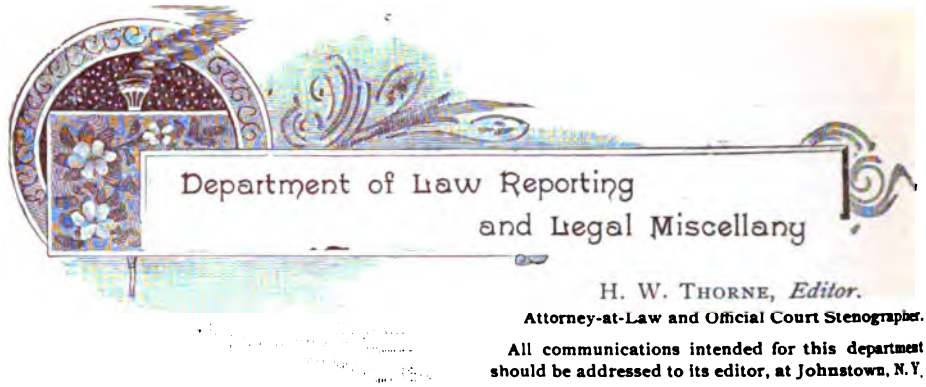
SIAMESE KEYBOARD ON THE SMITH PREMIER.



The secretary of the Prince of Siam was sent to this country by his superior on a special mission to have built a number of typewriters fitted with Siamese type, capable of perfectly reproducing these strange foreign characters. The Smith Premier Typewriter Company was the one selected to do this difficult work, and the secretary remained during the progress of the undertaking, superintended the cutting of the dies and the assembling of the machine. In Siamese writing and printing, there are no capitals, or, if you prefer to view it that way, no small letters. There is no distinction, as in English writing and printing, where there is the upper and lower case. There is no Siamese script, so that in that language all "writing is printing." The students of stenography will almost recognize some of their word-signs and phrases in those curious characters which ornament the key-tops of the Siamese Smith Premier.

In numbers, the Siamese employ the decimal system, and these characters, from 1 to 0, are on the keyboard in the illustration, but as there is no comparison to be made between English and Siamese, there seems to be no way of making an intelligible designation. They are simply Siamese. In the main the machines that are shipped to Siam are the regular Smith Premiers sold to the American trade. The use of so many different accents employed in writing Siamese made several small changes necessary. The accents all have to be upon dead keys, that is, keys that when struck do not cause a movement of the carriage, so that the accent may first be printed, and then the letter, without having to move the carriage back. In some words it is necessary to use as many as three accents. All these points were thoroughly illustrated and explained to the superintendent of the Smith Premier mechanical department by the secretary of the Prince, and the result was a perfect machine, which model has not had to be changed in any particular since that time.

It may be news to many that typewriters are being used in farther India, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that the Smith Premier Typewriter is being shipped to all parts of the civilized world.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor*.
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

From My Note-Book.

A WITNESS being pressed by a cross-examiner, having repeatedly "dodged" a question, finally replied: "Well, I'll say No, and then I won't be lying!"

* * *

THE defendant's attorney was opening the case to the jury and intended to urge upon them that the plaintiff, a physician, should not recover, because he had not cured the defendant. The attorney really said to the jury: "The doctor *failed* to cure him, as it was his duty to do!"

* * *

DURING the cross-examination of a witness called by me, my opponent asked the following remarkable questions:

"Q. Therefore, it is a *logical conjecture*, is it not?"

"Q. Do you draw a distinction between *conjecture* and *comparison?*"

* * *

THE attorney was preparing the papers for an injunction. The distinctive words in such papers are "enjoin and restrain" and their derivatives. The stenographer transcribed them "enjoin and restrict." The error was not caused by his lack of skill as a stenographer, but by his lack of familiarity with legal phraseology. The lawyer-stenographer can readily see how the amanuensis made the mistake.

* * *

THE attorney dictated: "to show cause why a settlement" etc. "should not be had, and, if no cause *be* shown, to attend" etc. The stenographer's transcript read: "to show cause" etc. "and if no cause *can* be shown to attend" etc. Another instance of ignorance of legal phraseology, resulting in absurd work, and an error that might, had not it been corrected, have rendered the validity of the proceedings doubtful.

* * *

THESE mistakes cannot be attributed to involved technical legal language. The words "can" and "restrain" have well defined meanings, and no person ought to expect to be richly rewarded who will make such mistakes. It is such errors that make a lawyer angry. In both cases, had the language not been corrected before service of the papers, serious complications might have ensued.

* * *

I WAS reading the stenographer's transcript of testimony of a case I had tried, preparatory to making a brief. My eye fell upon this question: "You say you were *directed* into Mr. ———'s house by your desire," etc. I knew the word "directed" had not been used, feeling sure that the word "attracted" had been. Calling the stenographer by telephone, I asked to have the question read, indicating it, but not reading it; and, sure enough, the word "attracted" was read over the wire to me. My knowledge of the similarity of the shorthand outlines for the respective words and a sense of the fitness of language led to the inquiry and final correction. So that, after all, shorthand knowledge may be valuable to a lawyer in more ways than one.

Notes.

MR. CHARLES E. MERRILL fills the position of stenographer in the law-office of Charles K. Rowe, Esq., of Dansville, N. Y.

MR. C. C. PILGRIM, stenographic amanuensis in the law-office of Coult & Howell, 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J., under recent date writes: "Your legal miscellany in THE STENOGRAPHER is very helpful, and I am sure that you are rendering valuable advice to those who wish to enter that particular field as amanuenses in order to reach the higher and more exacting vocation of reporter. I have a copy of your 'Practical Court Reporting' and have heeded your very good instruction therein given."

IT is charged that a lady stenographer and typewriter who has been employed in the State's Attorney's office in Chicago betrayed the secrets of the office by selling to the defense in a murder case her complete report of the private examination in the State's Attorney's office of five witnesses. She was sworn as a witness and when asked why she told the defendant's attorney said: "Because I saw that the State was drilling witnesses to swear against O'Malley, and I did not think that it was right. When the witnesses would say O'Malley was not there, they would try and drill him into saying the alderman was there. I did not want to be a party to such a conspiracy."

THE Connecticut Assembly has passed an act creating the office of official stenographer of the city court of New Haven. Miss Hattie Alford Ely, a well known stenographer and proprietress of a school of stenography of that city was the applicant for the position. I shall be pleased to learn of her appointment.

OF twenty-one candidates who tried the recent State civil service examination for court stenographers in the New York City and County Courts, where the salaries range from $1,500 to $2,500 per year, but nine were successful, Mr. Bertram L. Dusenbury, of New York City, standing first. The newspapers state that many New York law stenographers of ten to twenty years' experience took this examination. I doubt the truth of this statement, as I fail to find the names of any such among those who passed the examination. If those who failed embrace law reporters having the experience stated, the civil service examination would seem to be a farce, calculated solely for the "three-months' graduates."

THE legal question has been raised that a competitive examination must be passed by stenographers appointed to the district attorney's office of New York County. Should the question be determined in the affirmative, the doctrine may become generally applicable to district attorney's offices throughout the State where similar appointments are made. It would then be but a step to applying the test to stenographers to grand juries.

MESSRS. PIERRE BEAUCHEMIN and J. Vincent of Montreal, Can., have been appointed official stenographers to the police court of that city, upon salaries, under a new law. Nine French and six English stenographers will be similarly appointed to the superior court of Montreal.

STENOGRAPHER J. Garlick, Church Street, Parramatta, N. S. W., Australia, writing for information respecting United States law applicable to official law reporters says: "I trust you will pardon the liberty taken by a stranger to you, but though you do not know me I feel that I know you from so often reading your 'Law Reporting' Department in THE STENOGRAPHER." I give place to this merely to show the wide circulation of, and interest exhibited in this magazine.

MR. GARLICK informs me that in New South Wales there is no recognized official court stenographer, but anybody who pleases, whatever his qualifications, is at liberty to come forward and report cases, so long as he can persuade the attorney that he is worth his fee; that this is the same in all the Australian colonies except Victoria, in which alone an attempt is made to regulate official court reporting. The law of that colony relating to the subject provides that no shorthand writer may practice without a license, and licenses are only to be granted after examination at 120 and 150 words per minute on difficult judgments and cross-examinations. And yet it seems that even in Victoria, although the Government has a permanent staff of three stenographers to take notes of any cases in which the Government is directly interested, there is no regular official court stenographer to report all cases coming before the courts, but that the shorthand writer is a professional man whose services have to be retained by the attorneys for the parties, and paid by the parties.

STENOGRAPHER W. L. Mason, of the Isaac Pitman department of this magazine, astonished some of the New York Courts the other day by escorting a bevy of young ladies to witness their proceedings and get actual court-room reporting practice. It is said that the incident caused a temporary cessation of the dignified proceedings of one court. Brother Mason is progressive and intensely practical.

H. W. THORNE.



MR. FULLER desires to know the average length of time required by my pupils to do good work. In a flexible method like mine there is no way of getting at the average; it depends very largely on the amount of dictation that can be afforded, and is protracted chiefly by the time that must be given to the machine. In my own school four months' work is about equivalent to the usual six. But I have no desire to unduly hurry pupils, and I like to keep those who are well educated five or six months, at the end of which time many of them are almost ready to take down a speech.

The rate of progress of the average industrious pupil will best be shown by the following fair example. Passing by pupils at present in school who have made wonderful progress in the way of rapid learning, I will single out Miss N., a young lady of 15, for no other reason than that her attendance has been regular, and that, unlike the majority, she has learned little or nothing at home. Miss N. has been at school eleven weeks. In that time she has learned 50 letters (Hemperley); 165 (Pernin) and 300 (Beale); besides much matter in sentences embodying the principles. Miss N. has been transcribing from her notes for several weeks past, which indicates all the *direct* reading she has ever done; her speed is all that could be wished.

Mr. Platt and I differ only in our way of putting things. I have never disguised the fact that the practice of correct writing *indirectly* leads to ready reading; *that is just my contention.* But when Mr. Platt used the word "teachers" he clearly had in his mind but the one teacher, for he must be aware that the "disguised" reading that other teachers unwittingly promote has no appreciable effect in that direction.

JOHN WATSON.

How to Begin.

THERE is an old saying that "it is the first step that costs." We know how important first impressions are. These thoughts are suggested by the receipt, from one of our readers, of a selection of introductory clauses taken from letters dictated to him at different times, in the course of business. We have no doubt they will be interesting to very many, and, therefore, give them publicity. They are as follows:

We are in receipt of your order,
Replying to your esteemed favor,
Referring to your favor of the 25th ult.,
Acknowledging receipt of yours of 16th inst.,
We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the following remittances,
Referring to the accompanying notice,
Yours of the 27th ult. was received yesterday.
Inclosed please find statement,
Please find herewith account current,
We are this day in receipt,
In reply to your favor of the 15th inst., we beg to enclose
We are in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., enclosing
Your favor of the 2nd inst. received our prompt attention,
We regret to say that it is out of our power at present to execute
Your favor of the 9th inst. has been carefully noted.
Yours of the 26th at hand.
Your favor of the 4th inst. received.
We herewith enclose you statement of discounts this day to the Cr.

WIFELY REGARD.

Lady: "You know, I wish my portrait to be a total surprise to my husband."

Artist: "Yes, madam, I understand."

Lady: "And you will try not to have too strong a likeness, as I should not like him to recognize it at the first glance."

THE STENOGRAPHER

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Advertising Rates furnished on application.

How Can I Get Up High Speed?

THIS seems to be the great question which is agitating the minds of very many of the youngsters. As we look at the matter, it seems to us a good deal like the question which so many other youngsters have asked, and that is, how can I become of age? We all know how slowly the time seemed to pass before we were of legal age—before the magical twenty-one had arrived, and those of us who have passed that mysterious date also realize how rapidly the years have been flying, and with what an accelerating rate they fly, since that period. If you wait and improve your waiting, the speed will come with the passing years. The trouble is that in these modern days of rush, and hurry and worry, everybody wants to do everything at once.

The shorthand schools have been forced to crowd the students through, not so much because the teachers wanted to do it, but because of the demand of the times. The students have been crowded through and they naturally think, since they have graduated in a few months, that they ought to have speed—high speed—right away.

They forget, or possibly, they never knew that high speed is a matter of growth, of development, of unfolding of the faculties by use. We all remember the story of the skeptical little boy who staggered his mother's blind faith in the omnipotence of the Almighty by quietly remarking, "well, mother, I do not believe God could make a two-year old colt in a minute," and we all ought to admit that the mightiest of shorthand teachers cannot make a six-year old stenographer in six months. To use a slang expression, "that is about the size of it." How to acquire speed, then, is only to ask in another form, how to acquire experience, how to acquire age, how to acquire the powers and resources of manhood and womanhood? These things will not come to us while we are yet children.

I admit that it is possible to force a kind of fictitious speed, a sort of show rapidity, but it is only on the surface. It is not the all-round command of the powers which will take up and dispose of whatever comes, from whatever direction, in whatever manner. Patience, good friends! Courage, patience and perseverance will conquer.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM CROOKES, of Cheshire, England, a shorthand writer and teacher, of more than twenty years standing, in a letter to the Editor says:

"With all due respect to our late chief and benefactor, I trust we have now heard the last of the so-called 'improvements.' The vote of the 'consultative committee' appointed by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons—31 expert writers and teachers out of 32 being opposed to the alterations—was fairly conclusive as to the feeling in England." Mr. Crookes adds, "as the present firm have stated that they did not intend to adopt these alterations, it seems useless to teachers to endeavor to 'force the hands' of those who have absolute control of the matter."

Stenographer's Day.

DO NOT forget that "Stenographer's Day" at the Tennessee Centennial will be one of the greatest features of the exposition. It is to be held on August 4th. Hundreds of stenographers in all parts of the country are taking hold of the matter. Mr. Duke, President of the Centennial Association, is working like a beaver, ably assisted by the Promotion Committee, of which Mr. Will Shearon is secretary. The address of the latter is Steger Building, Nashville, Tenn. Write to him for circulars and descriptive matter.

* * *

MR. GEORGE F. HEALD, of Manchester, N. H., says: "I prize highly the Shorthand Talks by the Editor, and can read them more readily than anything else I have seen in shorthand."

* * *

ON page 89 of the April STENOGRAPHER we wrote in shorthand something about Mr. Henry Gensler of the "Senate Corps" of official reporters. It was transcribed and set up as "Cincinnati Court," etc.

* * *

The Shorthand Writer, for April speaks complimentarily of THE STENOGRAPHER, for which it will please accept our thanks. *The Shorthand Writer* is the official journal of The National Federation of Shorthand Writers Associations in England.

* * *

The Student's Journal comes to us in a beautiful new cover—a symbolical representation of the advancing student studying as he goes forward. The shorthand of this Journal is even superior to its former standard. We can conscientiously recommend the presentation of Graham shorthand, as it appears in *The Student's Journal*, to all who desire to master a system which has done and is doing some of the very best work in the reporters' profession.

DURING the past two years the superintendent of public schools of Philadelphia, has, upon application made by the principals, granted them permission to introduce the system of vertical writing of penmanship into the schools under their charge.

* * *

MR. AUGUSTUS C. EKHOLM, of Rockford, Ills., who has invented a combined reversible cleaning brush and rubber eraser holder for typewriter's use, says that THE STENOGRAPHER has been greatly instrumental in clearing the way and getting him started on the road that leads to proficiency in shorthand.

* * *

WE note with pleasure that Mr. Grace is arranging for the establishment of an educational Institute in New York City, something like Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn. It is well known that the holder of a diploma of Pratt Institute has little trouble in securing remunerative employment. The instruction is to be of a practical kind, and to be furnished free.

* * *

BY an article printed elsewhere in this month's STENOGRAPHER, it will be seen what the Siamese are doing in the way of keeping step with the world's progress. Before we know it the old nations of the East will have awakened from their long sleep and will be making the young giant of the West look sharp if he wants to keep his laurels.

* * *

STENOGRAPHER'S Day, at Nashville exposition, promises to be a great affair. Buford Duke is working heart and soul, and many able assistants are helping. Leading members of the profession will be there. It would give us great pleasure to meet our many friends at that gathering, and, if we can possibly accept the kind hospitality which has been extended to us, we will do so.

MR. CHARLES H. RUSH, editor of *The National Stenographer*, and Miss Bertha M. Wilson, were married at Teeds, Iowa, April 22nd.

They will please accept the kindest wishes of the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER for a long life of usefulness to each other and to their many friends. This will insure their happiness.

* * *

THE Underwood Ribbons are made in black, purple, blue, green, carmine; also hektograph, lithograph, official indelible, copying or non-copying, in any color, and adapted to all machines; also carbon and semi-carbon in a variety of colors. The well-known makers, John Underwood & Co. have headquarters in New York, Chicago and Toronto.

* * *

A SHORTHAND contemporary proposes the following and asks its readers to catch it tripping in the use of any of the monstrosities during the coming year.

Type—to operate a typewriter.
Typist—one who types, male or female.
Typer—man typist.
Typess—woman typist.
Stenotypist—one who writes shorthand and operates a typewriter, male or female.
Stenotyper—man stenotypist.
Stenotypess—woman stenotypist.

To these we suggest a few additions like the following:

Talk—to utter words in speech.
Talkist—one who talks, man or woman.
Talker—man talkist.
Talkess—woman talkist.
Eat—to pass food into the stomach.
Eatist—one who eats, male or female.
Eater—man eatist.
Eatess—woman eatist.
Hear—to attend to sounds.
Hearist—one who hears, male or female.
Hearer—man hearist.
Hearess—woman hearist, etc., etc.
NEXT!

MISS M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE is the principal of the Shorthand Technic Institute at 127 and 129 Powers' Building, Rochester, N. Y. Miss Ballantyne is a practical stenographer; was the second woman officially appointed in the State of New York, and the third in the United States. Special instruction in court reporting by the well-known Osgoodby system.

* * *

DR. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, President of the Central High School, recently read a paper before the Educational Club upon "Ethical Teaching in Our Schools." Among many good things which he says, we quote: "Self-discipline on the part of the teacher must precede any effective influence for good over his pupils. The teacher who betrays the fact that he is a hireling with no heart in his work, by his laxity in promptness, by scamping his work, his readiness to take up something else by way of digression, and the thousand little faults which show that his heart is elsewhere, need not expect to influence boys for good."

* * *

IN the half-tone cut of THE SMITH PREMIER advertisement which appeared in THE STENOGRAPHER last month, the corner had been injured by passing through the mails before it reached us. But we can assure our readers that no damage was done to the machine. Its mechanism is all right and its work entirely satisfactory. For a work of art, setting forth the merits of the Smith Premier No. 2, address the company at Syracuse, N. Y.

THE DENSMORE advertises in THE STENOGRAPHER. Its specialty is "lightness of running"—the type bars swinging on ball bearings. Drop a line to the company at 316 Broadway, New York City, and they will tell you all about it.

THE YOST, No. 4, has a lot of recent improvements. The inventor of this machine is dead, but his "good works live after

him." You should see what the Yost can do. By writing to 61 Chambers Street, New York, you can be informed, and it will be a pleasure to the company to send you the information.

THE No. 4 CALIGRAPH is an old friend of many operators. The American Writing Machine Co., 237 Broadway, New York, will be glad to send a beautiful descriptive pamphlet to any address, upon application.

THE No. 6 STANDARD REMINGTON TYPEWRITER needs only to be seen to be appreciated by people who are looking for the latest improvements in this wonderful machine. Address Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 327 Broadway, New York City, for a catalogue.

* * *

MESSRS. Mittag & Volger are the sole manufacturers of the well known brands of M. & V. round box ribbons, and M. & M. carbons, factory at Park Ridge, N. J., with general agencies at New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The "Eureka" typewriter ribbon is the outcome of an experience of upwards of ten years in practical manufacture. It is claimed by its makers that it possesses unusual copying strength, making an indelible copy, and that it does not fill up the type. It is wound on metal spools which prevents the soiling of the fingers, and is enclosed in an air-tight box, which keeps it in good shape until used.

* * *

WE still have a few copies of *The Stenographer Dictation Book* for sale. There are fifty letters in longhand, with the words counted off, with a shorthand key on the page directly opposite the longhand. Some of the letters are written in the very briefest style, with editorial notes and explanations. The book will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of 50 cents. Or, we will extend the subscription of any subscriber for one year, and send him this book, upon receipt of $1.25. We will extend the subscription for a year, and send *Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor* (which contains over 16,000 actual shorthand cuts, elegantly bound in cloth, 252 pages), upon receipt of $1.75, or we will extend the subscription for one year, and send a copy of *Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand*, third edition, thoroughly revised, upon receipt of $2.00. Now is the time to take advantage of these offers, as they may not be good next month.

* * *

IT MAY be that the vulgarity, the rudeness, and, at times, the brutality indulged in by the editor of the *Phonographic World* are considered "smart" by him, but we have letters marked "personal" from eminent members of the profession most severely condemning his lack of good manners.

In the May number, just received, he says, "The editor of the Boston *Post* (like the editor of the New York *Tribune*) has made an ass of himself," for presenting a series of easy shorthand lessons, and, referring to the issuing by Messrs. Pitman & Sons of a French Weekly, calculated to assist young people in learning the French language, he says, "If they have a surplus either of time or brains, there will be plenty of room for its exercise in the enlargement of the *Phonetic Journal*, etc."

In another place, Mr. Miner "calls down" one of his English correspondents and says, "If we do not hear from Mr.———, of Liverpool, to our entire satisfaction before it is time to go to press with the June *World*, he will receive some 'free advertising' that will not be to his credit." Mr. Miner has some good qualities and lately has been improving his magazine very much, but we assure him that the way to success is not by indulging in the blackguard manners of a prize fighter.

* * *

A business letter represents its writer. Business men should see to it that each letter is in proper shape, and especially that

the materials used in its construction are first-class. The paper should be right, the printing should be in good taste, the typewriter ribbon should be of the best quality and the copying should be correctly done.

Mr. A. P. Little has opened an office in the Bourse Building, in this city, Rooms 665-7, in which everything in the line of stenographer's stationery and office appliances used in connection with the stenographer's work is kept in stock. These headquarters for Philadelphia are very handsomely furnished and exceedingly pleasant. The gentlemen in charge are Messrs. J. L. Wall, J. H. Colwell and Lewis N. Chase. They will call upon local patrons and take pleasure in furnishing samples for a fair and thorough trial of Mr. Little's well-known goods. *Cheapness of price is by no means a measure of merit*, and Mr. Little appreciates this fact by producing a line which never fails to satisfy, when results are taken into consideration. The articles furnished by Mr. Little, in his various agencies in this country and Europe, have become known as of standard quality, and his extensive patronage has been secured by the most careful attention to the smallest consumer, as well as the largest trade orders. Every business man should give Mr. Little's representatives an opportunity of proving the value of their supplies.

* * *

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

I am a reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, through your courtesy to the ——— and I look forward very anxiously to the monthly visits of your valuable magazine, as every issue seems to be better than the last.

I am a writer of the Graham system and my main trouble is that I do not get enough practice (fast dictation) in my regular work, to increase my speed as much as I would like to. What is the best way for me to gain in speed? I write from 85 to 100 words per minute.

Which do you consider best for rapid writing, pen or pencil? I have always used pencil but am thinking of using pen. What kind of pen point would you advise using for above writing?

Thanking you in advance for the information, if you should see fit to answer the above in your next issue, I am,

Very respectfully,
E. H. PEFFLEY,
Magnolia, Ark.

Answer.

MY DEAR SIR:

In reply to yours of the 13th inst., I would say there is no way by which you can increase your speed except the old, old way —practice and perseverance. If you can arrange to have some one read to you every day a column of editorial matter from some first-class newspaper or magazine, it will be of service. My plan is to have the reader read an entire sentence, if possible, and then pause until the writer has caught up, or nearly caught up. The writer should then speak the last word a little before he gets it written so that the reader can start in again before he actually stops writing. In this way the writer controls the speed of the dictater.

When you can write upwards of 125 words per minute, it will then be a good plan, occasionally, to have the reader go ahead according to his own judgment, and if he gets beyond your speed do not stop him until you have to, and do your best to follow, even though you realize that you are making rather irregular notes. These spurts are useful. Lay your notes aside and take them up in a day or two, read them over carefully having some one hold the original for comparison and correction. Make a note of every mistake and try to discover the reason for it. If you have made a wrong outline put the word down in an alphabetical list of similarly mistaken outlines. By reference to these, occasionally, and regular practice upon them, they will soon cease to trouble you.

In regard to pen or pencil, I would say that some good writers use one and some the other. I think, myself, that the pen makes more legible notes, which will keep their legibility longer after they are written and do not strain the eyes so much in the translation. I therefore recommend a pen where it is possible to use it. A good fountain pen can be had which obviates the necessity of dipping and carrying a bottle of ink.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

The Important Factor of Patience.

IT has been called to our attention that we have left out of consideration one of the main requirements and qualifications of a stenographer—PATIENCE. We hasten to say that in failing to include it in our late series, we had not the least intention of slighting or discounting its value, as most certainly a consistently patient stenographer is a pearl of great price—alas, though, not often appreciated by her employer until succeeded by one of the profession possessing comparatively little of this virtue. He who admires it most is usually one who has least of it; but the spirit is infectious; and if you will show us an office containing a patient stenographer, we will show you an office in which good humor reigns. But, our young friends in the profession, while we advise you, on one hand, to store up as much patience as you can, resolve, on the other, not to let it be the open door to imposition, for you will find that if a line be not drawn between reasonable patience and the kind that permits undue advantage, you will become a sufferer—to make up for the shortcomings of others: for instance, if Mr. B's stenographer never exhibits signs of impatience and her smile is as bright at the close of the day in taking letters as at the beginning, he may be disposed to fall into the habit of letting the morning hours slip by without giving her much if any, dictation, and trust to catching up, by her aid, "later on," and without reference to the clock.

Just in this connection and also bearing on the "ideal and real dictater," it may be apropos to quote from "The Spokesman" an anonymous article—though surely by one of the craft "who has lived and learned":

"'Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man marries his trouble begins.'"

"Evidently Mother Goose never was anybody's stenographer, or she would not have tried to excite our sympathy for mankind by such a touching appeal! Someone has said that there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue; if that be true, then how utterly devoid of virtues most of us stenographers must be, for I believe that after a year's experience the majority of us lose all individuality, all personality—all—well, everything but patience; and when we lose that—no, I speak from wide experience, and I say we *never* lose that. The most vital question put to a stenographer upon applying for a position should be, instead of the many useless queries advanced, 'Are you as patient as Job?' and I solemnly aver that if in a year from the time she launches forth into the profession, her soul is not possessed of ten times the patience of that revered old patriarch, she will long ago have left the field of stenography for something better fitted for her nature; and why? Because in our daily duties each of us has to do with the most unreasonable of created beings—man! We hear so much of the other side of the story—of what men have to put up with in the way of silly, foolish, trifling girls, who take no interest in their work, who do not know how to spell, and do not use good grammar, and have no common sense; and we poor, 'lone, lorn women' have grown to believe so implicitly what our lords and masters (?) tell us that it never occurs to us that there are two sides to every question—but there are; and when I consider the trials and vexations that beset our path, I can but exclaim, with a parting apology to Mother Goose,

"'Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a girl becomes a stenographer her trouble begins!'"

* * *

What are Women doing towards Reducing the Salaries of Stenographers?

Under this caption and bearing upon the subject about which we have invited discussion in these columns, Miss Anna M. Laise, one of the brightest members of our profession and a most successful teacher of shorthand in Washington, contributes the following strong paper:

"That women are doing something towards reducing salaries is a fact, but why are they doing it? There are three reasons:

"1st. Employers have realized the value of the art of stenography as a time saver, and they want all they can get for nothing—or next to nothing. In some cases their business is not sufficiently prosperous to warrant their paying as high salaries as

larger firms, and instead of writing out their letters ready for transcription on the typewriter or dictating them directly to the machine operator, they are willing to put up with slow work from the beginner or inefficient stenographer. Then, too, there are employers who are not bright enough to collect their thoughts rapidly and connectedly, and their work could just as well be done by a longhand writer. However, a great majority of the poorly paid stenographers work for individuals or firms that could pay more, but are too penurious to do so. It is not 'little' that man 'wants below,' but a great deal—in fact he wants the earth and 'the fulness thereof!' There is a young woman in Washington who is earning for her employer from $12.00 to $15.00 a day, and she receives only $50.00 per month. Not long ago another firm was in want of a competent stenographer, and it was suggested that it engage the services of this young woman; but while the men in question knew the value of her ability, and that her work would be worth to them three times what her present employers were paying her, they refused to consider the proposition for fear of offending the firm employing her. Now, if this stenographer had been aggressive, or—shall I say, progressive—she might long since have commanded a higher compensation; and if her employers were as wise as they are frugal, the increase would certainly have been forthcoming.

"2nd. Loyal as we desire to be to our own sex, it must be admitted that some of them are doing much towards bringing down the salaries of stenographers by inefficiency. This does not apply to experts at all, but in no branch of education is a little learning so dangerous a thing as it is in shorthand. The main cause of inefficiency springs from a lack of good foundation, which alone can be gained by hard study and conscientious application. Many who begin shorthand are not willing to take a full course of instruction at a first-class school where the terms are, perhaps, a little higher than in the sixty-day-graduate-with-position-assured class. It is a matter of regret to me as a teacher—and I doubt not the experience is common among others—that pupils leave school just at the time they are in the greatest need of instruction. Anybody with common sense can learn the principles of shorthand without the aid of a teacher, but there are many important and practical helps and hints which can only be acquired from a competent teacher, or after years of hard knocks and many tumbles. As teachers we are handicapped in advising pupils to remain at school for a longer time than their inclination elects, because, no matter how faithful we may be, there are some who are always ready to ascribe a mercenary motive to our requests.

"3rd. After securing a position paying in the neighborhood of $5.00 per week, many women lose ambition, hate work and rely on their charms of beauty or manner to assist them in entrapping a well-to-do husband. This class of women will always exist, whether in the shorthand field or elsewhere, and no amount of persuasion will cause them to change their course. Then there is the woman who does not need to work, and will take any remuneration at all, and use it for selfish purposes. I recall an incident that came before my notice a few months since; a woman from the West who had to support herself, secured a position in a down-town office at a fair salary; she was rapid and accurate, and her employers found no fault with her. One day the daughter of a business man walked in and requested a situation; they asked her the usual question 'Do you live at home?' She did, and was engaged at a very low salary, while the Western woman was discharged without any warning, and left to walk the streets in search of work. It is comforting, however, to know that there is another, and, let us hope, a larger class of women stenographers who have energy, perseverance and what we Americans call 'pluck.'"

* * *

Association Corner.

ONE unique feature of the National Association of Women Stenographers, of Chicago, is the Sick Benefit Fund, which is highly appreciated by the members, nearly all of whom have joined it. One of the main objects of the Association is to provide positions for members who are out of employment.

AT the first regular meeting of the Key City (Dubuque, Ia.) Stenographers' Association, in March, two classes were formed, one in mercantile business and the other in law work; each week a new leader will be appointed by the president of the respective classes—who will give the lesson in the business in which he or she is engaged, thus insuring a variety of work which will prove invaluable to the members of the classes. The aims of the Association are to unite stenographers, dignify the profession and maintain a standard of excellence.

IDA E. TURNER.

LANGUAGE LESSON.

"Mamma, if I had a hat before I had this one it's all right to say that's the hat I had had, isn't it?"

"Certainly, Johnny."

"And if that hat once had a hole in it, and I had it mended, I could say it had had a hole in it, couldn't I?"

"Yes, there would be nothing incorrect in that."

"Then, it'd be good English to say that the hat I had had had had a hole in it, wouldn't it?"

Collapse of mamma.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

As Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons are occasionally asked to supply the English edition of the *Complete Instructor* from their New York office, they wish it to be known that the same is not for sale in this country, owing to the fact that a special American edition—copyrighted and printed here—is published to meet the needs of the American student.

* * *

IT WAS stated in this column last month that no lady had taken the Pitman speed certificate for a higher rate than 150 words per minute, but on reference to *Pitman's Year Book and Diary*, we find that a certificate for 200 words per minute—for ten minutes continuous wrtting—was granted to Miss M. E. Wright, on August 27th, 1895.

* * *

SOME details, remarks *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*, have lately appeared relative to the origin of the interviewing system in America, twenty-seven years ago, which show conclusively that the method owed its success in the hands of its originator, Mr. J. B. McCullagh, to his use of shorthand. He took notes of conversation, and faithfully reproduced the words of those interviewed. Of course, like all good interviewers who have followed him, his work contained much clever original writing for which he was alone responsible, but he was careful not to put in any man's mouth any word that the person interviewed did not use. The interview has unfortunately suffered greatly from subsequent practitioners who do not possess Mr. McCullagh's shorthand skill.

* * *

MR. W. S. WOODS, Principal Shorthand Department, Central Business College, Toronto, late with the New York Business College, New York City, writes to Messrs. Pitmag & Sons, as follows:

"We teach the Isaac Pitman system here solely, and find the 'Complete Instructor' good enough as a text-book without trying to improve upon it. In fact, it contains all that is necessary to exponents of the system. Your latest edition for 1897 leaves nothing to be desired. I have been teaching the Isaac Pitman system for about eighteen years, and although I have made a careful study of most of the other systems I believe that for completeness and simpilcity your system is far superior to any other, that its capabilities are incomparable, and that teachers can secure far more satisfactory results from it than from any other."

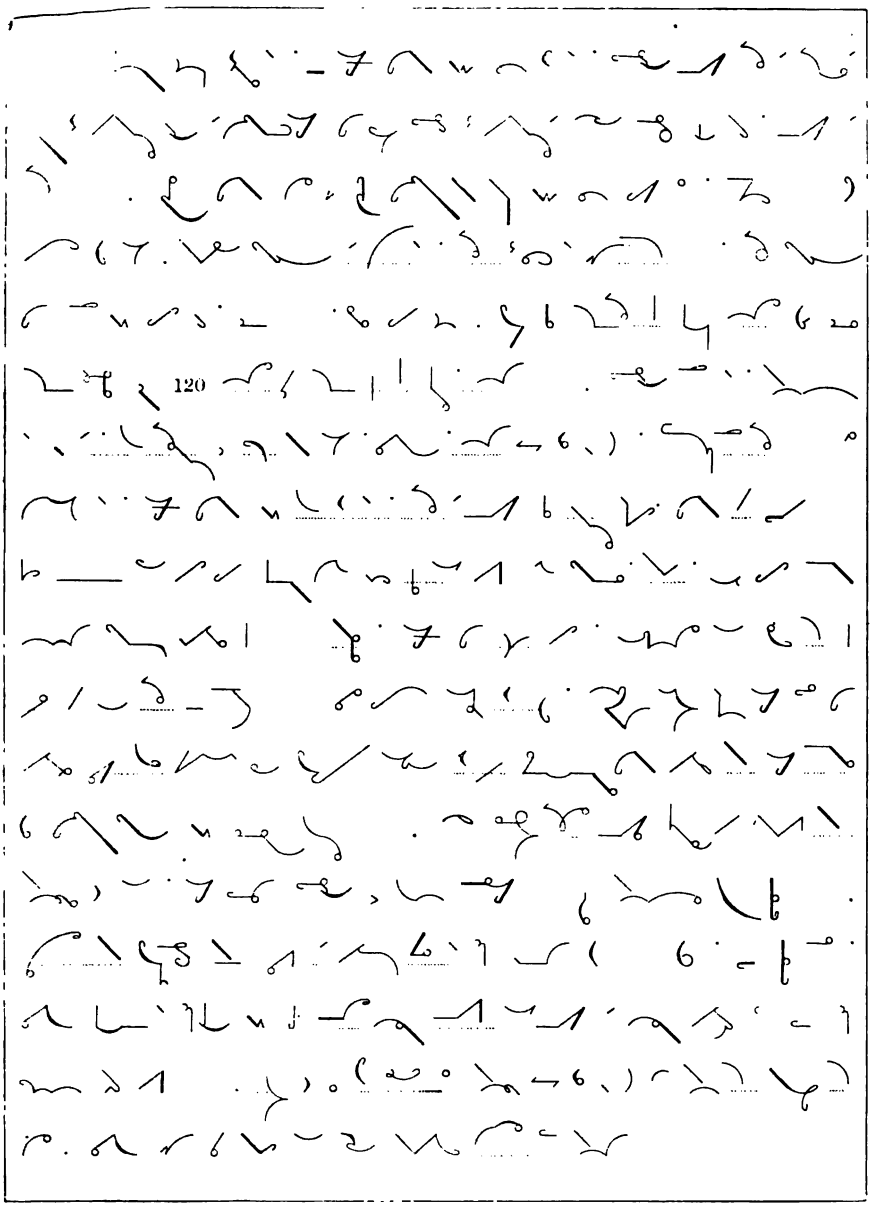
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

It may be estimated that the price of a good engine carriage will be about the same as that of a corresponding carriage, horse, and harness. And it is probable that the repairs, painting and lubrication of the engine will nearly correspond with the repairs and minor expenses attendant upon a carriage and horse. The stabling will be less, but the driver will probably be paid about the same wage as a coachman. There remains, then, only the comparison of the provender and litter of a horse with the consumption of oil of the car. A horse's provender will cost about £1 a week. Suppose we estimate the average day's work of the horse at twenty miles, then the week's work of six days would be one hundred and twenty miles, which would work out at 2d. a mile. The corresponding cost of a petroleum motor of 2½ horsepower would, however, be only ½d. a mile—that is to say, a quarter of the cost of the horse. As the length of an engine carriage would be about half that of a horse and carriage, its powers of turning will be much greater. It will not kick nor run away; it can be left to mind itself in the road; and if it breaks a part, a new one can be immediately procured to replace it. Besides, an engine carriage will easily run a hundred miles in seven or eight hours, which no horse could accomplish. Hence we may anticipate that within a measurable interval of time engine cars will replace the huge vans which are now seen everywhere in London, and that our hackney cabs will be replaced by engine cabs. This will probably bring about sixpenny fares. The most successful horseless carriages at present are operated by petroleum spirits used in an engine closely corresponding to the familiar gas engine. But these petroleum motors have their disadvantages. The cylinders by virtue of the explosions become heated, and require jackets of water to cool them. This is a great disadvantage, because a heavy tank of water, containing about ten gallons, must be carried in the carriage, and must be replenished with cold water from time to time upon the road. The fuel used is either what is known as petroleum spirit—that is to say, light petroleum, or "benzoline," or else the heavy oil which is burnt in ordinary paraffin lamps called petroleum oil.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—Extract from a Paper on "Horseless Carriages."



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Department.

Edited by J. EDMUND FULLER.

Secretary of the Atlanta Business College, and Certificated Teacher of Benn Pitman Phonography.

Key to Benn Pitman Phonography.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE INSANE.

Concluded.

to become rich. He seemed grieved, and I saw at once that he was contemplating the same enterprise. It seemed mean that he should take advantage of me, and I told him so. He tried to explain, but he made me so angry that I would have struck him if my father-in-law had not come up and separated us. I tried to calm myself, but could not. Those who had been my friends proved to be my enemies, and I was determined to be avenged; but before I could execute my will I was seized by several men. My father-in-law did not attempt to rescue me, and I hated him. I was taken to prison. My wife came to see me, but she did not try to have me released. I demanded a trial, but no lawyer would defend me. Then I realized that the entire community was against me. Men came after a long time and took me away, I thought, to another prison. One day a cat came into my cell, and I tried to bite her. She made the hair fly, but I killed her. I do not know how long I remained here, but one morning the sun rose and shone in at me through the window. It seemed to be the first time that I had seen the great luminary for months. A mist cleared from before my eyes. My brain began to work, and suddenly I realized that I had been insane. I called the keeper and when he saw me he exclaimed, "Thank Heaven!" and grasped my hand. I was not long in putting on another suit of clothes and turning my face toward home. A physician said I was cured, and everybody seemed bright and happy at my recovery. I went home. My wife fainted when she saw me and learned that I had recovered my mind. I asked for my little children, and two big boys and a young lady came forward and greeted me. I had been in the asylum twelve years.—*From Pearson's Weekly.*

* * *

A RAILROAD was built through some back counties of Georgia, and an old farmer and his wife, who then saw a locomotive for the first time, stood in the doorway of their cabin watching a train whiz by. Their dog, being also an amateur in the railway business, was running after the train barking furiously.

"Do you think he'll cotch the train?" asked the old woman.

"I dunno," replied the old man meditatively. "That ain't what's worryin' me. I'm wonderin' what the durn fool'll do with it if he does cotch it."—Selected.

MR. FRANCIS H. MASHAW, of Philadelphia, Pa., takes issue with Mr. Wessels in the matter of word-signs, etc., as presented in THE STENOGRAPHER some time ago. Mr. Mashaw thinks that "abbreviations" and "contractions" and "word-signs" are a "necessary blessing" up to a certain point, but when that point has been reached, which varies in different people, it is a useless burdening of the mind to undertake to go further.—EDITOR.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires of me where he may secure a law dictionary that will furnish definitions of legal terms such as I have given from time to time in the article on "Objections, Motions," etc. in my department. A law dictionary is quite expensive; although second-hand copies may be obtained from most law publishers. Bouvier's Law Dictionary, in two volumes, has always been considered a standard work, although there are later dictionaries. Mr. Arthur R. Bailey, a few years ago, compiled and published his "Word-Book" which contained legal terms and phrases, although necessarily limited in number. Mr. Bailey's present address is Equitable Building, New York City.—H. W. THORNE.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

AKRON, MINN., April 28, 18—.
MESSRS. A. & J. WEBSTER & CO.,
New York.
DEAR SIRS:

Invoice and bill of lading of goods shipped to us per Merchant's Dispatch on April 24, are to hand. On comparing the prices with those charged us in invoice of March 18, we note an advance of ½ cent on all the Ginghams and prints; and as our orders called for the same patterns and qualities as before, we conclude there has been an error in making out our invoice.

Our trade lies chiefly with the farmers and their families who come to Akron to make their purchases, a class of buyers who are keenly alive to their own interests. A very slight rise in our prices is equivalent to losing a portion if not all of their patronage; and, as we have to compete with other firms in this town, we are compelled to mark our goods down to the lowest remunerative figures.

It will be some days before our cases arrive, and we hope that meanwhile you will have rectified any error you find in our invoice, so that we can offer the goods referred to at the same prices as we are now selling them. We are,

Yours respectfully,
BARTLETT & CRAIG.

* * *

Reporting Style.

Closing of the oration on Abraham Lincoln, delivered by Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, at the Lincoln Dinner, Hotel Waldorf, New York, February 12th, 1897.

"Diplomat, strategist, master of speech, monarch of occasions, humane, believing, often did he weep, but never did he flinch or falter, and when he was not it was with 'abundant entrance' that he went to find his Anne Rutledge and his Lord!

"Oh, piteous end! 'Fallen, cold and dead' the captain lies. That face, with all its rugged honesty, its homely beauty, its lines of leadership in suffering, its august peace is gone! The long columns that tread Pennsylvania Avenue, with the smoke of the great sacrifice behind them, shall not salute the chief!

"But those other squadrons invisable that crowd the air—'the great crowd of witnesses'—there is he, passed over to the ranks of the immortal great. At its very meridian, snatched from our skies, that soul shines on and will shine—'til the stars are cold.'

"The completions of such a life are not withheld—they are transfused. We are today what Lincoln helped us to become. That God he so trusted and served grant that this may be the nation Lincoln strove and died to make it! His work is not yet done. That tale, fit for the foundation of a mighty drama, worthy of a deathless epic, will never be exausted while the last American remains who is a man. The hills sink as we leave them; the mountains rise.

"Once more, all true republicans, by this immutable renown are you bidden to that patriotism which all other narrower titles are but subordinate and instrumental. This people's man certifies to us that the Republic must voice the people, else it shall sink into autocracy, plutocracy, oligarchy, anarchy!

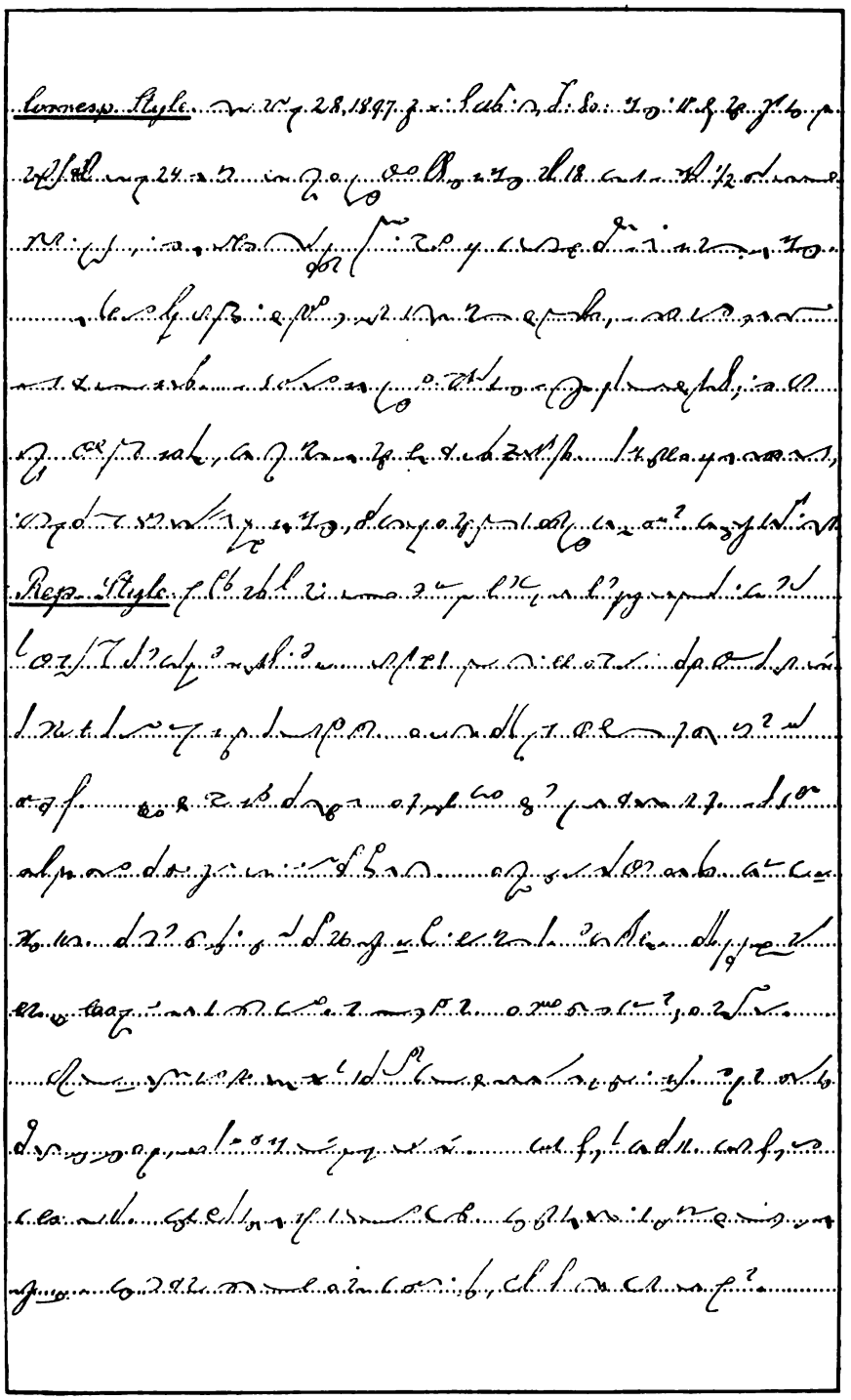
"We shall be just as good a party as we are determined to be. We shall have just as good leaders as we deserve—no better. We must be sworn not to surrender our independence to unauthorized proxies. We must summon to our ranks and be worthy to keep there all who love our nation's truth. We must hold to the most exact audit the men we select and trust—to watch, to cheer, to correct, to promote, or to depose them."

* * *

NOTE:—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explains the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Munson Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. N. KIMBALL.

Association Business Institute, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Busby's Sentence.

(*Continued from last month*).

in view, I say, of the fact that you are in the very springtime of your existence, wtth the vista of the future opening out with aluring brightness before you and giving promise of higher and better things—in view of those sorrowing parents the child of whose prayers you are, of that mother who guided your infant steps, and cared for you with the yearning tenderness of maternal love; of that venerable father who looks upon you as the staff of his old age; considering, too that this is your first misstep from the path of duty"—"Two weeks, as sure as death!" exclaimed Busby to the officer besides him. "The path of duty," continued the judge, "and that up to the moment of the commission of the deed you had been above suspicion and above reproach;—in view of all this," remarked the judge, "I have thought it my duty, minister of the law, though I am, and bound by my oath to vindicate the insulted majesty of that law"—"If he gives me more than one week I'll never trust signs again," murmered Busby. "I say that although I am bound to administer justice with an impartial hand, I feel it incumbent upon me, in this particular instance, in consequence of these extenuating circumstances, to mete it out so that while the law will be vindicated you may be taught that it is not cruel or unkind, but rather is capable of giving the first generous impulses to reformation." "He certainly means to let me off altogether," exclaimed Busby. "In view, then, of these mitigating circumstances of your youth; your previous good character; your happy prospects; your afflicted parents and your own sincere repentance; the sentence of this court is, that you, George Washington Busby, the prisoner at the bar, do pay seventy-five cents restitution money and the costs of this trial, and that on Saturday next you will be whipped with twenty lashes on the bare back, well laid on, that you be imprisoned for six months in the county jail, and that you wear a convict's jacket in public for one year after your release. Sheriff, remove the prisoner from the court."

MR. F. BENTON MILLER, Secretary of Hayward's Shorthand and Business College, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I take quite a number of shorthand publications, but in my humble opinion THE STENOGRAPHER is the best of them all."

A MEETING of the National Educational Association will be held in the Exposition Building, at Milwaukee, Wis., from July 6th to 9th, 1897. For information regarding the same, address, William Geo. Bruce, Secretary, Milwaukee, Wis.

A BIG RIVAL.

"Does'nt it strike you, dear"—and the gushing girl dazed dreamingly towards the western horizon—"that there is more poetry in the slow-setting sun than in any other object in the universe"

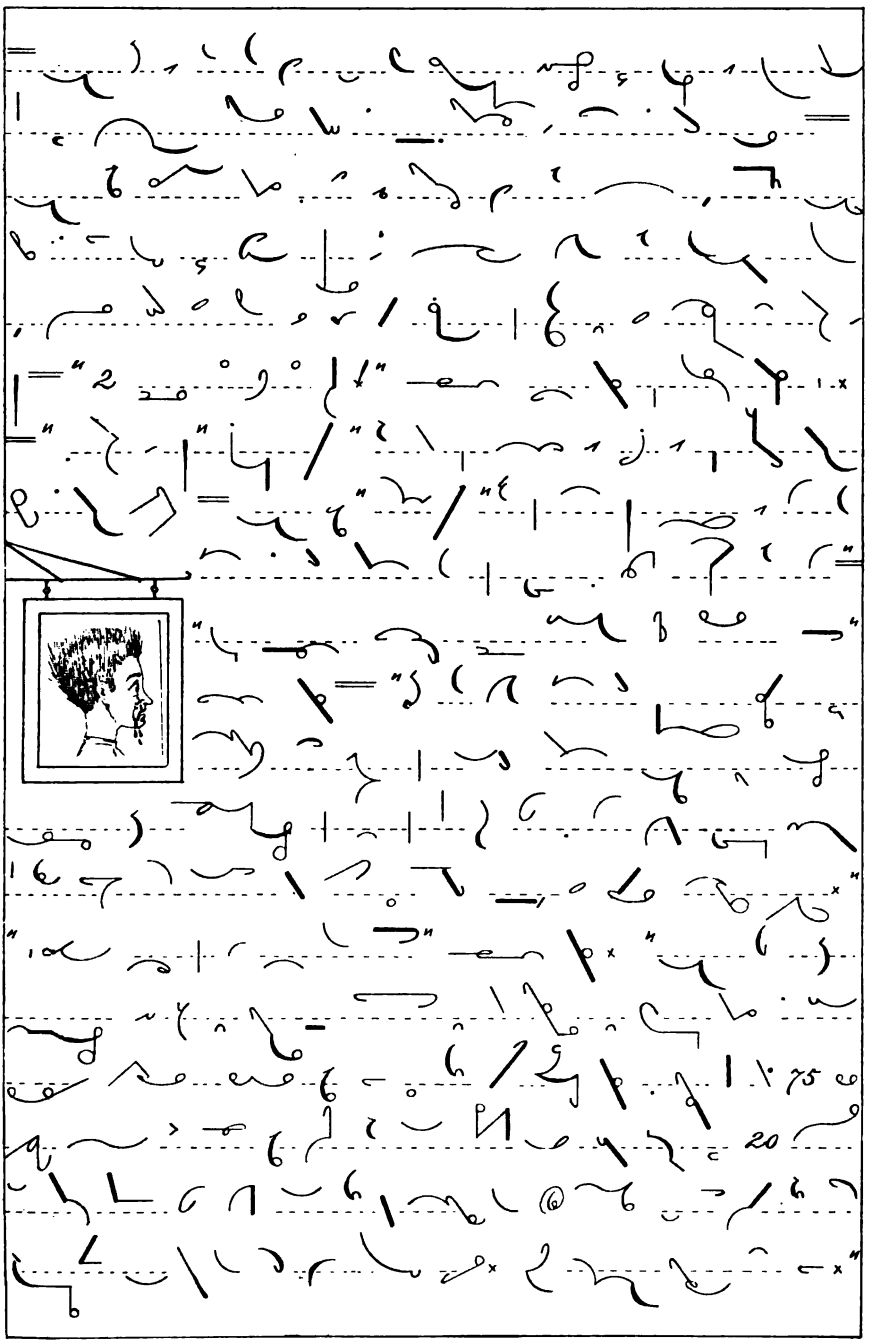
"I don't know so much about that," mused the minstrel. "I think the waste paper basket runs it pretty close."

Keep Busy.

The secret of success in life is to keep busy, to be persevering, patient and untiring in the pursuit or calling you are following. The busy ones may now and then make mistakes, but it is better to risk these than to be idle and inactive. Keep doing, whether it be at work or seeking recreation. Motion is life, and the busiest are the happiest. Cheerful, active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher says: "The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind; when once we rest, we darken."

MR. FRANCIS E. WESSELS, Ridley Park, Penna., has been appointed official stenographer in the Surgical Clinic of the Hahnemann Hospital; private stenographer to Professor W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., and official medical stenographer to the Physicians Mutual Alliance of North America.

Munson Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

I SUBMIT to the Graham readers of THE STENOGRAPHER what may be termed "a syllabus of the differential rules." Every teacher knows full well that it is more difficult to teach the various uses of strokes and briefs, than it is to teach what the strokes and briefs are in the first instance.

Heretofore we have had to follow a distinct set of rules for *s*, for *z*, for *Way*, etc. For several years I had been endeavoring to simplify the rules governing this troublesome department of phonography. By a little thought it will be seen that Standard Rules Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, are applied to all strokes which are capable of brief representation, and if we can impress these fundamental principles on the mind of a pupil, there remain only the few special rules to be learned.

In formulating this chart I have been governed more by the Graham Dictionary than the Hand-Book. For instance, there is nothing in the Hand-Book stating that a stroke Hay should be used when followed by two vowels; but the Dictionary gives the form Hay-Dees for *Hyads*. Nor does it say that a stroke Hay should be used according to Rule 11, yet we could write such words as *Omaha* in no other manner.

In a word, what I have termed "Standard Rules," are those given in the Hand-book to govern the use of the stroke Es. These rules I demonstrate are applicable to all consonants having both stroke and brief representations. The Standard Rules once learned, the few special rules may be taken up as the progress of the pupil demands them, and these are easily mastered.

For convenience I have tabulated all the rules for the briefs Way, Yay and Hay, and for the different directions of L and R in the lower left-hand corner of the chart.

I have used this chart in teaching for many months, and find that it gives the pupil a more comprehensive grasp upon the differential principles of phonography than could possibly be obtained in any other way.

It is admirably adapted also for the purpose of review by practicing stenographers who may be a little weak in the differentials.

A Syllabus of the Differential Rules of Graham Standard Phonography.

BEGINNING OF WORDS.

Standard Rules.

Governing consonants which have both stroke and brief forms and those which are written both upwards and downwards.

1. Use the stroke when it is the only consonant.

2. Use the stroke when it is not the only consonant and is preceded by a vowel.

3. Use a stroke when it is followed by two vowels.

4. Use a stroke when it is followed by a circle or loop.

Special Rules.

5. Use the stroke Hay when it is followed by a consonant which in its turn is followed by a vowel.

6. Use the stroke Hay when it is preceded by a circle with an intervening vowel.

7. Use the stroke Way or Shen when preceded by a circle; except

8. Use Iss inside of brief Way for Sw, followed by Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay or Ray.

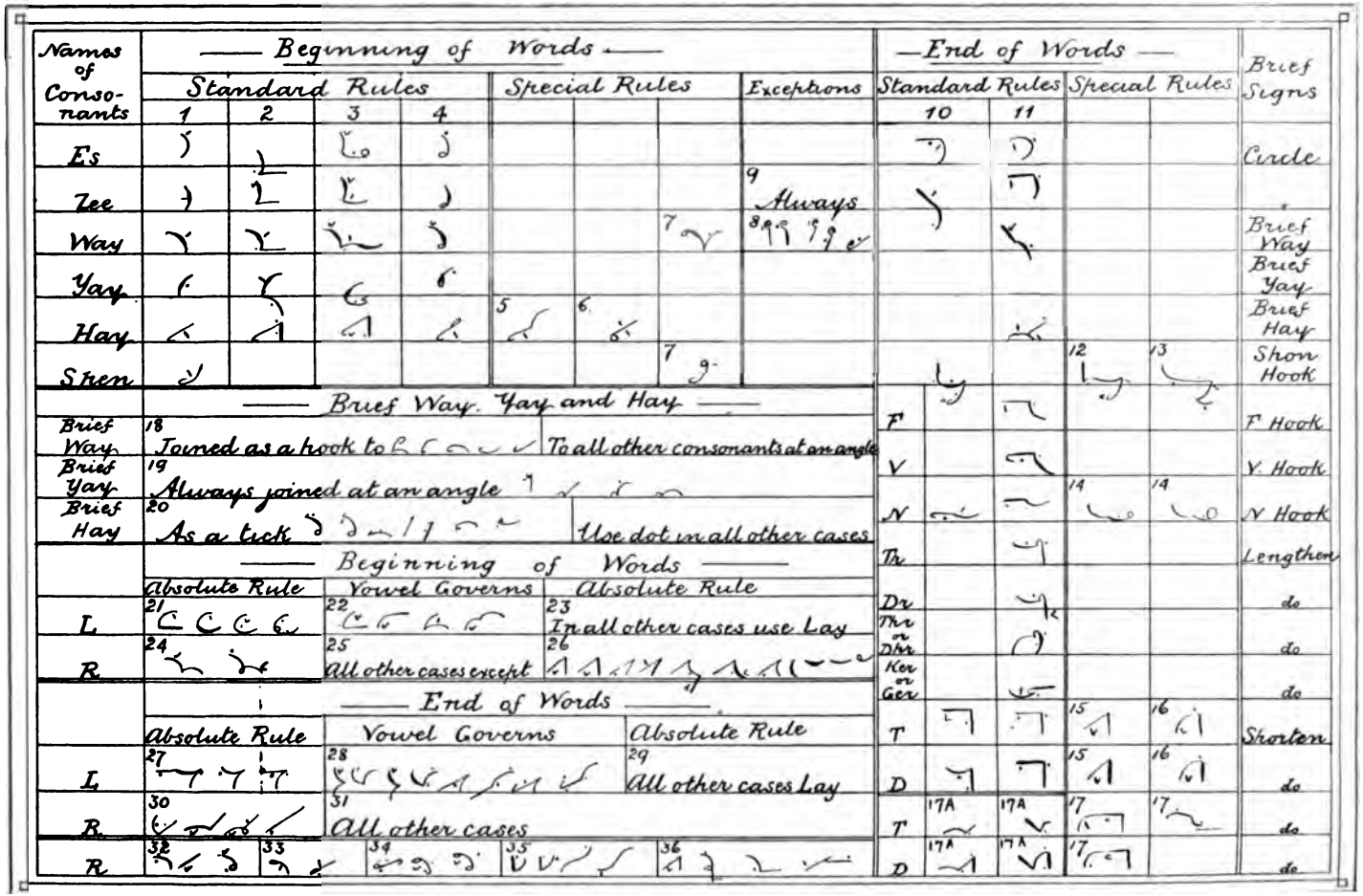
9. Always use the stroke for Zee at the beginning of a word. The only difference between the use of the stroke Zee and Es at the beginning of words is in one particular; namely, in the initial consonant followed by one vowel, as in zeal and seal; in the former case use the stroke and in the latter, the circle. In all other situations the rules governing the use of the stroke Es and Zee, either at the beginning or ending of words, are identical.

END OF WORDS.

Standard Rules,

10. Use a stroke when preceded by two vowels.

11. Use a stroke when followed by one vowel.


Names of Consonants
Beginning of Words
Standard Rules
Special Rules
Exceptions
End of Words
Standard Rules
Special Rules
Brief Signs
Circle
Brief Way
Brief Yay
Brief Hay
Shon Hook
F Hook
V Hook
N Hook
Lengthen
Shorten
Brief Way, Yay and Hay
Beginning of Words
End of Words
Absolute Rule
Vowel Governs
Absolute Rule
Always
Es
Zee
Way
Yay
Hay
Shen
L
R

Graham Department—Continued.

Special Rules.

12. In derivatives from words ending in Ish, indicate the final syllable Shon by adding an En Hook to the Ish, that is, by Shen.

13. A vowel occurring after the syllable Shon or Tiv often precludes the use of the Shon Hook, thus: Affection, Affectionate.

14. In words ending with the consonant Ens, preceded by a *curved* consonant, use the stroke Ens. This will enable the formation of a derivative without altering the outline of the primitive word.

15. A shortened Ray never stands alone.

16. A consonant preceding a final Tee or Dee is never shortened if it, the preceding consonant is both preceded and followed by vowels.

17. It is not allowable to join a shortened letter to a curve or a straight line of which it is a continuation.

17 A. An *L*, *R* or *N*, preceded by a consonant and followed by *D*, is not shortened if both preceded and followed by vowels. This rule does not govern *T* in a like construction. Shorten in relate but not in rallied.

BRIEF WAY, YAY, AND HAY.

Brief Way.

18. The Brief Way is joined as a hook to El, Lay, Em, En and Ray. To all other consonants at an angle.

Brief Yay.

19. The Brief Yay is always joined at an angle. When written in the vowel place, it is opened upwards to indicate a dot vowel; downwards to indicate a dash.

Brief Hay.

20. The Brief Hay is conveniently represented by a tick before Way, Ar, Em, Chay and Jay, and the Weh-Hook on Em and En. The Hay Dot is preferable in all other cases.

BEGINNING OF WORDS.

L.

21. Absolute Rule: Downward El before Gay, Ing, En and Iss-En.

22. Vowel governs if followed by Kay or Em.

23. Absolute Rule: In all other cases use Lay.

R.

24. Absolute Rule: Downward Ar before Em and Iss-Em.

25. Vowel governs all other cases except:—

26. Absolute Rule: Use upward Ray always before Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay, Ef, Vee, Ith, Thee, Ing, En or Iss-En.

END OF WORDS.

L.

27. Absolute Rule: Always use downward El if preceded by Ing, En or Iss-Kay.

28. Vowel governs if preceded by Ef, Vee, Ray or Wer.

29. Absolute Rule: In all other cases use Lay.

R.

30. Absolute Rule: Always use Ray if preceded by Ith, Em, Em-Iss or Ray.

31. Vowel governs in all other cases.

32. When R is the only consonant, or has a *final* circle or loop, use Ar if preceded by a vowel; Ray if not.

33. When R is the only consonant with an *initial* circle or loop, use Ar if final; Ray if followed by a vowel.

34. Sometimes the *accented syllable* of a word in which Ar is the only consonant, modified by a final hook, or both initial and final circles, is written according to the above rules, thus: serene (rene), siren, Cyrus, (sire).

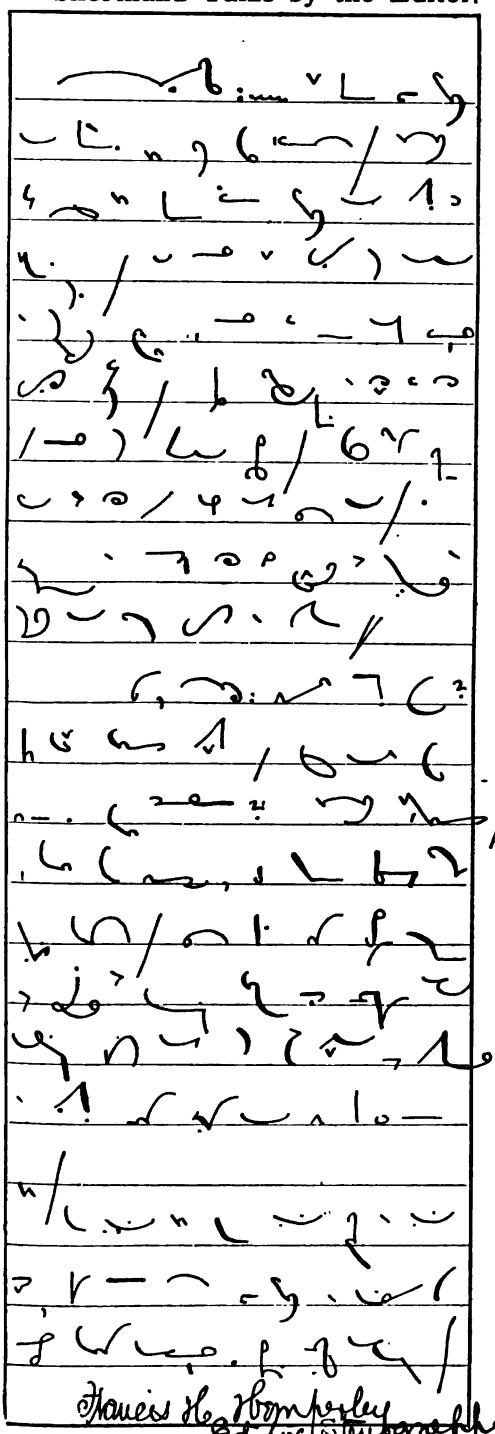
Sh

35. Ish and Shay do not seem to be susceptible of absolute rules, but it may be stated that Shay is always used after Tee and Dee, that L and Sh or Sh and L in combination are always represented with upward strokes, and that in most other cases the downward Ish is employed.

36. It must be remembered that the differential rules are for three purposes: indication of vowels, angularity, sometimes, speed. The introduction of a circle or hook often permits the extension of a differential for indicating a vowel as *aright* (Ray), but *aristocrat* (Ars); or it may preclude the use of the principle as *ark* (Ar); but *oracle* (Ray).

NOTE:—It was deemed advisable to insert the rules for Shen under the simple consonant rules.

Shorthand Talks by the Editor.



Publisher's Department.

"Always In Sight," is the catch word used by Abram Le Gallez for his very useful invention as advertised elsewhere, and which tells its own story.

A PENCIL too small in diameter tires the hand as much as one too great. It has been fully demonstrated that the diameter of Dixon's "Stenographer" is just right for ease and comfort, and that there is a positive gain in speed by using these pencils.

"LET your lights so shine." To the riders of bicycles, and to the users of the midnight oil, we would call special attention to the advertisement of A. J. Weidener, who has a national reputation as a dealer in lamps, glassware, etc. If you need anything in this direction, Mr. Weidner will be happy to give you all the information you desire upon the subject.

WE would call special attention to the advertisement elsewhere of the "Express Duplicator," as all stenographers are in need at times of a machine for getting out a number of extra copies. The "Express Duplicator" can be operated by any office boy possessing ordinary intelligence, and would be of great importance in every office. By communicating with the proprietors you will receive a full supply of information in regard to it.

A NOVELTY.

THE firm of Cushman & Denison is already well-known as the makers of the "Perfect" Pocket Oiler which is used with the leading high-grade typewriters. They have just purchased the patents for the "Gem" Paper Clip, one of the best devices for the temporary attachment of papers in the market.

This clip not only will not mutilate the papers, but does not even leave an imprint on them. It lies flat and can be used in the mails. As it costs but 25 cents per box it is without an equal for economy, simplicity and convenience.

Batch of Wants.

No. 1. We want a local agent in every town in the United States and Canada.

2. We want two traveling Class Organizers in each State.

3. We want the address of a first-class Benn Pitman teacher with some capital. We know of an opening.

4. We want the address of all persons desiring to improve their education. We teach all branches by mail. Best methods; highest endorsement. Enclose stamp for trial lesson in any branch whatever.

Address, AMERICAN HOME UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.

Shorthand at Home.

By Francis H. Hemperley, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

Lesson No. 4.—Initial Hooks Continued.

Supple	s-ŭ-Pl	Coral	K-ō-Rl	Sicker	s-ĭ-Kr		
Supper	s-ŭ-Pr	Cooler	K-ōō-Lr	Civil	s-ĭ-Vl		
Sable	s-ā-Bl	Twice	Twa-ī·s	Sever	s-ĕ-Vr		
Saber	s-ā-Br	Dwell	Dwa-ĕ-L	Summer	s-ŭ-Mr		
Settle	s-ĕ-Tl	Queer	Kwa-ē-R	Sinner	s-ĭ-Nr		
Setter	s-ĕ-Tr	Guano	Gwa-āh-N-ō	Stop	st-ŏ-P		
Saddle	s-ă-Dl	Wail	w-ā-L	Stopper	st-ŏ-Pr		
Sadder	s-ă-Dr	Ware	w-ā-Ra	Stoke	st-ō-K		
Satchel	s-ă-Chel	Wimble	w-ĭ-M-Bl	Stoker	st-ō-Kr		
Suture	s-ū-Chr	Wine	w-ī-N	Stag	st-ă-G		
Sickle	s-ĭ-Kl	Swine	sw-ī-N	Stagger	st-ă-Gr		

On page 71 of the March Stenographer, in the last line of the article describing Mr. Munson's Eshn hook, the word "inspection" should have been "inspiration."

We have had several inquiries from readers of The Stenographer asking what has become of the Hammond Typewriter. We cannot say that there is anything the matter with it. For years it advertised in our colums. No doubt our readers have missed it. We trust it will revive and renew its youth and strength and reawaken the confidence of The Stenographer's patrons in its merits and power to resist the strain of competition.

SHE ASKED FOR TIME.

"Dora, love," said the bookkeeper to the typewriter, when all the others had gone out to lunch; "Dora, love, will you marry me?"

"Why, Mr. Lejjer," protested the girl, "I have been here but five weeks. I don't know you yet."

"True, but it is long enough for me to have learned to love you. Will you not be mine?"

"I can't answer now."

"Don't you like me—just a little? Tell me that."

"Oh yes, indeed. I respect you very much, but I must have time before answering your question. I must have at least six months."

"To enable you to learn to love me?"

"No, no; you ought to give the proprietor an opportunity to propose to me."

Books Received.

If you have not already purchased *The Mastery of Memorizing*, advertised elsewhere, at least send for the free memory booklet. It will be found interesting reading, and should be read by every stenographer. Write for it.

Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, send us a new and revised edition of the *Complete Phonographic Instructor*, which is fully revised to date. Attention is called to the following points:

1. Numerous improvements have been made in the way of additional shorthand characters to illustrate the text. 2. Several entire pages of shorthand exercises have been re-engraved. 3. A careful elimination from each exercise of any outlines that might be written in a different way at a subsequent stage of the course. 4. The edition is printed on a specially prepared paper, far superior in quality to that used heretofore.

Common Sense Advanced Drills on Graham Shorthand. By George A. Jones, M. S. P., Principal Shorthand and Typewriting Department, Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn.

This book is not intended for beginners, but for those who have a knowledge of the leading principles, and are beginning to take general dictation. The author does not claim it to be an elaborate treatise on the art of phonography. On the contrary, he says he has labored to eliminate hundreds of insignificant and tedious principles, elaborately and indiscriminately treated by other authors, which serve only to make this, the most beautiful and fascinating of all arts, tiresome to the pupil, retarding his progress and in many instances causing him to give up in absolute despair.

The Manual of Eureka Shorthand. Easy to learn, read and write. A system to suit everybody. Based upon the spoken sounds of the English language, and adapted to Verbatim Reporting; by George Alfred Harris. Third edition, price ⅙. Published by Geo. Alfred Harris & Son, 36 Grosvenor Avenue, Blackman Lane, Leeds, England.

The first thing that strikes one in looking over this interesting manual, is that the author has taken the phonographic characters and rearranged them. The old T D become P B, etc.

The vowels are individually distinct, and all of the usual combinations of initial and final hooks are provided for. The system looks as though it should be capable of doing good work, and it will undoubtedly obtain its fair share of patronage, especially if its promoters do not undertake to claim for it all the meritorious features of all the best systems with an absolute freedom from any defects.

New American Shorthand. For self-instruction and for use in schools and colleges, by Alfred Day, Cleveland, O. The Burrows Bros. Company. Mr. Day's experience as a teacher and author has enabled him to utilize the best features of the light line, non-positional, joined-vowel systems and make a text-book which has many claims to favorable consideration. Circles of different sizes, in connection with a light tick or dot, indicate six of the vowel sounds, half circles treated in the same way, which may be used as hooks, indicate six more vowel sounds, and the four dipthongs are formed by combinations of circles and half circles. This, of course, makes a very simple frame work, easy to learn and easy to write, but it is evident that Mr. Day and all who work on this principle, lose the power of expressing combinations of consonants, upon a simple stem of initial and final hooks, which is so valuable a feature in the Pitmanic system. It may, however, be possible by these easy systems to prepare shorthand amanuenses, but we doubt very much whether the foundation is laid at the same time for advanced reporting should it ever be desired by the practitioner.

The book is handsomely printed and the various exercises thoroughly worked out. A shorthand copy book is also prepared to be used in connection with the New American Shorthand.

NOT TO BE FOOLED.

"Birdie," said Mrs. McGinnis to her fashionable doughter, "What were you sitting up reading last night? Was it a novel? Tell your mother." "Yes, ma, it was a novel." "And who wrote it? "Dumas, the elder." "Now, don't tell me that. Who ever heard of an elder writin' a novel that you'd sit up half the night to read? You may be a new woman, Birdie, but you don't fool your mother any."

MAY 1st, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. ———

Yours of the 29th, with inclosure on "Shorthand Proficiency," just received. I thank you for what you say about THE STENOGRAPHER and wish it more thoroughly deserved your complimentary remarks.

In regard to publishing your communications, I have not yet seen my way to do so. In the first place I am very much crowded for want of space to accomodate the many articles I receive, and, in the next place, and principally, because I feel you can do better. You are improving very much, but there are still a few things which I trust you will take note of and change. One, which is strongly marked, is the repetition of the same thought in different words. For instance, you say "shorthand proficiency can only be attained by persistent, painstaking, persevering and hard labor, etc." Now you very much weaken what you say by the use of the words "persistent" and "persevering," which practically mean the same thing. I do not want to be severe, my brother. What I say to you is said with the kindest of feelings and from an earnest desire to help you, because you have the right spirit in you and I am sure you are doing your best.

You say, "Why are there so many *incompetents* in the shorthand ranks? It is because they are not *proficient.*" This strikes me as simply saying, "because they are not competent." Don't you see what I mean? Further on you say it would be to their *benefit* and *advantage*. What is the difference between benefit and advantage? You say, "*we needs have* more proficients." Is not this expression, "we needs have" improper English? I think I have noticed it before. You say "there are few who can write 200 words a minute, solely because they are not proficient enough." This is simply saying they can't write 200 words a minute because they can't.

So you see, my dear brother, why I have not printed your communications. I am waiting for you to do better work. You have the right spirit, but you take too many words to express your thought. There is too much chaff for the amount of wheat. Excuse me for speaking so plainly, but I am sure you will realize that I do it from a genuine desire to benefit you.

With my kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY.

Position Wanted.

DESIRED, by an experienced stenographer, correspondence with business firms with view of obtaining position. Can also keep books. Address,

MISS HANNAH HOPSON, Leesburg, Fla.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 20, 1897.

THE STENOGRAPHER,

38 S. Sixth St., Philada., Pa.

GENTLEMEN:

Your sample copy of THE STENOGRAPHER duly received. Accept my thanks for same.

Must confess, it is one of the best books devoted to the profession I ever came across. Gotten up ever so nicely. But there is one thing missing (of course, I mean if I could say the book would be invaluable to me) and that is, you have not devoted any portion of the book to "The New Rapid" System of Shorthand, of which I am a writer. For the Munson, Benn Pitman, Gabelsberger-Richter, and Isaac Pitman writers, this book cannot be excelled, but you well know for my own use, it would not be so valuable, that is, regarding the New Rapid, as you don't even mention that there is such a system of shorthand, and I must confess there are a few of us in the field, which you will admit. *The New Standard Stenographer*, L. V. Patterson, Editor, I have received a copy of also, but that magazine also steers clear of The New Rapid, but Mr. Patterson promises that should the book take as well as is anticipated, he will add The New Rapid to it also.

THE STENOGRAPHER contains lots of valuable information, which the above mentioned writers cannot do without.

You have my views on the book. Now you can judge for yourself.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GUEITZER.

1248 William Street.

SQUIBLETS.

Late habits—Night gowns.
The best thing out—A big fire.
Always in fashion—the letter F.
Done with the pen—A dead hog.
Up in arms—The midnight baby.
Hop merchants—Dancing masters.
An act to amend—Sewing on a button.
A successful man on the stump—A good dentist.

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XI. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1897. NUMBER 6.

STENOGRAPHERS' DAY AT THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, AUGUST 4th.

ON AUGUST 3rd, 4th and 5th, at Nashville, Tenn., will be held the largest convention of stenographers ever witnessed in this country. The Tennessee Centennial Exposition management have set aside August 4th to be officially known as "STENOGRAPHERS' DAY," and have granted to the stenographic profession the exclusive use of the Auditorium on that day.

The meeting will commence on August 3rd by locating visitors and acquainting them with the city and with local stenographers; on the 4th will be held the grand meeting in the Auditorium on the Centennial Grounds; on the 5th, special forms of social entertainment will be provided, and excursions made to points of interest in Tennessee, such as "The Hermitage," the old home of President Andrew Jackson, about eight miles from the city; Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, and but four hours ride from Nashville; and many other points of historic interest.

The various stenographic associations of Tennessee will constitute themselves a reception committee, and will do everything possible, individually and collectively, for the entertainment and comfort of all visiting stenographers, and no one need have any fear of arriving at Nashville without a hearty welcome, and ample provisions having been made for their coming.

From the very inception of this movement, it has met with the heartiest indorsement and encouragement from all to whom it has been mentioned. The Centennial Exposition Company has, from the start, given the Tennessee Associations every aid possible, and the profession all over the country has seemed to take the deepest interest in "Stenographers' Day," realizing the fact that the stenographers of this country are in need of more close communion and organization.

It is a fact well known that we, as a profession, are usually too busy to attend to matters not immediately connected with our individual work, but this does not prevent us from seeing the advantages to be derived from a meeting such as this.

At the first call many of the leading stenographers of the United States gave their assurance that if it were at all possible they would be present, and, in the mean time, would do everything in their power to promote the success of August 4th. They have not only promised this, but have gone to work in earnest, as evidenced by the receipt at Nashville of long lists of names, and many inquiries in regard to Stenographers' Day.

The leading shorthand magazines have been loyal to the cause, each voluntarily rendering valiant service by liberal notices, as well as editorial commendation. This has not been confined to any single magazine, nor any single issue, each vying with the other in the matter of giving it publicity.

With this encouragement and the hearty support the movement has received, there can be no doubt of the complete success of August 4th, it now only remaining to see how grand will be the convocation. From conservative estimates, even at this early day, the attendance will be at least 1,500, and every effort is being made to double this number.

It is too early at this time to give in detail the programme, but we are assured that it will be of intense interest and profit to the profession in general; and there will be no long-winded addresses, but short, spicy talks and general discussions upon live topics.

A glance at the names of some of those who have thus early signified their intention of attending, will suggest to the mind of every shorthand writer, the latent possibilities of improvement and enjoyment in store for those who avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the Exposition and gaining a fund of knowledge not to be had otherwise than from the fullness of experienced minds.

The Auditorium, where the meetings will be held, has a seating capacity of six thousand people, the cut on the following page giving an idea of the magnificence of this structure.

WHERE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.

Full information in regard to the meeting can be had from any of the following officers or committees of the "Stenographers' Centennial Association" of Nashville, Tenn.:

BUFORD DUKE, President, 13 and 14 Cole Building.

WILL. SHEARON, Secretary, Steger Building, who will have charge of furnishing cuts and information to magazines, etc.

WM. R. HERSTEIN, Chairman Promotion Committee, 23 Cole Building, will have charge of the advertising department, and will take pleasure in forwarding information and literature to all names sent him, and especially asks that lists of stenographers from various cities be sent in.

Miss ETHEL S. CURRIE, *Chief of Arrangement Committee*, ——— ———, will have charge of hotel accommodations, etc.



THE AUDITORIUM, WHERE MEETINGS ARE TO BE HELD

A Few Who Will Attend.

Mr. David Wolfe Brown, Mr. A. C. Welch, and a large delegation of the other Congressional Reporters.

Miss M. Jeannette Ballantyne and Mr. A. P. Little, both of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Frank E. McGurrin, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who for years held the world's record in shorthand and typewriting.

Mr. Geo. R. Bishop, Mr. W. L. Mason, and Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, of New York City.

Mr. Frank H. Burt, Official Stenographer, and Mr. Bates Torrey, author of "Practical Typewriting," of Boston.

Miss Mary E. Miller, and Miss Netta McLaughlin, of Chicago, the latter being president of the National Association of Women Stenographers; also Mr. Isaac S. Dement, who now holds the world's speed record in shorthand.

Mr. Jerome B. Howard, Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati.

Mr. O. C. Gaston, former president of Iowa State Association.

Mr. J. Edmund Fuller, a prominent teacher of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Justin R. Davis, Official Reporter, Wellington, Kan.

Mr. Chas. T. Platt, now of Evanston, Ill.

Mr. Geo. H. Thornton, Official Reporter Supreme Court, Buffalo, N. Y.

Arrangements are under way to secure the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Law Stenographer's Association at this time, and it is hoped that other associations will follow this example.

Large delegations will attend from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, New Orleans, New York, Birmingham and many other cities where clubs and associations are being formed with this end in view.

Welcome to Tennessee.

THE Queen of the Southland is sending a greeting
O'er Columbia's realm of the favored and free,
Every voice gladly crying, every true heart repeating
A message of welcome to fair Tennessee.
A land where the flowers in virginal splendor
Are born in the magical sunlight of May,
Like the dew-drops of Eden, as pure and as tender
As they sparkled in beauty the first perfect day.

She is whispering a story, 'twill be told in the ages,
Her joys, her sorrows, her hopes and her fears;
In letters of gold on history's pages,
Her annals will live through the storms of the years.
Her gates, swinging inward, a welcome is ringing,
She is waiting to hear what the answer will be;
Respond to the song her children are singing,
Your footsteps wend southward to fair Tennessee.

Athena is guarding the shrine of her treasure,
'Twas fashioned and formed in the mold of the past;
The music is falling with rythmical measure,
The moments are speeding, ah! only too fast.
To a world that is watching, again she sends greeting,
Wherever a flag shields the homes of the free;
Each child of her bosom this message repeating,
"Welcome, thrice welcome, to fair Tennessee."—

WILL SHEARON.



THE PARTHENON.

The Parthenon.

A great critic has described architecture as "frozen music," but exactly why, we are not told; and yet, there is a degree of appropriateness in the description. There it stands, beautiful, majestic, and it all but gives forth heavenly sounds. It is not only an imitation of the glorious Parthenon standing on the Acropolis at Athens, but it is an exact reproduction in every detail, rising in beauty and grandeur on the green banks of Lake Watauga, with its gaze fixed upon the lovely Valley of the Cumberland, and facing the splendor of the rising sun. This glorious temple, securely built of stone, brick and iron, to render it fire-proof, will be the repository of the fine arts collection. Happy thought that suggested the Parthenon, the most perfect and the grandest achievement of all architecture, as the temporary home for a gallery of art treasures representing the best work of every school and emporium of art at home and abroad. Ample wall space, a flood of natural light by day, and of electric light by night, broad aisles and perfect ventilation, a collection of canvases surpassing any before seen in the South, the Art Gallery of the Centennial will give unalloyed pleasure to every visitor.

No State can celebrate with greater pride her one hundredth anniversary than Tennessee, the "Volunteer State." Every foot of her soil is hallowed with memories of a glorious past. She gave to her country Daniel Boone, John Sevier, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk, and now, after a hundred years have passed, her sons and daughters assemble to review the past glories and welcome the stranger to her beautiful valley.

"As her garments gleam in the sunlit years,
And the songs of her children fill the ears,
And the listening heart of the great world hears
The pæans of Tennessee."

From the wreck and ruin of devastating war she has risen triumphant, and over her winding rivers and sun-kissed hills hovers the angel of peace. Beneath her fragrant flowers sleep the blue and the gray, and above those sacred mounds the soldiers of Grant and of Lee grasp hands in friendly reunion—all bitterness forgotten.

Where once the soldiers pitched their tents the sons of Tennessee have erected a monument of Prosperity and Progress, and above it proudly flutters the red, white and blue.

* * *

Stenographic associations have been formed in the cities of Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, to assist the Nashville Association in entertaining their visitors. Visiting stenographers will not only be the guests of Nashville, but of the State of Tennessee.

Railroad Rates.

The lowest rates ever made to an Exposition have been granted those visiting the Tennessee Centennial. They are graded according to the distance from Nashville, and are as follows:

ROUND TRIP FARE.

50 miles, 3 cents per mile.

51 to 100 miles, 2¾ cents per mile.

101 to 150 miles, 2½ cents per mile.

151 to 200 miles, 2¼ cents per mile.

201 to 275 miles, 2 cents per mile, plus 50 cents.

276 to 300 miles, 2 cents per mile, plus 75 cents.

301 to 325 miles, 2 cents per mile, plus $1.00.

326 to 350 miles, 2 cents per mile, plus $1.50.

350 miles and over, 2 cents per mile, plus $2.00.

The round trip fare, however, will, in no instance, exceed eighty per cent. of one regular fare.

HOTELS.

Hotel and private residence accommodations are ample, of the highest character, and at unusually low rates. Nashville,—the "Athens of the South," has more female seminaries than any city in America of its size, and these will be thrown open as private hotels for the accommodation of special associations, etc. It is intended by the local association to secure one of these large seminaries, having a capacity of over a thousand, and make an arrangement by which the best accommodations possible can be had from $1.50 to $2.50 per day. The building is a magnificent structure, one and a-half squares from the depot on Broadway, where street cars pass every two minutes going to and from the Exposition Grounds.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition is held in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Federal Union, it being the first celebration of such an event. In point of magnitude and grandeur it has never been equalled by any exposition save the World's Fair, and, in some respects, it even surpasses this grand achievement.

The site of the Exposition is a beautiful blue-grass park, lying in the immediate suburbs of Nashville at the end of the principal residence street, about a mile and a-half distant from the business portion of the city. This park contains over two hundred acres, interspread with natural and artificial lakes, and shaded by forest oaks; experts in such matters have pronounced it a site superior to that of any previous exposition.

The buildings, like those of the World's Fair, are pure white, and are in keeping with the cuts here shown. The contour of every building is outlined by a brilliant array of incandescent lights, presenting at night one of the most gorgeous and enchanting sights ever beheld.

The amusement features are very numerous and of the highest character, the management having profited by the experience of former expositions. Over a hundred thousand dollars have been set aside for music alone, and the finest bands of America have been secured.

In addition to the numerous buildings of the Exposition proper, nearly every State in the Union, as well as many cities and foreign countries, have erected creditable buildings in order to take part in this grand celebration of a sister State.

* * *

The Stenographers' Centennial Association desire to emphasize the fact that their invitation is extended as cordially to the student and amanuensis as to the author and judicial scribe. It is not to be a convention of reporters, but a gathering of *stenographers* and every one interested in shorthand. You will not be asked to give an exhibition of your speed, nor what writing machine you use. If you are a stenographer you will be thrice welcome.

* * *

Stenographers who visit the Nashville Exposition will not complain for want of amusement. When they leave the Auditorium they will find ample diversion only a short distance away. "Vanity Fair" corresponds to the Chicago "Midway," but the pleasure ground is more appropriately named. The Moorish Palace, The Streets of Cairo, Shoot the Chutes, The Cuban Village, and a host of other attractions are thronged with visitors from morning till night, and pandemonium is the pass-word. Stenographers work hard during business hours, but they enjoy their recreation, and they will not return home without paying their respects to "Vanity Fair."



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.
All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

An Object Lesson.

AS illustrative of the character of the subject-matter of testimony, the necessity for familiarity therewith by the reporter and the requirements of care in, and knowledge of, punctuation, it may not be amiss to quote from a decision of one of the appellate courts of New York in an action brought to recover for injuries received by the plaintiff's, intestate, by being struck by one of the defendant's cars. (Weber *vs.* Third Avenue R. R.Co , 12 Appellate Division, 512–530). The issue to be determined was framed by the plaintiff's claim that the injury to the knee caused a tubercular condition of that part of the limb, which, gradually extending to the lung, produced the consumption which caused death, as a direct result of the injuries received, and the denial of the defendant that the injury to the knee caused the consumption. Three physicians were sworn on behalf of the plaintiff, one of whom testified that he attended the deceased and found "acute synovitis of the right knee, with swelling and contusion of the muscles and tissues of the right leg." Another physician testified to the condition of the knee, "that the deceased gradually went into a decline; that there developed a consolidation of the *right side* of the lung, which became more and more pronounced until it culminated in rapid consumption; so far as could be ascertained from an outside examination of the knee, there was an accumulation of some liquid inside of it; experience teaches a physician the difference between water and pus, and that, by his sense of touch, he could decide conclusively and finally as to which it was; where there is tuberculosis in the body the inflammatory product which is carried from one part, or which is present in one part of the body, is associated with other parts of the body in consequence of the circulation of the blood; it is through this exudation, through this deposit in the knee-joint which is carried up in the circulation through the blood into the lungs, and in that way the bacilli are provoked to bring on one disease in conjunction with the other; the fact that the man had a consolidation of the *right* lung and that his knee was anchylosed led me to determine that he had *tubercular* deposited in his knee-joint and in his lungs; I know there was tuberculosis in the lungs, or something tubercular there, because there was high temperature there, a cavity and loss of flesh and emaciation; they do not have all these symptoms in bronchitis—all these symptoms I have just given you; in broncho-pneumonia, it depends on what kind of pneumonia it is. In the early stages of pneumonia you have consolidation." Another witness testified that one could find out whether there is any tubercular condition of the joints, "provided that you get the *tubercules*. You can get the fluid, in which the tubercular condition is supposed to exist, but if you don't get pus you don't get the tubercules and you don't get the bloody serum. That would be deposited on the bones and not migrate into the blood or serum."

A careful reading of the above quoted testimony leads me to believe that the reporter made several mistakes in recording it. Instead of "consolidation of the right side of the lung," it seems to me the witness said the "consolidation of the *right* lung," for the reason that, later in his testimony, that statement appears, and also because there is disclosed no reason to dis-

criminate between consolidation of the sides of the right lung. Consolidation of the whole, or of either side, of the right lung would naturally be referred to by a physician as consolidation of the right lung, unless. as intimated there should exist in the controversy necessity for discriminating between that condition in the respective sides of the lung. If it had been a question of *adhesion* of the lung to the walls of the thorax, then the recorded statement of the reporter to the effect that there was adhesion of the right side of the lung would be probably correct.

I doubt that the physician used the word "*tubercular*s." I think he used the term "*tubercules*." It will be noted that the witness is speaking of the deposit of something. "Tubercular" is an adjective. "Tubercule" is a noun. An adjective describes something. A noun is the name of something. Beside, the popular definition of tubercule is, a small mass or aggregation of diseased matter composed of hard grayish or translucent or opake matter, which gradually softens, causing suppuration in its vicinity, and seeks an outlet from the body. It is most frequently found in the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption. It will be noticed that another witness used the word "tubercules" in the sense described.

It seems unnecessary to call attention to the vital importance of proper punctuation in recording medical testimony. Like all technical subject-matter the sense may be utterly changed by displacing a comma or failing to use a period and capital letter at the proper place. This is easily demonstrated by snpposing the reporter to have used a comma after the words "bloody serum" and to have begun the following word with a small "t," (in last sentence of the quoted matter.) As it now reads the sense of it is, that, if you do not get pus, you get neither tubercules nor serum; with the supposed change made, the sense would be destroyed, as it would then read, "you do not get the tubercules or bloody serum which would be deposited upon the bones and not migrate into the blood or serum."

Learners practicing for speed may write this testimony from dictation and at the same time endeavor to understand its meaning.

Young stenographers expecting to become law reporters, when reading technical testimony should endeavor to become familiar with the meaning of the terms which occur most frequently. For instance, in the foregoing testimony we find the word "acute," which, when applied to the stage of a disease, is the opposite of the word "chronic." The words "anchylosed" and "anchylosis" occur frequently in testimony respecting fractures of joints. Words ending in "itis" generally refer to an inflammatory condition of the organ or part, for instance, "bronch*itis*," an inflammation of the bronchial tubes. It will be noticed that many medical terms have the suffix "osis." Acquire familiarity with these matters. It can be done by anyone who has any aptitude. Suppose you learn but one term each week? At the end of a year you will have become acquainted with fifty-two new technical words which will benefit you greatly. As before suggested, these terms should not be selected at random, but with reference to the frequency with which they occur.

* * *

Will some of the hydraulic stenographers among our readers inform an inquirer whether the expression "thilwig of the stream" is proper. The idea involved is the center or thread of the current of the stream.

* * *

Legal Phrases, Etc.

Stenographer W. STEINHAEUSER, of Allentown, Pa., in submitting the list of phrases and contractions reproduced below (the shorthand equivalents being unavoidably omitted) accompanies it with the following very pertinent remarks:

"Those fitting themselves out for court reporters should have these phrases and contractions (of which there are quite a number) well learned. Should have them at their finger-ends, and can apply them when needed. A thorough knowledge of legal words and phrases (also meaning of some) every aspiring stenographer should learn who intends to be a court reporter.

"The court reporter has no easy lot or load to carry. It requires a good constitution, a good memory, a will power to do whatever is useful and of incalculable benefit to him. He must be an energetic, persevering individual—else what will he make of court work?"

Miscellaneous Legal Phrases and Contractions.

Abstract.
Alternative.
Circumstantial Evidence.
Bona fide.
Defendant.
Direct Examination.
Indenture,
Indictment.
In the Discretion of the Court.
Jurisdiction of the Court.
Judicial.
May it Please the Court,
May it Please your Honor.
Patent Suit.
Personal Property.
Party of the First Part.
Party of the Second Part.
Plaintiff.
Substantial Identity.
Thereof.
Verbatim et Literatim.

* * *

Notes.

I HAVE been frequently asked concerning Mr. Bailey's "Reporters' Word Book." Recently it has not been published. I understand that it may now be obtained from Mr. W. A. Hallabaugh, 118 East 87th Street, New York City.

ON March 6th last, official Court Stenographer Theodore C. Rose, of the City of Elmira, N. Y., was married to Miss Fannie C. Tousey, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Tousey, at one time a presiding elder of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rose will continue their residence in Elmira, where and throughout the country Mr. Rose is recognized as at the head of his profession. THE STENOGRAPHER joins the many friends of Brother Rose in wishing the newly wedded couple a long life of prosperity and unalloyed happiness.

I HAVE received a number of letters from stenographers, in different parts of the United States, calling my attention to the recent exploit of Brother Isaac S. Dement in writing 402 words per minute from dictation, and enclosing newspaper clippings of discussions respecting this wonderful exhibition of speed and requesting public expression of my views thereon. Of course, I have been fully cognizant of the incident since it was first published. I have no desire to enter into a discussion of this subject, although having very decided notions as to the limitations of speed of stenographic writing. While certain newspapers have seriously questioned Mr. Dement's ability to write at the marvelous rate claimed by him, yet, it should be recollected that his standing as an honorable man and a very expert stenographer is unquestioned, and his mere statement ought certainly to make out a *prima facie* case for him. On the other hand, there is opposed to his claims general incredulity among stenographers of his latest performance. But the average stenographer should spend no sleepless nights over this subject, or in bewailing his or her inability to write 402 words per minute, for, as one newspaper puts it: "When a man comes along that speaks at the rate of 300 words a minute, he won't draw audiences, and the shorthand writers need not worry about him."

THE STENOGRAPHER is pleased to be able to chronicle the promotions below noticed, and to congratulate the gentlemen upon the success attained by them respectively:

Chester G. Porter, of Milwaukee, who has been connected with the Wisconsin Circuit Court for the past nine years, has been appointed by Judge Sutherland as official stenographer to his branch of the Milwaukee Superior Court, thereby succeeding Mr. Charles H. De Groat, who resigned the position to enter other channels of activity. Mr. Porter is said to be an excellent law reporter, and very popular among Milwaukee attorneys.

Henry R. Carrier, of Oswego, N. Y., until recently official stenographer of the Oswego County Court and special term stenographer of Justice Wright of that place, has been appointed an official supreme court stenographer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Willis H. Porter, deceased. Mr. Carrier appears to be well fitted for the position by reason of his experience as a stenographer, and the fact that he has studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. The position carries with it an annual salary of $2,500, expenses while attending terms of court, beside an allowance for stationery.

Mr. Henry S. Levere, of Oswego, N. Y., has been appointed to the position of steno-

grapher to the Oswego County Court made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Carrier to a supreme court stenographership. It is said to be probable that Mr. Levere will also be appointed to the position of stenographer to the grand jury of his county. The new appointee is reported to be competent in every way to perform the duties of these positions, being an expert stenographer. He is also the proprietor of the Oswego shorthand and business college which bears his nome.

STENOGRAPHER Eugene McCarthy, of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," has recently been reporting for his newspaper speeches by "Tom" Dixon and "Bob" Ingersoll—speakers of opposite type, the former being what the "boys" pronounce a regular "hummer," while the latter is as easy in his speech as he is in his gait—"dead slow."

MR. PATRICK J. SWEENEY, formerly stenographer with The Lockwood Press Co., of New York City, and later with the well-known law firm of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, is now permanently engaged as law clerk and stenographer with John Whalen, Esq., 206 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Sweeney has already won his spurs as a writer upon stenographic and general subjects, and recently delivered a lecture before the Human Nature Club, of Brooklyn, his subject being "The Study of Human Nature in Its Relation to Health and Happiness."

MR. W. F. FITZGERALD, the well-known law and general stenographer of Schenectady, N. Y., has just opened a new shorthand and business school in that city, where instruction in shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping and rudimentary English will be given by competent teachers. Mr. Fitzgerald has had many years practical experience as a teacher and practitioner, and the many incumbents of lucrative positions attest his competency and the thoroughness of his methods. THE STENOGRAPHER wishes him continued success.

I AM under obligations to Mr. Henry A. Hautau for clipping from the Chicago *Daily News*, which announces that Buell B. Whitehill, of Brookville, Pa., enjoys the distinction of being the youngest court reporter in America. He is only fifteen years old, yet he gained his official position through his own efforts, and continues to hold it by his exceptional ability as a shorthand writer and the accuracy of his transcripts, most of which he makes himself, being a rapid operator on the typewriter. Young Whitehill says he began the study of shorthand when he was twelve years of age. He was then attending the Brookville public school and was at the same time acting as secretary of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. By studying and practicing an hour each day, he found his average speed, by May, 1896, was 150 words a minute, when he secured the position of court reporter. He adds:

"I am of the opinion that any one, handy with a pen, having a good ear and memory, and a will to persevere, can succeed in teaching himself this art. I would add, however, that 'a will to persevere,' though mentioned last, must not be considered least in importance. It is the one requirement absolutely indispensable. My advice to every boy is to take up the study of shorthand at the earliest possible moment, even before he has finished his regular school studies. By this plan four years at least of a boy's life are saved for usefulness, and that is a great deal." H. W. THORNE.

A Useful Coin.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE used to tell a story of a clerk at a village church of the old style who deliberately took half-a-crown out of the offertory-plate as he brought it up to the communion table, and slipped it into his pocket. "I distinctly saw him take it," said the Bishop, "and intended to charge him with it at the end of the service; but, carried away by the sublimity of the service, I forgot all about it. Next day I remembered and spoke about it. 'Oh, sir,' said the old clerk, 'never you fash yourself about that! That half-crown has done good service for many years. I keep it to put down first; then the gentry, when they see a poor mon like me put 2s. 6d. in the plate, cannot for shame to give a less sum themselves!'"

* * *

STENOGRAPHER APPOINTMENTS. — Mr. Taylor McBride has been appointed an additional stenographer to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.

MRS. WILETTA TUTTLE, city stenographer, Decatur, Ills.



From the Teacher's Standpoint.

WHEN a pupil talks "speed" with me, my chief aim is to help him to think correctly on the subject.

I am convinced that reporters set the average rate of public speaking far too high. In Congress, for instance, there are always some very rapid speakers, but the great majority of members made their latest remarks to their constituents, and their rate of speed in debate remains unknown.

The New York *Sun* is right: "120 words a minute is the average rate of public speakers," as near as we will ever get to it; if anything, I believe it is a little too high. To "take" such a speaker, the reporter must necessarily be able to write say 130 words or more. Many years ago I timed a speaker who habitually spoke faster than was comfortable for his hearers, borrowed his manuscript, carefully counted the words, and was astonished to find that the rate was only 130. A reporter capable of writing 145 words for an occasional minute or two of oratorical flight could easily have taken him. I have never had a pupil stay long enough with me to reach 140 words for ten minutes at a time, and yet a number of them have taken lectures just after they finished the course. My son, Robert, at the age of seventeen, and at his first effort, sent me the report of a lecture occupying eleven newspaper columns; a good reporter was spoiled when he chose another business.

My recollection is, that for many years after verbatim reports were taken without difficulty by Pitman writers, no one pretended to be able to write more than 150 words by the half hour, and found it amply sufficient for all speakers who were worth reporting. Pardon me for saying that such a rapid speaker as the late Phillip Brooks was not worth reporting *in full*. I enjoy a good sermon, but his published sermons are rambling and hard to follow; they lack the pruning of a sympathetic and discriminating reporter.

I will believe that a man can write correctly 200 words a minute by the hour when I hear of a trustworthy report of such a case. But they must be *words* (not syllables), and they must not be where-do-you-live words either. I would make a generous allowance for errors in names, or other little slips. I don't believe it can be done.

Feats of mere manual dexterity such as Mr. Dement indulges in falls in the same category with that of a friend of mine who planted 10,000 cabbages in ten hours, or that other young Irishman who potted 10,000 plants in an equal space of time. As an old gardener and phonographer combined, I ought to be able to say which of the three was the greatest achievement, but I cannot; all were truly wonderful, and the mental effort was about the same in each case.

A young man setting out for the first time to do some difficult reporting remarked to me, "I read in the Magazines of the great rate of speed required for verbatim work, and I am sure I have no such speed." "Never mind," said I, "from what I have seen you do *now*, you are bound to succeed" —*and he did.*

It is nothing for a reporter to take the average speaker; it requires only a seven months' apprenticeship, which may be reduced to five or six if he will pay for extra-dictation. To report those much above the average requires much practice, and is the work of years.

It has been proposed to make poor imigrants read passages from the United States Constitution as an educational test; surely reporters on a test of speed should not stoop to any simpler language than that; but, on the other hand, it should not be from a document that all are supposed to mostly know by heart.

JOHN WATSON.

Ladies' Department

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Use Your Judgment and Train It.

A WORD TO THE BEGINNER.

WE step aside this month and give our readers the privilege of an editorial from another pen,—that of our Connecticut correspondent and contributor, Miss Emma G. Fowler, who needs no introduction and whose words on all occasions are based on sound business experience and thorough mastery of the details of a stenographic position. It is just such hints as she gives which will aid the stenographic tyro and which those of us who have been long in the service wish we had had when we started out in our career.

"It is to be assumed at the outset that you have a certain moderate capital in the way of common sense and school education; otherwise, you would not be justified in undertaking the work of a stenographer or copyist. Use this, then, as occasion offers.

"For instance, you are directed to take the entries on a given page, arrange them in order of time, and make a copy. You come to one that reads 'Feb. 29, 1894;' now do not blindly follow copy, but bring your mathematical knowledge to bear: 4's in 9, twice and 1 over; 4's in 14, three times and 2 over; therefore, 1894 is not leap year, and its calendar holds no such day as 'Feb. 29.' The true date may have been March 1 or Feb. 28,—probably the former,—or careless copying may have turned an o into a 9; inquire into the matter and rectify the error.

"Or there may come to you,—you being in Baltimore and the day being the 30th of November,—a document winding up with the words: 'In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal, at Milwaukee aforesaid, this . . . . . day of November, 1896. Use your judgment; put your sense of the limitations of time and space alongside of your recollections of your early lessons in U. S. geography, and you will see at once that the paper cannot possibly be forwarded in time for execution at Milwaukee before midnight,—and after midnight the month will no longer be November. The intention, no doubt, was to have had the document ready in season to bear date in November, and the time taken for consultations and changes caused the delay. True, the word should have been altered in the rough copy, or a blank left, and for this oversight you are not to blame; but do you see to the correction all the same. Bring the matter to the attention of the one from whose desk the work came to yours; you, in your turn, will be glad some day to be thus given a chance to revise your work before it finally leaves your hands. And

Train Your Judgment.

"In cases like those just noted, no 'office experience' is needed to show you what is called for; but others of a somewhat different sort will arise, as to which you do need a little experience of that kind to enable you to see your way; a little, however, should suffice. For example, in a short time you should be able to decide without special inquiry as to whether a stamped return envelope ought to be enclosed in any particular letter, and if a certain circular should go as 'printed matter only' or be given the extra safeguard of sealing up. So, too, as to sequence in writing out the letters which make up a dictation: at the start, of course, it will only be expected that you carry your note-book back to your desk, begin at the beginning of the 'take' and work your way through; if any letters or reports are to have preference, these will be named. But in a day or two you should begin to pick and choose without waiting for instructions to that effect: 'Call me up by phone about 10 to-morrow'—that letter should be expe-

dited; 'I am much obliged for your prompt reply to my inquiry of the 9th inst.,' and 'We will, therefore, await your next letter before taking any further steps,'—these can wait until a later mail, or until to-morrow if need be.

"Other points may not be so readily understood. It will be less easy to decide (if no hard and fast rule as to signatures is laid down for your guidance) whether to sign on the machine or by stamp or to take the letter to the desk for autograph; but even here it need not be long before you begin to classify. Letters of introduction or of recommendation, it is plain, derive their value almost entirely from the autograph signature. Letters acknowledging the receipt of money come in the same category, and, so, as a rule, do those conferring upon one person the right to act for another. At the opposite end of the scale may be classed the letters asking for price lists and catalogues, and matters of routine business, as to which the quickest way is the best way. Between these extremes come communications of varying tenor,—each case to be judged on its merits.

"Similarly as to taking copies of letters or papers, and as to many other things for which at the beginning you will have minute directions given you,—you should learn soon to take independent action. Train your judgment, therefore, and stand ready to use it as soon as you find yourself by any intimation invited so to do. Some mistakes you will make, doubtless, but the habit of thinking for yourself and for others, and of assuming the decision of small matters cannot fail to be of advantage in the long run."

Scale of Prices for Typewriting and Stenography.

Our Washington correspondent, Miss Anna M. Laise, sends us the following as representing the tariff agreed upon by some of the operators in the Washington hotels and offices,—judging, and without doubt rightly, that same will be of interest to our readers in other cities:—

TYPEWRITING: Whole space, letter size, 15 cents per page, one copy. 5 cents extra for each additional copy. Half space, letter size, double the above. Whole space, law cap, 18 cents per page, one copy. Whole space, law cap, 25 cents per page, two copies. 5 cents extra for each additional copy. Half space, law size, double the above.

Dialect Stories and Foreign Languages: Letter size, one copy, 25 cents per page. Law cap, one copy, 30 cents per page.

Addressing Envelopes,—filling in names, etc., 75 cents per hundred.

STENOGRAPHY: *Inside of office,*—letter size, 35 cents per page. Law cap, 40 cents per page.

Outside of Office,—correspondence and similar work: Letter size, 50 cents per page. Law size, 60 cents per page.

Taking Testimony and Reporting,—75 cents per page, law cap.

Testimony Directly on Typewriter,—$2.00 per hour; 45 cents per page, law size.

Carbons, in all sizes, 33⅓ per cent. extra.

TABULATING: Two columns add one-half of usual price per page; three columns, three-quarters; and four columns double the price per page.

Night Work under Pressure:—Add one-quarter to above prices for inside of office; and one-half for outside of office.

Translations: 75 cents to $1.00 per page, according to circumstances, style of work, etc.

Stenographers' Day at the Tennessee Centennial

will be celebrated on August 5th, and will be a memorable occasion; every one who can possibly go to Nashville should do so, as she can not only meet the leaders of the profession,—both men and women,—but learn much about her profession. Make up your mind at once, and lay your plans accordingly; it is a splendid opportunity to combine profit and pleasure.

Association Corner.

The third (triennial) convention of the Working Women's Societies of the United States was held in Philadelphia on April 28th, 29th and 30th last; all sections of the country were represented, and the proceedings throughout were most helpful and interesting. The social features were particularly numerous and enjoyable, and from every point of view the coming together was a success. There was a gratifying proportion of stenographers amongst the delegates.

IDA E. TURNER.

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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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Stenographers' Day at Nashville.

THE readers of THE STENOGRAPHER are under obligations to Mr. Buford Duke for the interesting article which has been prepared by him for our present issue. Mr. Duke also writes to us the following:

"On the threshold of every important movement such as this gathering of stenographers will doubtless be, there are those who pause and ask the question, 'What good will it do?' The same old question; it was asked when Columbus started upon his eventful voyage; it was asked when Napoleon's sword pointed toward the snow-capped peaks of the Alps.

"The question has been asked, 'What benefit will I derive from this stenographic convention?' Let us answer, in the mere matter of dollars and cents as a direct return, none; in the important matter of knowledge and experience, incalcuable benefit. This inquiry comes from the younger members of the profession; let us not censure, but endeavor to reason with them.

"None of us write shorthand for our health. There is nothing in the curious curves and angles of stenographic outlines to delight the artist's eye; there is no vein of humor running through the last will and testament of Henry Smith; and there is no poetry in a letter to John Jones about a consignment of a car-load of cabbages. We write shorthand because it is profitable. Ability governs the important question of compensation; there is no shorthand aristocracy. As we increase our usefulness we increase our pay. At the coming convention we will gain a wealth of information from men and women whose life-work has been crowned with success. Not stenographic theorists, not advocates of principles nurtured in the cradle of anarchy, but practical phonographers who have risen to positions of honor and trust by diligent study and a determination to succeed. They will be in Nashville on August 4th; it will be an intellectual feast, and those just entering the ranks will be stimulated and encouraged to greater efforts.

"Stenographers' Day will proclaim to the world that we are united; not for protection against our employers, but united in our desire to excel in what we undertake and increase our usefulness in an honorable profession."

* * *

Peace.

A VERY dear friend—one well known to thousands of the profession—writes to us a letter from which we make a few extracts. We regret the editor of the *Phonographic World* insists upon thinking that THE STENOGRAPHER is unfriendly to him. It is not so. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to be at peace—to cultivate that noble—that divine—attribute so forcibly and beautifully referred to by our correspondent:

"As to Miner—don't mind him. You are very slow to anger—that is noble! You are in the right way. Miner disgusts everybody, except that few of his own kind whose good pleasure wouldn't do you a cent's worth of good, anyhow. Continue as you have and change not your course. Keep cool and chide not! Mind not his bickering and barking one jot or tittle. His disposition seems that of one *not* at *peace*. He seems to have a serpent's tooth, but he can only sting himself. I say unto you, my dear friend, Hemperley, that I believe 'THE STENOGRAPHER' could truly print:

> "'Here lurks no treason,
> Here no envy swells,
> Here grow no brutal grudges,
> Here are no storms,
> Here is no noise'—
> *Naught but Harmony and Peace.*

"I say it *for* you, and how lofty ought you to regard such an encomium, for more highly man could hardly speak. With *The Illustrated Phonographic World* it is not so.

"Peace! To be at Peace! I feel just now like writing you an essay on Peace! The Psalmist sang of it thousands of years ago in the early days of earth, again and again; the Prophets preached of it; and the Prince of Peace was none other than 'He whose blessed feet were nailed for our advantage to the bitter cross;' He came announced by a multitude of the Heavenly Host, singing 'Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth PEACE, good will toward men;' He preached the *Gospel of Peace*, and in the Sermon on the Mount, said: 'Blessed are the *Peacemakers*, for they shall be called the children of God;' and I beg to remind you (and Mr. Miner, too) that when he left this earth he departed saying: '*Peace* I leave with you, my *Peace* I give unto you.'

"No matter what course Mr. Miner may take, as for us, 'Let us have *Peace*.' Truly, indeed, 'Peace passeth understanding.' Your life, your conduct, and your speech—your whole attitude implies that you are at Peace. 'Tis well!"

* * *

The Isaac Pitman Memorial.

OUR English cousins are enthusiastic over the idea of creating some kind of a memorial to the late Sir Isaac Pitman. At a meeting held in London, which was largely attended, Thomas Allen Reed presided, and a joint committee was appointed, with Mr. Reed as chairman, to carry out the suggestion which shall finally be decided upon. An Institute in London or Bath; the establishment of Sir Isaac Pitman scholarships, exhibitions, medals, libraries, etc.; the formation of a Pitman club for the convenience of London and county phonographers and the promotion of a general scheme of spelling reform, are among the suggestions presented. The final decision will, probably, depend upon the amount of money contributed and the wishes of the majority of the contributors.

* * *

The Factors of Shorthand Speed.

EVERY reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, every shorthand writer who is not entirely satisfied with his present attainments, and every professional expert who has reached the very summit of efficiency, will find something interesting, instructive and helpful in this remarkable book by David Wolfe Brown. His analysis of the factors of shorthand speed is philosophical, thorough and practical. He does not lay down the law in an arbitrary manner, but guides you along the higher regions of thought, where the mental atmosphere is clear, and from every observation point you can see the winding ways which lead to success. To the student-learner, it indicates the way he must go; to the master of the art, it shows, in clear retrospect, the way he has come; to all, it brings that peculiar satisfaction which is the result of careful observation, correct judgment and logical conclusion. We will take pleasure in forwarding the book to any address, postage paid, upon receipt of $1.00.

* * *

New York State Stenographers' Association.

MAY 8, 1897.

My Dear Hemperley:

UNDER another cover I send you a copy of our 1896 Proceedings, which, I think, you will find most interesting reading—owing largely to so many of the old timers being present. There is a rich vein of wit running through the whole convention which made it doubly attractive, as you will notice.

Hope you will give us a good *review* of same in "THE STENOGRAPHER;" and please say that the price is 50 cents each, and copies may be had of:

Miss M. Jeannette Ballantyne, Librarian, 127 and 129 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Or Kendrick C. Hill, Secretary, 117 Duane Street, New York.

Yours truly,

KENDRICK C. HILL.

Editorial.—I have read a part of these Proceedings and find them of exceeding interest; full of instruction as well as amusement. I can think of nothing more likely to be of service to the shorthand amanuensis than a copy of these debates, talks and papers. The reports made by Mr. Hill seem to bring you into the presence of the Association while in session. Send him 50 cents at once for a copy.

Miss Lummie Davis, a graduate of Fall's Business College, and stenographer in the office of the State Comptroller, Nashville, Tenn., expresses the opinion that THE STENOGRAPHER is the best shorthand magazine published in the country. We do not clair' quite so much as this; "there are others."

Died.

DUKE—At the home of her parents, 906 Demonbreum Street, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, May 13, Sophie Lewis Duke, in the 20th year of her age.

While Miss Duke had been in bad health for some time, her death was very sudden and a severe shock to her relatives and friends. She was just entering that period of young womanhood when life is most dear and the future filled with brightest promises, and her death is but another example of those great mysteries the future alone can reveal. By her unselfish simplicity, loyal devotion to her friends and womanly gentleness she drew around her a circle of companions who will mourn with deepest sorrow her untimely death.

To our friend Duke we have written:—Permit me to extend my deepest sympathy. Such a loss seems unusually hard to bear. But we know that the Heavenly Father is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works. Your sister has simply gone on before, to dwell forever in our Father's house with loved ones who will greet her, and where she will be ready to greet loved ones yet to arrive. Express my sincerest sympathy to all who will naturally mourn the separation, and believe me to be, Very truly yours, EDITOR STENOGRAPHER.

MR. J. L. COBBIN, of Rosebank, near Cape Town, South Africa, desires a lady or gentleman correspondent in the Benn Pitman style of shorthand. Topic to be selected by writer. Postage five cents per half ounce.

Mr. Cobbin writes us a very long and exceedingly interesting letter in shorthand, which is as legible as print to us. He uses the tenth edition, with some few variations.

WE are under obligations to Mr. J. N. Kimball for a complimentary copy of the Twentieth Century Typewriter Instructor, which covers a course of progressive work well adapted to insure a thorough knowledge of the operation of the typewriter. The motto of the author is, "*Something to do, and a way to do it.*" The forms are from the daily routine work of large city offices. The only criticism we would make is in the use of the word "legal," in speaking of "legal work," "legal paper," etc., when evidently "law work," and "law paper," etc., are meant. Any kind of work, not forbidden by the common law or by statute, is "legal."

* * *

Mr. Oscar C. Bass, official stenographer of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who calls himself "an old reader and warm admirer of THE STENOGRAPHER," referring to a paragraph in the April number, *in re* The Behring Sea Commission, says that the Commission sat at Victoria, B. C., from November 23, 1896, to February 2, 1897, when it adjourned to meet in Prince Edward Island, (from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast of Canada) in August next, for the oral argument which will then take place. All the evidence (comprising some 1,500 printed pages) was taken at Victoria. Mr. J. C. Clay and Mr. T. P. Owens (of the Canadian Hansard staff) were the only stenographers to the Commission, the other stenographers being engaged with the counsel in preparation of the case.

Mr. Ruel Small was assisting the secretary of the Commission, Mr. Bass was delegated as stenographer to the British counsel, and the U. S. counsel had the services of a very capable man, whose name escaped the writer at the moment of writing. We are under obligations to Mr. Bass for his courtesy in furnishing the correction and the additional details in the case.—*Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHERS of the New York State Stenographers' Association are a fine lot of fellow-men with logical minds, full of rare learning, and the reports of their proceedings under the able handling of Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, take rank with many a volume of supreme court decisions.

* * *

WE are frequently asked to open new departments of other systems, which we are compelled in most cases to decline doing on account of the smallness of the following of the particular department asked for.

We have a number of interesting things in preparation for our readers, which we shall bring to their attention very shortly. In the meantime, we ask our readers to bear in mind that THE STENOGRAPHER is at their service, in every possible way, to help them, to strengthen them in their profession, and to assist them in attaining success, not only as shorthand writers, but as honorable and upright men and women, esteemed and loved by all who know them, for without the underlying foundation of a good character no lasting success can be looked for.

* * *

PETER P. MCLAUGHLIN, Vice-President of The New York State Stenographers' Association, is well known to all old subscribers of THE STENOGRAPHER. He takes an active interest in the advancement of the profession, and he is thoroughly appreciated and admired by all who know him.

At a recent dinner given at the Astor House to Mr. Vernon M. Davis, on the occasion of his retiring from the district attorney's office, Mr. McLaughlin presided with special grace, dignity and effectiveness. He made an eloquent speech in behalf of the stenographers, presenting Mr. Davis with a handsome loving cup. Mr. McLaughlin's remarks were highly complimented by the numerous judges and other law officials present.

WE have many inquiries concerning our *Shorthand at Home* Department. This began in the January number, and, by means of it, several have already made good progress in mastering shorthand. The style exemplified by the editor is the Benn Pitman, as written by very many of the leading professional reporters of the country. If you or any of your friends wish to learn shorthand at home, subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER, beginning with the January number of the present year, enclosing one dollar for a years' subscription, and, if you desire, we will club with Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand, third edition, for $2.00; or with The Isaac Pitman Complete Phonographic Instructor for $1.75; or THE STENOGRAPHER Dictation Book for $1.25.

* * *

Correspondents Wanted.

In the advanced, Isaac Pitman style, by Miss Bessie Blaine, 128 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

* * *

Questions and Answers.

Q. I.—I have a fragment of a book entitled, "American Book of Railroad Business Letters," containing letters from No. 445 to No. 535. I am desirous of securing the entire book, can any one give me the name of the publisher? H. L. ANDREWS,
412 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

The Shorthand Teacher is devoted to the interests of English shorthand teachers. The advertisements are in charge of Mr. W. H. Jones, of Manchester, the English representative of THE STENOGRAPHER.

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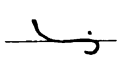
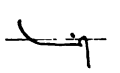
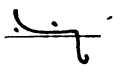
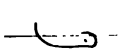
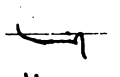
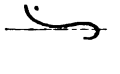
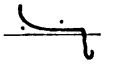
A SUBLIME BURST.—A young lawyer lately concluded his argument in a case of trespass with the following: "If, gentlemen of the jury, the defendant's hogs are permitted to roam at large over the fair fields of my client with impunity, then—yes, then indeed, have our forefathers fought, and bled, and died in vain."

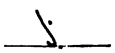
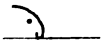
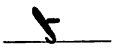
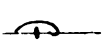
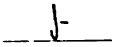
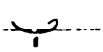
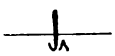
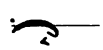
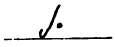
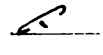
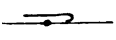
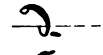
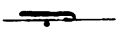
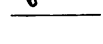
Shorthand at Home.

By Francis H. Hemperley, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

Lesson No. 5.—Final Hooks—n, f or v, shn.

It will be noticed that the final *n* hook is used on all stems. The final *f* or *v* hook is used only on the straight stems, although it may be written, as a large hook, after *th* or *dh* with perfect safety, as the sound of *shn* does not occur after these stems. The final *shn* hook is a large hook. The Pitman writers use it on either side of a straight stem, while the Graham and Munson writers use it on the *f* hook side of straight stems, using the *n* hook side large final hook to represent *tiv* for the Graham writers, and *ter* or *thr* for the Munson writers. Thus, Graham would write *active* with *k*-large final hook on the under side, while the same sign would represent *actor* in the Munson system. The Pitman writers would distinguish between *action* and *occasion*, when the vowel sign was omitted, by writing the final *shn* on the side opposite that of the omitted vowel. They, also, would write the final *shn* hook on the side of a straight stem opposite an initial hook or circle or curved stem. This adds very much to the convenience of rapid writing.

	Faction.	Factor.	Effective.
Pitman.			
Graham.			
Munson.			

Pen		Fun		Earn		Puff	
Bone		Vain		Moan		Beef	
Ton		Thin		Known		Tough	
Down		Then		Impugn		Dove	
Chain		Assign		Rain		Chief	
June		Zone		Hone		Jove	
Cane		Shun		Swoon		Cuff	
Gain		Lane		Yawn		Gave	
Potion		Fashion		Motion		Ruff	
Libation		Ovation		Ambition		Huff	
Rotation		Session		Notion		Pace	
Erudition		Association		Sanction		Pains	
Caution		Lotion		Serration		Danced	
Legation		Oration		Hessian		Dances	

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

As teacher of considerable experience, and an instructor in one of our largest business colleges, makes the following very sensible remarks: "I find it pays to teach the Isaac Pitman shorthand, on account of the vast amount of reading matter through the medium of interesting literature in that system. In the first place, it keeps the student interested and leads them to devote more time to home study and practice than they would otherwise do. Besides this, it is about impossible to teach a student who is not interested; and, on the other hand, it is a *pleasure* to teach one who *is* interested, and the greater the interest in any study, the greater will be the amount of good accomplished."

* * *

Under date of May 3, *The Evening Sun* (N. Y.) has the following dispatch from Albany:

"The vote on the subjects to be included in the March Regents' examinations to accommodate students who must leave school in March has been tabulated, and the March programme for 1898 and 1899 has been arranged accordingly. It includes the six preliminary subjects and nineteen academic subjects, aggregating fifty counts. Of the twenty subjects voted for by the principals, elementary English received the most votes —262—and first year German the fewest—68. To these, English history and economics, required by law students, and *stenography*, demanded by the business schools, have been added.

* * *

WE quote a few words of warning (remarks *Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*) from a new work by Mr. David Wolfe Brown, an eminent American phonographer, which should be well weighed by all learners:—"A serious and often fatal mistake made by the majority of learners is, that in their eagerness to reach the advanced portions of the system—'to write as reporters write'—the rudimentary principles are studied too hurriedly and superficially. If the fundamental abbreviating rules, in accordance with which a majority of the words of the language are always to be written, should be skimmed over in the 'hop, skip and jump' fashion of too many learners, the result cannot but be disappointing. By dwelling upon these word-building principles until they become instinctively familiar, the learner is not delaying, but is hastening his acquisition of reporting speed."

* * *

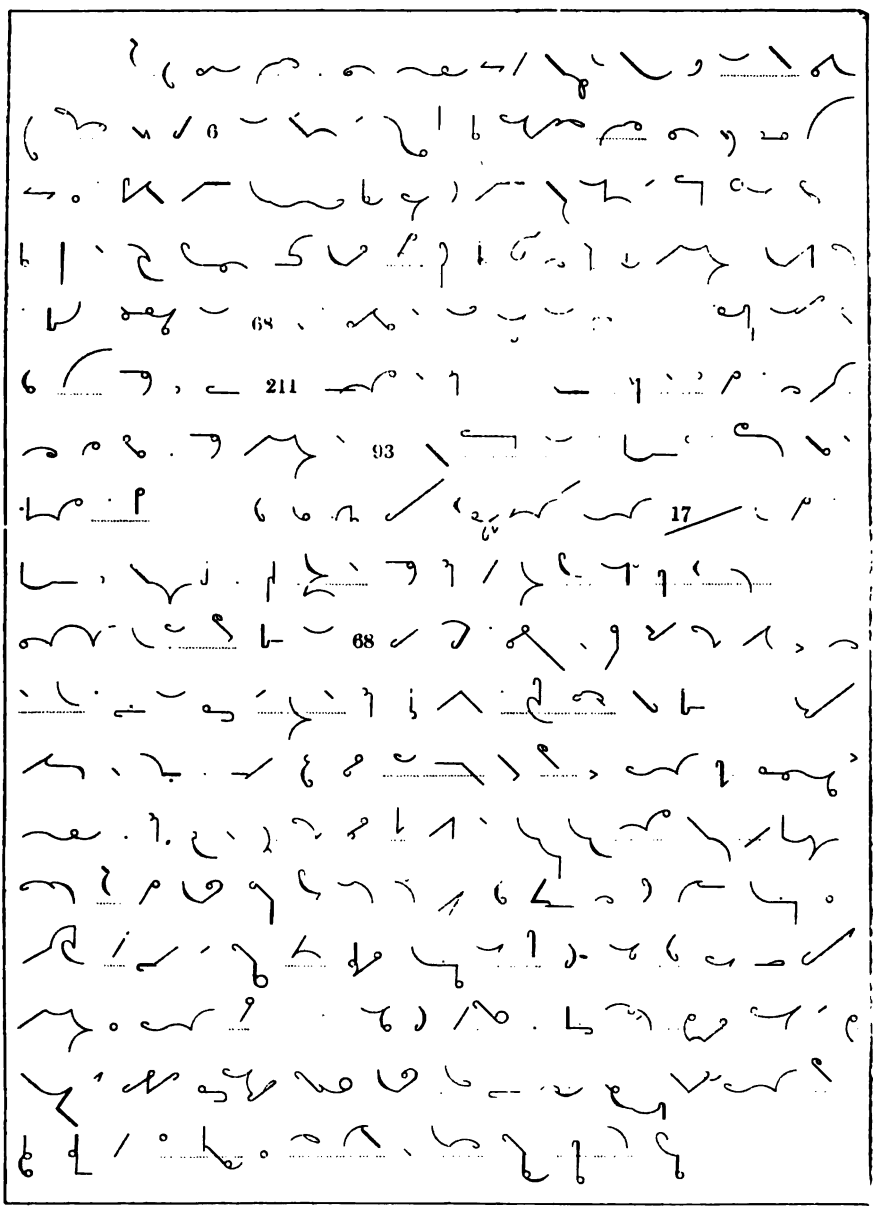
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

ALTHOUGH within certain limits, the summer monsoon—which bursts, after being ushered in by heavy thunder-storms, about June 6th, in Bombay, and arrives at its northernmost limits some two or three weeks later—in a tolerably regular phenomenon, it is not nearly so regular both in time and quality as is commonly supposed. Its date of arrival, for example, occasionally varies as much as thirty days, while the amount of its attendant rainfall has varied from a deficiency of six inches in 1868 to a surplus of nine inches in 1893. Concentrated in one spot this latter excess would equal two hundred and eleven cubic miles of water. To give an idea of what such an amount really means, let us suppose the excess rainfall of 1893 to be collected in a tank with a square base of eight miles a side. Then if its altitude were that of the snow line of the Himalaya, viz., seventeen thousand feet, such a tank would barely contain the total volume of excess water which fell over India during that year. Similarly, if in order to supply the defect in 1868 we imagine a hose-pipe to stretch all the way from the earth to the moon, of half-an-acre in section and full of water, it would represent a trifle more than the above defect. If it were required to irrigate the country with this hose, in order to keep up the supply to the normal during the six months of the monsoon, the water would have to issue from the hose at the rate of fifty-five miles per hour, continuously. Moreover, although such variations, spread over the entire area, reach this gigantic amount, their local effect is relatively much greater, and produces much more disastrous effects in the dry zone inland than near the coast, where the rainfall is normally high. In this zone, which comprises the Deccan, Mysore, South Madras, Central and South Punjab, and the western section of the North-West Provinces, variations often occur amounting to several hundred per cent. of the normal supply. It is this district which, as at present, is most liable to famine-producing droughts or floods.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—A Meteorological Paper.



**Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT.

934 Benson Avenue,
EVANSTON, ILL., May 8, 1897.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,
Editor THE STENOGRAPHER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY:

In compliance with your request I send herewith a page of notes for your Benn Pitman page, and trust it will meet your needs. It will be my aim to have these notes reflect the "naturalness" of speech, and to avoid the two extremes of rambling forms and elusive contractions for uncommon words. I hope they will prove helpful to the students of the Benn Pitman system. Though I will try to be orthodox in the application of the principles and the use of the common word-signs and contractions, I may occasionally depart from "approved" forms in the interest of simplicity—perhaps in the main to the extent of using "easy reporting" forms stead of the "brief reporting" ones. I invite the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER to "view me with a critic's eye;" but remember that my efforts are prompted by a sincere desire to elevate our beautiful art, and therefore if you catch me "tripping," please let me down easy.

Yours very sincerely,
CHAS. T. PLATT.

* * *

Self-Reliance.

"I READ the other day some verses written by an eminent painter which were original and not conventional. Always the soul hears an admonition in such lines, let the subject be what it may. The sentiment they instill is of more value than any thought they may contain. To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men—that is, genius. Speak your latent conviction, and it shall be the universal sense; for always the inmost becomes the outmost—and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the Last Judgment. Familiar as the voice of the mind is to each, the highest merit we ascribe to Moses, Plato, and Milton is that they set at naught books and traditions, and spoke not what *men*, but what *they* thought. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his own thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts; they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty. Great works of art have no more affecting lesson for us than this. They teach us to abide by our spontaneous impression with good-humored inflexibility then most when the whole cry of voices is on the other side. Else to-morrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another. * * * What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty more than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the proud, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude. * * * Greatness always appeals to the future."—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

A CLINGSTONE.

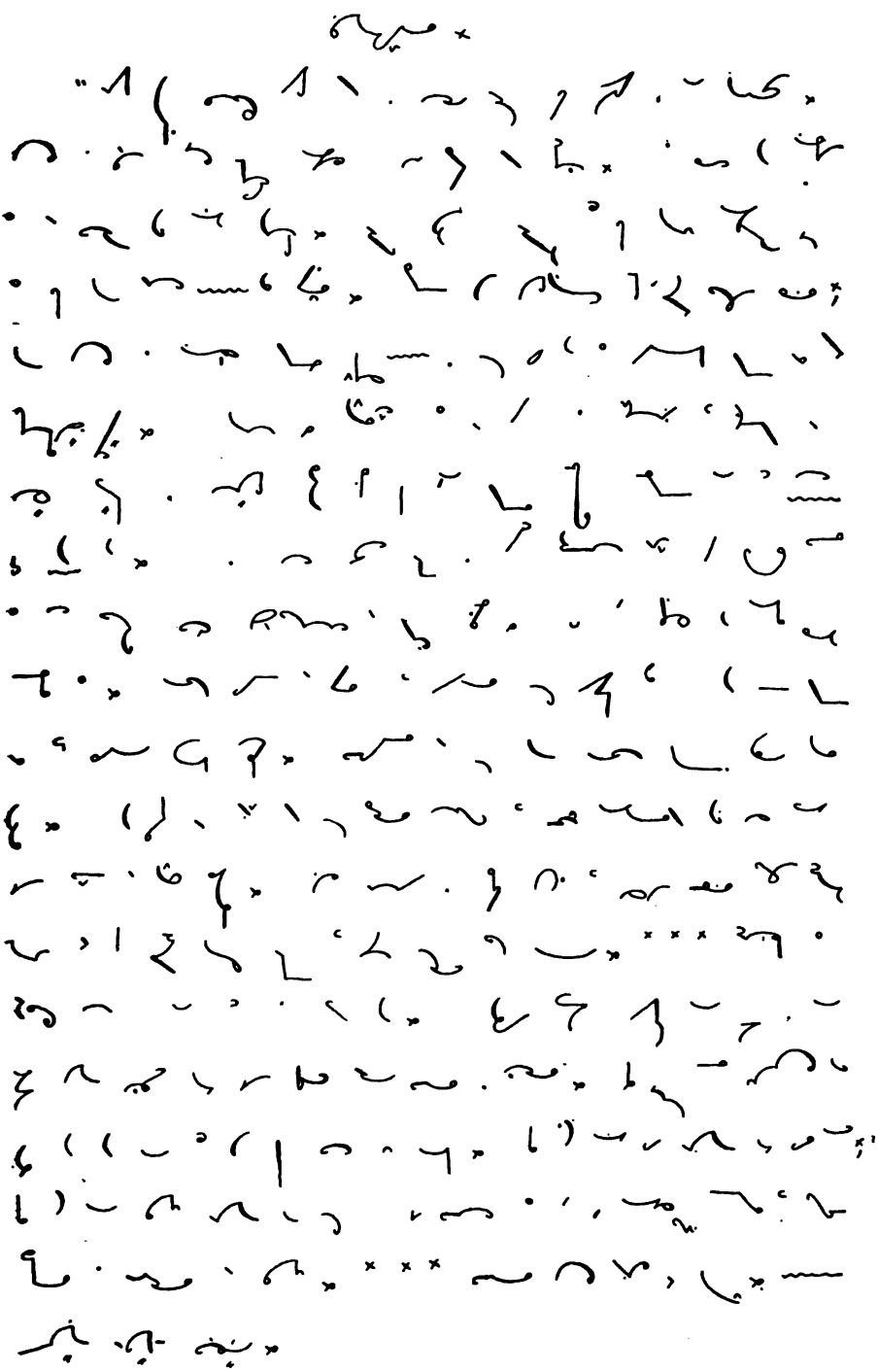
He—As our engagement is canceled, of course you will return that diamond ring?

She—Mr. Styles, you said I was a peach the day when you gave me this ring. Well, if I am, I am a peach of the clingstone variety. Therefore, I'll keep the diamond.

Adolphus: "How do you like my new collars, Miss Smartie? They're six inches high and take an awful lot of getting on. It looks like an ivory tower, doesn't it?"

Miss Smartie (thoughtfully): "Yes, or like a white-washed fence round a lunatic asylum!"

Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1897.

MESSRS. BARTLETT & CRAIG,
Akron, Minn.

DEAR SIRS:

Your favor of 28th inst. is received. You must be aware that the market quotations for staple dry goods are subject to fluctuations, and, at the present time, they are less steady than usual. There has been quite a rise in all the lines of Domestics during this month, and the advance charged in your invoice of 24th inst. is actually less than the rise in mill prices. We had a small stock of March purchases on hand at the commencement of the month; and, in order to give our customers all the advantage we could, we added what we had to the new stock, and averaged their prices all through. We are fully aware that a rise in prices is a disadvantage to the retail dealer, unless the rise finds him well stocked; but, as we wish to assist you as much as we can in this new branch of your business, we will meet you half way and allow you a deduction of ¼ cent this time, which is actually all that we can afford, and we hope will be satisfactory to you. We are,

Yours respectfully,

A. & J. WEBSTER & Co.

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract from speech of the Hon. Carl Schurz on the Civil Service Reform Bill, Albany, N. Y., May 6th, 1897:

"I maintain that an honest competitive system breaks the aristocracy of influence distinctly for the benefit of the people—to secure justice to the people. Only when public places are to be reached by free and competitive tests accessible to all, and are conducted with honest impartiality—that is, when the element of personal or political favor or influence is entirely excluded from selection for office, when the favor of the millionaire and of the party chief combined weigh nothing against a simple demonstration of merit—only then will the poor man without influential backing, the man who depends entirely upon his own worth, be sure to have his fair and equal chance. Only then will the public office be truly open to the people. Only then will our public service be administered upon principles truly democratic.

"If the lowly, the laboring man, the man without influence, understood this competitive system—as some day I trust they will understand it—they would be aware that this alone opens to them and their children the road to public employment consistently with their self-respect and dignity as men, and that without it they will never be able to attain office unless becoming the political slave of somebody * * * * * *

"The consequences, if this bill becomes a law, are easily foreseen. No sooner will it be known that the appointing officers have the power to shape the examinations for 'fitness' as they please, than the pressure of the aristocracy of influence will again be upon them in full force, cajoling, urging, bullying them into compliance with its behests. And how many of the appointing officers will be strong or virtuous enough to resign?

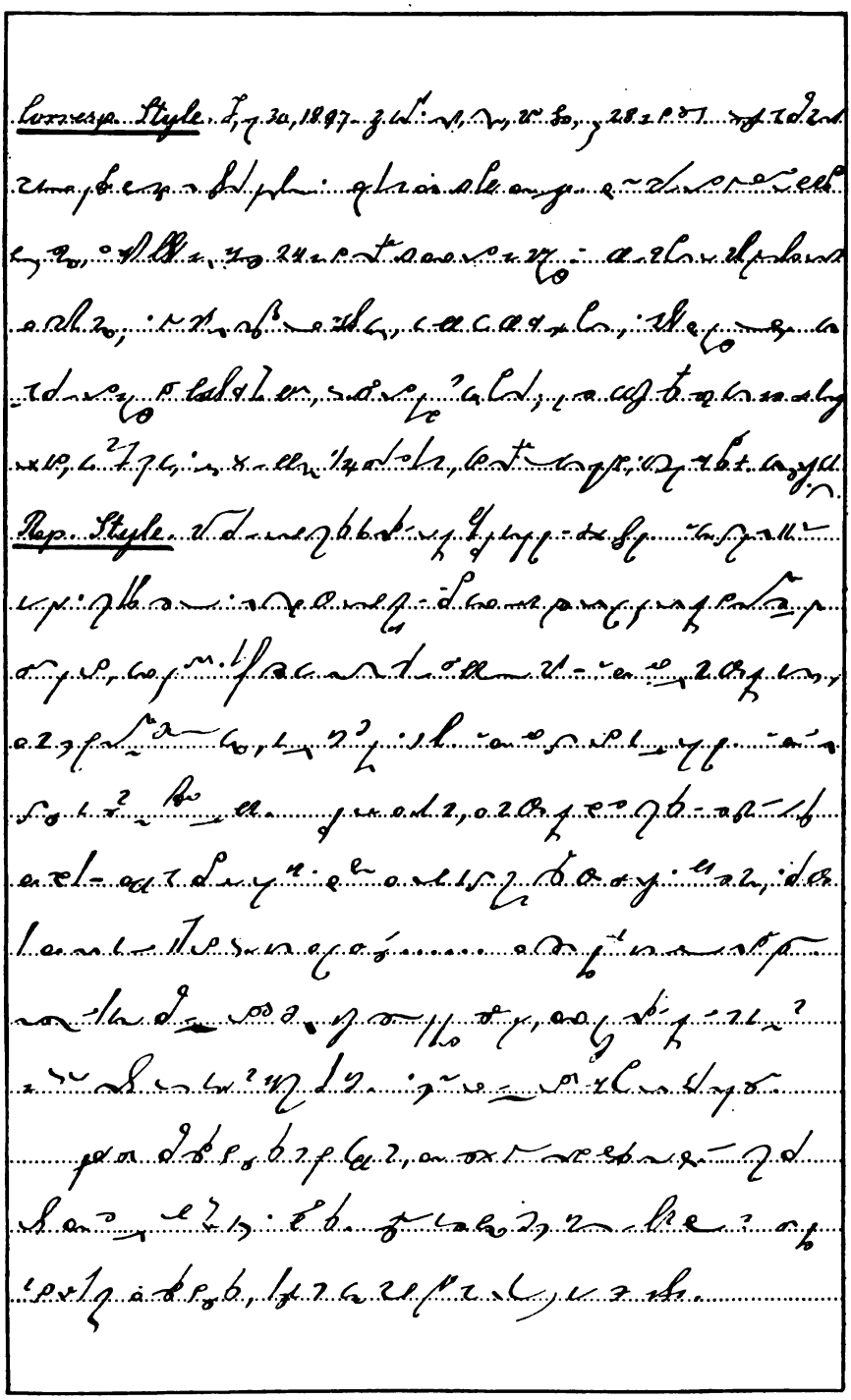
"If you think, sir, that the existing civil service system has defects which should be remedied, then I ask you, in all candor, do you see no other way to accomplish that object than this sure method utterly to ruin and destroy the system? Must you needs burn down the whole house to make a chimney draw? Sir, if this bill is really intended to improve the existing civil service system, it must be regarded as one of the most pitiable abortions ever brought forth by human ingenuity."

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular "A Practical Lesson in G–R Phonography" explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

New Road to Electricity.

MR. WILLARD E. CASE recently gave a very interesting lecture before the New York Electrical Society on "Electricity from Carbon without Heat." Mr. Case has been working on this subject for ten years, and his experiments showed the cumulative results of his work. He proved to the satisfaction of the electrical experts present that the potential energy in carbon can be transmitted into electricity without heat: that is, without waste, thereby establishing a fact which, when worked out to its conclusion, will mean the establishment of a new motor force in place of steam to do the world's work; a force at once much cheaper and more compact than any now in use. Incidentally, the lecturer, in a remarkable experiment, showed that his processes were precisely analogous to the process of the acquisition of energy in the human body.

To begin with, Mr. Case cited the well-known fact that the generation of energy through heat involves a waste of more than seventy-five per cent. All electricity except that produced by water power or galvanic battery is obtained ultimately from carbon.

In the case of the galvanic battery, the waste through heat is done away with, but the zinc is so expensive as to make this method impracticable as a substitute for steam in general. Mr. Case has succeeded in doing with carbon what the galvanic battery does with zinc, carbon being, of course, much cheaper. The best electric plants require about five pounds of coal per horse-power hour, electric, delivered to the line. By Mr. Case's process two-tenths of a pound of coal will achieve an equal result. The two lumps of coal formed one of the exhibits of the lectnre.

The lecturer had his apparatus with him and performed the experiments before the audience. He used a cell of his own invention. Plates of tin and platinum formed the electrodes, and the carbon being oxidized by contact with the chemicals, electricity was produced, as was shown by attaching the wire from the cell to a motor. A thermometer, applied at various stages, showed that no heat was generated; hence, practically, the entire energy of the chemical charge was converted into electricity.

Mr. Case was careful to explain that his experiment was without immediate commercial value.

"I have not been working along that line," he said. "The chemicals used are too expensive for general use. My endeavor has been to show that we can transform the potential energy of the carbon into electricity without waste. There are many agents which can be used, and, with experiment, will come the discovery of some agent cheap enough for general use. Then the solution of the problem given here will be practically applied, and steam will become a thing of the past. At present we have only crossed the boundary line. Ahead lies tremendous results."—*New York Sun.*

* * *

HERE is a suggestion to stenographers who desire to increase their speed and efficiency in their profession, and, at the same time, broaden their general education.

I take it for granted that there are very few people in the United States who are not more or less familiar with the general idea and scope of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and if more specific knowledge is desired, it may be obtained by writing to the secretary of the Circle at Buffalo, N. Y.

It may be briefly stated that the readings cover, in a concise manner, the literary features of a regular college course, and, in addition to this, they deal with current history and events in a very able manner.

It will be very readily granted, therefore, that such a course of reading would be interesting and profitable in a high degree, and, at the same time, the cost is merely nominal.

Now we come to the consideration of this course of reading in connection with stenographers, and it is necessary for the writer to become a little personal. Two years ago my wife desired me to commence the readings with her, but I did not feel that I could afford the time, although this is only one-half hour daily. Upon further consideration, however, I agreed to do so, providing she would dictate the matter to me. This proposition was accepted, and we are now just finishing the second year's reading.

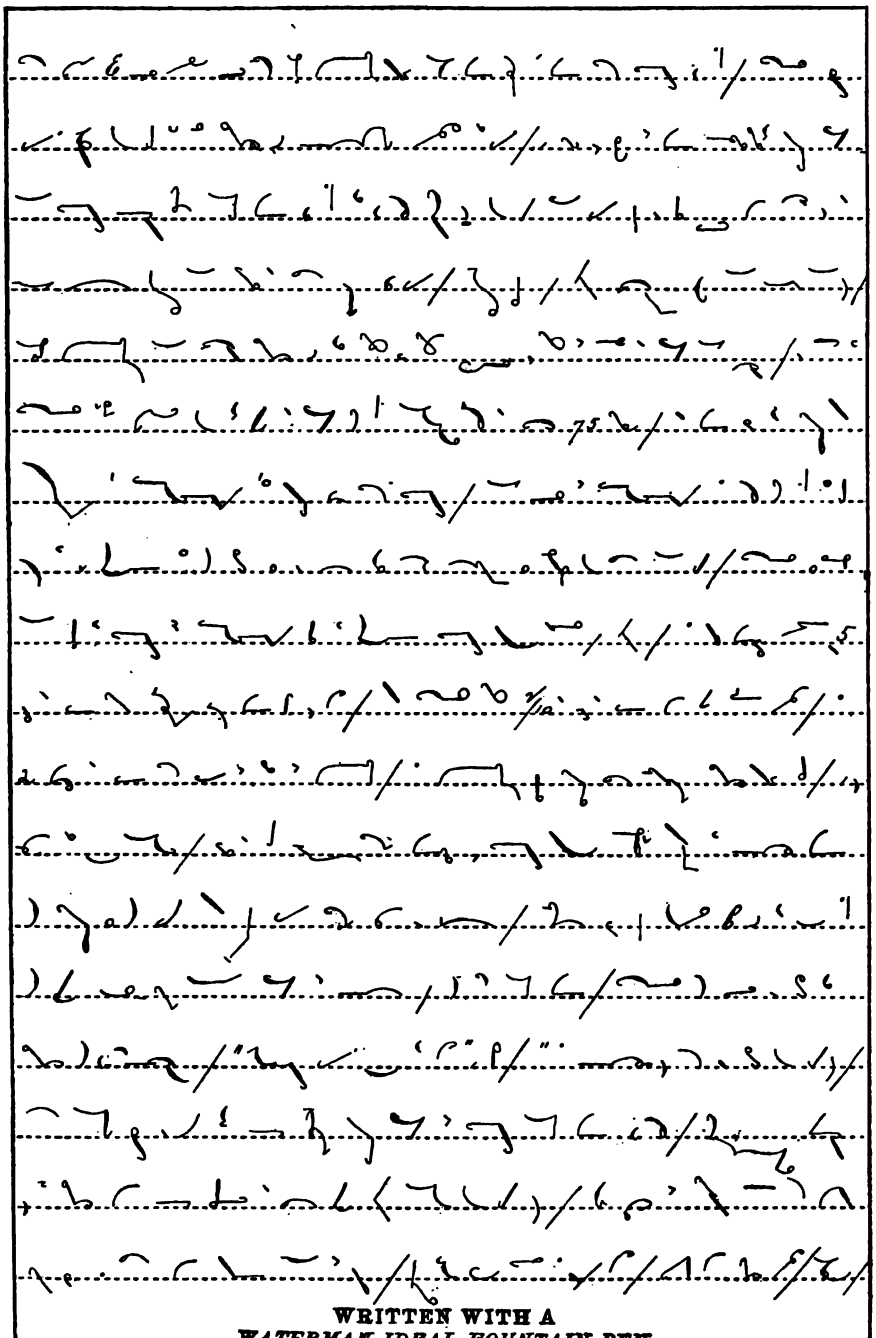
The suggestion to stenographers is now in order. Two, three, or any number of stenographers could form a circle and take turns in dictating the required readings to the others. The systematized outline of reading serves to keep the members interested, greater speed and efficiency in your profession is secured, and your general education advanced.

What do you think of this suggestion? I will probably bring this matter up again in the fall, but present it to you now for your consideration.

* * *

I WOULD request opinions from Graham teachers and writers on the chart presented last month. I have already been in receipt of favorable notices from a few teachers, but I desire a general expression of opinion.

Graham Shorthand.



WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

Publisher's Department.

"ALWAYS IN SIGHT," is the catch word used by Abram Le Gallez for his very useful invention as advertised elsewhere, and which tells its own story. Write to him for particulars regarding same.

* * *

WE are pleased to note from a letter received from one of the best business houses in this country, which says: "THE STENOGRAPHER, by its progressiveness, stands today the best Magazine of its class in the world."

* * *

WE are often asked to trade advertising space for goods, but we are compelled to decline for several reasons; first, we are not dealers of specialties; secondly, it lowers the respect which should exist between the publisher and the advertiser, and lastly, we cannot pay our expenses with goods. Cash is the medium.

* * *

THE STENOGRAPHER has not the circulation of some of the great national magazines, but we do know that it reaches the hands of just the class of people who use the articles advertised, and our best patrons are on record as saying that they are very well satisfied with the results obtained through the medium of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the line of spring-back chairs manufactured by The Davis Chair Co. of Marysville, Ohio. These chairs, by means of the adjustable parts and the spring-back, are a source of great comfort to those who use them. This statement is fully demonstrated from the fact that a great many of largest business institutions in the country, such as The Pope Mf'g Co., The Larkin Soap Mf'g Co., and many others have fitted out their offices complete with the bookkeepers and stenographers chairs made by this firm.

We would advise all interested to correspond with these people or their agents.

* * *

WE would call special attention to the advertisement elsewhere of the "Express Duplicator," as all stenographers are in need at times of a machine for getting out a number of extra copies. The "Express Duplicator" can be operated by any office boy possessing ordinary intelligence, and would be of great importance in every office. By communicating with the proprietors you will receive a full supply of information in regard to it.

Stenographer Appointments,

MR. CLARENCE A. DEVLIN, 60 North Hawk St., Albany, N. Y., as stenographer in the Manhattan State Hospital.

MR. ELBERT H. BLODGETT, stenographer to the Connecticut River Mfg. Co., at McIndoe Falls, Vt.

MISS BERTHA ROTHWELL, stenographer and bookkeeper with the Florence Machine Co., Florence, Mass.

MRS. WILETTA TUTTLE, city stenographer, Decatur, Ills.

MISS CARRIE SIGNOR, stenographer with the Grand Union Tea Company, Burlington, Vt.

Notes, Personal and Otherwise, Association News and Correspondence

MISS MARGARET WILLIAMS, of Trenton, N. J., indifferently wrote the word "provided" instead of "prohibited," in making the transcript of a bill, and the New Jersey Legislature is thereby involved in an extra session.

Imitation is the Sincerest Flattery.—We are, therefore, pleased to see the appreciation of THE STENOGRAPHER'S merits, implied in the opening of Shorthand Departments of different systems by one of our New York contemporaries.

WE are under obligations to Mr. Dement for a copy of his Dictators. Number 1—Testimony; Number 2—Argument; Number 3—Business Letters. The shorthand notes are in Mr. Dement's best style.

WE regret that we have not space to publish the interesting communication from A. W. Pye, 203 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida, secretary of the Correspondence Association of Stenographers. This organization aims to help its members in very many ways. We are assured there is absolutely no charge for membership. For further information, write to the secretary as above.

SQUIBLETS.

THE man who is given to making cutting remarks should be treated like a jack-knife, and shut up.

THERE'S one great objection to being a Russian. You can't call a man any harder name than he has already.

BEAVER.—"Harkins is a man who always holds fast to the truth." Cleverly.—"Yes; I notice he never lets it escape him."

LIKE does not always cure like. An elevator dropped four stories in a western city last week because the attendant had taken a drop too much.

THE STENOGRAPHER:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interest of the Shorthand Profession, and to a diffusion of the Knowledge and practice of Shorthand as a part of an English Education.

VOLUME XII.

PHILADELPHIA:
STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1897.

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The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XII. PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1897. NUMBER 1.

An Old Volume of Reports.

BY GEO. R. BISHOP.

AN interesting old volume of Reports, published in 1809, has lately come into my possession: an American publication, but a reprint presumably of an English work of much earlier date, *Eighteen Sermons of George Whitefield, reported verbatim, by Joseph Gurney.*

The association with it of the name of this great reporter alone would have made it interesting, because the name Gurney is as well known as any reportorial name that we have knowledge of; but this conjunction of the name of so celebrated a preacher as Whitefield with that of the son of the Thomas Gurney who remodeled the system of Mason to make the "Gurney," gives an added interest to the book, for those interested in the history and achievements of shorthand one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty years ago. The date of the preaching of the first of these eighteen discourses is given as February 23, 1763—a date anterior to the American Revolution; the very year, in fact, of the making of the Treaty which, embodying the results of the victory of Wolfe over Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham, in 1762, transferred the dominion of the northern half of North America from France to Great Britain, established peace in Europe at the end of the devastating Seven Years' War—a peace for England which, in the language of Earl Granville, was "the most triumphant" she ever knew; a treaty and a period especially interesting to Americans because, as the eminent English historian John Richard Green, has expressed it, "with Wolfe's triumph at Quebec the history of the United States began." So, the little volume, in brown, dingy leather, the back cover gone, suggests, by names and dates, more than the careless handler of it would suspect; suggests and expresses, to the practitioner of shorthand accustomed to the making of a careful study of historical material, a great deal on the question of the perfection that had been attained in the art one hundred and forty years ago. There is a claim, on the title page, that the sermons have been revised by a Doctor of Divinity, a Mr. Giffard; but even a slight study of the structure and sequence of the reported sentences will indicate to the trained stenographer that the revision, if any, was more nominal than real—the whole structure left substantially as the reporter left it; such study also leading to the conclusion that there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the claim set forth on the title page, that the reports are "*verbatim*," so far as any report in which the reporter corrects solecisms and smooths out the ruggedness of unsymetrical sentences, ever is *verbatim*.

The "Gurney" is not, of course, the oldest of those English shorthand systems, examples of the writing of which are still extant; but of none of them more than a century old, do there probably exist more numerous or more perfect examples. Not only that, the published results, in reports of trials, speeches, sermons, taken by means of it, are without doubt more numerous than survive as the product of any other. The *Diary* of Sir Thomas Pepys, in Shelton's older system, is bulky, but not so bulky as are the parcels still remaining, of notes taken in the Gurney. It was only thirty-eight years ago that Joseph Gurney's original notes of the Proceedings in the Warren Hastings Impeachment Trial, 1788–95, were

re-transcribed for the authorities of the British Museum—that great repository of curious and valuable antiquities containing many, though not a complete collection, of published reports—remarkable trials, etc., made up from transcripts of notes taken by Thomas, Joseph, and W. B. Gurney. The trials in the reporting of which it was used, include, besides the one mentioned, the State Trials of Lord George Gordon, Hardy, HorneTooke; various court martial, such as those of Admiral Keppel and the Mutineers of the *Nore;* the trial of Thistlewood and others for the Cato Street Conspiracy; the Impeachment of Lord Melville; the Trial of Queen Caroline, etc., etc. The continuation of Howell's State Trials, and the preservation of those speeches of Erskine and Brougham that remain, have been largely indebted to it. We have it from a thoroughly competent authority, that between 1775 and 1796, the Gurneys published at least eleven reports of trials in folio, eight in quarto, and seven in octavo, some of them of more than one volume—covering, substantially all of the *causes celebres* of the last half of the last century.

We are informed that Thomas Gurney was appointed shorthand writer to the Old Bailey in 1738, a dozen years before he published the first edition of his book; that of the text-book, *Brachygraphy, or Shorthand Made Easy* (about 1750), seven editions were issued in eleven years; that a dictionary based on it was published in 1777—also a historical date for Americans, as the year of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; that the work—presumably the text-book—was reprinted in Philadelphia in another historical year, 1789—the year of the inauguration of Washington as our first President. The history of the system as illustrating the official use of shorthand in connection with legislation, derives an interesting item in the fact, that in 1806 W. B. Gurney was regularly employed—of course "officially"—for shorthand writing, in Committees of the House of Commons—this having apparently been made possible by the efficiency and skill exhibited by himself and his immediate predecessor, Joseph Gurney, who about the time of the Hastings Trial attended a long inquiry in the House of Lords into the slave trade, attended six election committees of the House of Commons in 1891, and supplied the information upon which the Act of forty-second George III., Chapter eighty-four, was passed, authorizing its employment in election committees of the House. In 1813 Mr. W. B. Gurney was formally appointed shorthand writer—first to the House of Commons, and immediately thereafter to the House of Lords—since which time the employment of shorthand, *officially*, in connection with the two houses has been constant—not, it should be explained, especially latterly, for the reporting of debates, but for taking testimony before select committees of both Houses, most of the Blue-Books being made up from material thus obtained. The present writer to both Houses, one of the same family but a descendant on the female side and therefore not bearing the Gurney name as a surname, explained, about ten years ago, in a very interesting paper, the manner in which this official work is now done; there being about a dozen writers in the corps, all but one of them writing the Gurney, with a much larger corps of shorthand clerks, who dictate the notes to amanuenses, the note-takers not seeing the notes again till, after transcription is completed, when comparison of the transcript with the original notes is made. In addition to this regular corps of about a dozen, the officials inform us that when the Parliamentary Committees are very active, extra stenographers from those usually practising in the Courts, are called in. The Parliamentary officials express themselves quite freely in favor of the advantage of pretty long "takes," up to four or five hours by one shorthand writer, in preference to short "takes" and frequent changes; this method of having all their notes dictated by their shorthand clerks, enabling them to deliver, on the same evening, a transcript of a session of four or five hours, and to have the whole matter in print early the next morning. They say this method of producing their transcriptions has been habitual with the office for eighty years. The head of the corps believes that the most trustworthy reports of speeches are those reported in shorthand, from the actual delivery, rather than those of which the speakers supply the manuscript, inasmuch as the latter are likely to be much departed from, in the actual delivery; and claims that the publishing in

our *Congressional Record*, of speeches—the manuscript of which is furnished by the speakers, permission obtained to print, the speeches never being delivered, results in a failure to present accurate reports of the the debates as they take place. He also—while commenting on the fact that the Gurney system has no journal and never had one, and that it is without schools for the teaching of it—thinks evidence of the perfection to which the system has been brought is found in the fact that it has had distinguished practitioners in the Courts of Law and in the Reporters' Gallery where no "official influence" could be imagined to exist, that the heads of three of the principal legal stenographic firms in London use it, as does one of the Presidents of the Institute of Shorthand Writers, that it has been used by the Government shorthand writer at Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, and his staff; by the Government shorthand writer in New South Wales; and by the one employed officially by the Government on important investigations at the Cape of Good Hope. It may be added, that in New York City we have several "Gurney" writers, two of whom have for many years held important Court positions; the habit of one of them being to dictate his notes, that of the other to have his read and transcribed by amanuenses, after the manner of the London officials.

* * *

After receiving the old volume referred to, I wrote concerning this old volume to the present shorthand writer of the two Houses of Parliament in London, he being a lineal descendant of the Joseph Gurney who reported the sermons, and bearing a name that should now be very familiar to American stenographers because of this very honorable position that he holds and of his celebrity as an accomplished writer of shorthand. I think I violate no confidence implied as attaching to a private correspondence, by quoting a paragraph from his reply. He says:

"I can say nothing about it of my own knowledge. I have heard that my great-grandfather was a great friend of Whitefield's, but I never saw this book. Rev. Dr. Agnus, late principal of Regent's Park College, who married into the family and writes the Gurney system well, tells me that the Editor, Dr. Giffard, was one of the librarians of the British Museum and also pastor of a Baptist Church in Engle Street. I have not looked up the book in the British Museum, but I will do so when I have an opportuntty. It is not the only case of a book published from the shorthand notes taken by the Gurneys, omitted from the list in Westby-Gibson's and other works of bibliography."

He thinks the work is evidently an American re-print of an English edition; and the editing by Dr. Giffard, an Englishman, strongly confirms this conjecture.

The remarks of my correspondent on the subject of shorthand congresses, American and foreign, and the proceedings of the New York State Stenographers' Association, are not pertinent to the subject above discussed, and therefore are, however interesting, omitted.

GEO. R. BISHOP.

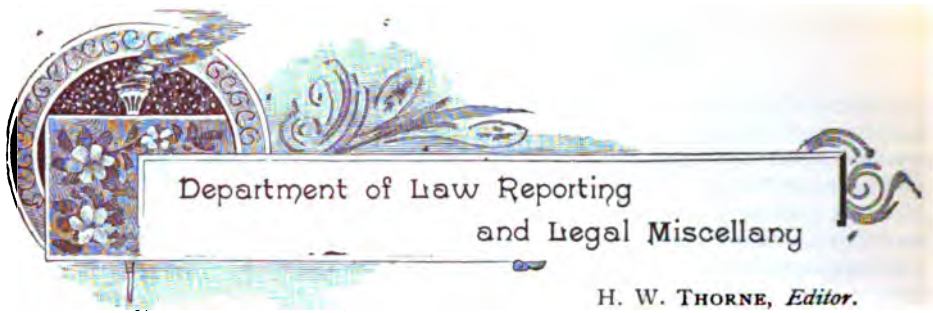
April 20th, 1897.

Books Received.

"*The World Upside Down,*" which appeared in THE STENOGRAPHER some time ago, has been issued in handsome book form and can be obtained by ordering from C. M. Brough, Bowling Green, Ky. This book was written, type set, engraved, title-bronzed and bound by its author. No shorthand library should be without it.

"*Pitman Phonography for Schools and Colleges,*" by Parke Schoch, A. M., Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. This book contains, in about sixty pages, a clear and complete exposition of the theory of Phonography. It takes up each principle separately, clearly states and illustrates it, and furnishes sufficient material to thoroughly master its use. It is not a dictation book, but when the student has mastered it, he or she should be able, by the simple application of its principles, to become an expert shorthand reporter. Mr. Schoch was one of our early pupils in the years gone by, and his success, as a teacher at the celebrated Drexel Institute, stamps his work with the approval of so celebrated a judge of good teaching as Dr. Macalister, its well-known President.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Concerning the Context.

EVERY stenographer of experience knows that memory is an important aid, at times, in deciphering shorthand outlines of doubtful character. This was recently brought to my attention again while preparing transcript of a case which had been reported about three months previously. The word "evergreens" occurred in an answer. Nothing had preceded to suggest that word. The idea of "evergreens" was as remote from the context as that of a mouse-trap would be to this article. The stenographic outline used was the contraction for "ever," the outline for "greens" being subjoined to it—what, in Graham's nomenclature, as I recall, would be "Vee[1]-grens." The work had been rapidly executed; consequently, the outline was imperfectly formed. In short, I could not read it after some time spent in studying it. There lingered in my *memory* a hazy recollection that evergreens had been alluded to upon the trial of the case. So that, I really *deciphered* the outline by reliance upon memory. I could not *read*[1] it by confining myself exclusively to the notes. I transcribed the word accordingly, and know, beyond the peradventure of doubt, the transcription to have been correct, not only by the context of the succeeding subject-matter, but by the subsequent, frequent use of the same word.

This reminds me of another phase of what may be called obscure transcription, which often arose in my early practice. Many times did I squander valuable time and sacrifice the equanimity of my temper, by prolonged, unsuccessful endeavor to decipher a stubborn outline by study of its peculiar formation. In the end I was obliged to resort to the context, which invariably unlocked the secret and caused me no little chagrin that I had not resorted to this key at once. So that I ultimately felt it necessary to, and, in fact, did, adopt a rule to instantly refer the solution of doubtful outlines to the context—by "reading ahead."

The young shorthander will discover an inclination to analyze obscure outlines into their component parts, instead of proceeding to explore the succeeding matter, and it will require effort on his part to overcome this impulse. He should, therefore, nip that habit in the bud, and train his mind to employ that magic talisman, the context, to convert uncertainty into certainty.

The question: "What were you *out* in the kitchen for?" appeared in notes of testimony lately transcribed. I had written the shorthand character for "out" carelessly and unvocalized and first rendered the question in transcript: "What were you *doing*[2] in the kitchen——?"— a very natural question, and quite in line with the character of the cross-examination of the witness, which was being directed to not only test the *memory* as to contemporaneous events to which she had sworn, but to demonstrate that she might not have *witnessed* those events. But this rendering was evidently incorrect as it would require the *discarding* of the last shorthand outline, which manifestly represented the word "for." Ah! That's it. "What were you *out* in the

1. The reader will note the distinction made between the words "decipher" and "read" as used in the text.

2. The mis-rendering of the outline occurred, in part possibly, from the non-observance by me of the shading principle and the use of unruled paper, and in some degree, also by omission to vocalize the outline for "out." I sometimes vocalize it; not always. But (as I have so often contended), the context will cure the ills which flow from these departures from orthodox stenography—as it did in this instance.

kitchen for." Not so very *much* difference, the reader may say, in the meaning of the two questions. Perhaps not, ordinarily. But in this instance, that difference was very important as it might, or might not, disclose that the presence of the witness in the kitchen, and her temporary absence from the adjoining room, prevented her observing what was claimed to have occurred in that adjoining room.

Illiterate persons, and persons of education who are careless speakers, compel resort to the context to glean the meaning of their utterances. Sometimes the context sheds no light whatever upon the matter. I recall a witness who belonged to the latter class (careless speakers) who exhibited a peculiar habit, in answering questions, of using the words "did" and "it is" when replying in the affirmative. For instance, asked: "Was he going out of the house?" she might reply either "did" or "it is." So that, when in my notes, in an answer to the question: "When you had your photograph taken ——— was proprietor of the gallery?" I found a doubtful outline which could be rendered "he was" or "he did," the context was of little aid. I knew, however, from what I have said of the peculiar use of the words "did" and "was" by the witness that she intended to reply in the affirmative, and hence, I transcribed the answer: "He was." Perhaps this peculiarity of the witness being disclosed to the stenographer by her testimony, should be technically considered as forming an element of the context. If that be so, then my statement that the context was of little aid would be incorrect. In that case, it could be truthfully stated that the context determined the transcription.

Context is a subject demanding the earnest attention of every shorthand writer who would become a good reader. A brief definition of the word is: "The parts of a discourse, or book, that precede and follow a sentence quoted." That is the popular meaning. As applied to the transcription of stenographic notes, it comprehends more. It embraces the idea of not only understanding—comprehending—having conception of the meaning of the language with which the stenographer is engaged, but a more or less rudimentary knowledge of the subject of the language, either from actual experience or from study and observation. To illustrate: Suppose the testimony of a witness concerns a pump; the language used by the witness may not be technical. Each word is simple. But suppose the laws of mechanics and hydraulics are touched upon—all in simple language—the witness describing among other matters, the principle of atmospheric pressure as applied to the valves of the pumps. Unless the stenographer has, at least a rudimentary knowledge of the subject, how can he or she be sure of correct transcription, taking into account the liability of doubtful outlines occurring? No more than was an attorney who, in cross-examining a witness, who had given testimony of an external injury to the skull, causing total paralysis of one side of the body, asked the witness what effect the injury to the side had upon the brain! And yet, what is to prevent a stenographer, unfamiliar with the subject matter reported, from making mistakes equally as ridiculous? Nothing. And while in the case of a lawyer committing such an egregious error, it passes without comment, the stenographer, for a similar error, might lose his official head.

* * *

Notes.

ACTING upon the advice of the writer, Mr. W. P. Steinhaueser, of Allentown, Pa., has opened a shorthand and copying office at No. 514 Hamilton Street, second floor. Mr. Steinhaueser writes that he is getting along very well.

I AM pleased to congratulate Mr. L. E. Bontz, of Eden Vale, Cal., upon his appointment as official stenographer to the Third Department of the Superior Court of his native county. The appointment is the result of a competitive test with two other applicants, both practical court reporters, from which Mr. Bontz issued with flying colors. It is also gratifying to learn that politics had nothing to do with securing the appointment.

MR. C. S. COWLEY, who at present holds a position of stenographer with McLean Bros. & Rigg, Ltd., 33-37 South William Street, New York City, intends to follow court reporting. He advises me that he has secured certain literature to aid him in accomplishing his object. If you do not now, you should at once subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER and follow the example of thousands who have not only used it in preparing for, but as an aid in performing, court and law reporting.

I AM pleased to chronicle the continued success of Keller's School of Shorthand, of Adams, Mass., which has for its presiding genius my old friend and stenographer, John W. Keller. If ever a young man deserved the substantial recognition which Mr. Kellar is receiving, it is he. He possesses not only the ability and energy to perform the work which he has undertaken, but has and exercises the sterling qualities of sincerity and honesty in his relations to his pupils.

No attention will be paid to inquiries sent to me by correspondents unaccompanied by return postage. H. W. THORNE.

* * *

[BY THE EDITOR: Mr. Thorne's work, "Practical Court Reporting," should be in the hands of every stenographer. We will mail it to any address on receipt of one dollar.]



Hindrances to the Acquirement of Speed in Shorthand.

By John W. Keller.

THE question of speed in shorthand has been discussed by beginner and expert, by men and women employed in all the different phases of reporting, so that there seems to be little left for one to say on the subject; still, I am of the same opinion as a great many others, that we cannot say too much in the matter, and I think it is our duty to assist each other all we can.

In my experience and observation I find that the student for speed is mostly affected by these three detriments: first, deficiency in the preliminaries of shorthand; second, lack of confidence; third, feeling the inability to comprehend every word uttered, and conveying the same at the same time through the act of writing; these three seem to sum up the maximum of all barriers to rapid writing.

For the first there is no excuse. The only way for this student to do, is to retrace his or her steps, commence at the very beginning of the work, and write every outline carefully, many, many times, and endeavor to make each outline more accurately each time it is written. Let him or her bear in mind that accuracy is far more valuable than speed.

The second are really of a class who have the ability to become rapid writers, but for lack of confidence are afraid to proceed any faster, lest they should make bad outlines, or that they might be unable to decipher their notes, or that the speaker may be too rapid, and with a hundred and one things more troubling their mind while in the act of writing, they wonder when they get through, why they cannot write more rapidly. This student should establish in his or her mind a feeling of confidence, and endeavor to avoid all sense of distrust. There are very many who would be rapid writers were it not for this lack of confidence; as a matter of fact it is a habit, and like all other habits it is very difficult to overcome, but by persistent, energetic efforts it can be overcome by most everyone.

The last of these three have the ability to write at a rapid speed but become during the act of writing involved in strange medleys of thought, which is designated by some, "The wandering mind," and thus are unconsciously led from the course of the narrative, speech or whatever they are reporting, into strange and mysterious fields, only to find themselves at a loss to keep up with the dictator, and are finally bewildered to find that they did not comprehend or hear the last half dozen or so words uttered by the speaker, who is now winding his course through the vast darkness far ahead. As a rule these latter have tried to accomplish too many things at one time, and have in fact not really made a success of any; their mind has gone from one thing to another, and they have finally wrecked their nervous system to such an extent that it is almost impossible for them to recover themselves. Still this can be done. Let the student bear in mind that concentration is the success of all professions, and that no profession is more profitable than that in which it is hoped he or she has become an honored member.

I shall endeavor to write more on these subjects later, and try to explain the theory and mode of practice to overcome the hindrances to speed. I should like to hear from others in the profession on this subject, as I think this is something that would be of great assistance to all of us.

Letter Books.

A first-class letter-book for general use in dictation is much needed. If teachers would give their opinions as to how such a book should be compiled, some enterprising person might be induced thereby to give us something better than anything of the kind now on the market. Here are a few thoughts that just occur to me:

(1) A letter-book should contain nothing but letters. (2) It should contain no shorthand. (3) There should be not less than 500 letters of not fewer than 100 words each, and, as nearly as may be, of uniform length; the letters should also be numbered. (4) Letters should not be classified; they should be too much varied to admit of it. (5) There should be no blanks left for the reader to fill in. (6) Explanations of technical terms, etc., should be made in foot-notes. (7) The letters should be headed by names of chief cities and towns of every State in the Union, and places beyond. (8) Letters should be edited and freed from gross errors of grammar and composition. (9) Two or more small books at a moderate price would be better than one large and costly one. (10) Good paper and fair sized type would be appreciated.

In trying to be brief last month I should not have neglected to say that contests of speed "in *simple* testimony" would be as interesting as any others, provided *that* was always understood when the term "words a minute" is used in that connection.

In the June number Mr. Mason quotes what he calls "some very sensible remarks" made by a prominent teacher, to the effect that it pays to teach the Isaac Pitman shorthand, on account of the vast amount of reading matter in that system, etc. Of course, we all understand the necessity for bravely maintaining that untenable position; but with due respect to the gentlemen, I will say that if the word "senseless" were substituted for "sensible," the passage would serve to exemplify stagnation in teaching, as contrasted with modern progress. The Watson shorthand has but a few pages (in the text book) of what might be called reading matter, but I have yet to hear of a pupil of mine who was fool enough to waste his time in reading it. In this connection I must say that I do not believe any other shorthand magazine than THE STENOGRAPHER would have had the fairness and courage to publish my recent articles on teaching, knowing how distasteful to most teachers must be the thought of any innovation on the old routine.

There are some queer people around. One young man called to say that he had got a class ready to begin on *Munson;* had some knowledge of the system; could I help him to keep ahead of his class. A young doctor wanted to be able to report Clinical lectures, but did not care to be taught the common English words. A young lady wanted to be taught typewriting *by mail;* might as well try to pare turnips by telephone.

JOHN WATSON.

Speed--Legibility.

BY H. L. ANDREWS.

There is one point which seems to occupy the attention of most contributors to the shorthand magazine, and that is the matter of speed. It is a favorite subject with both the practitioner and the teacher of shorthand. I admit that this is a most vital question, and I further plead guilty of having myself contributed a moderate amount of material to speed literature. In glancing through my files of various magazines, I find, with but one exception (and that was an article written by myself upon the subject of the mechanical requirements of legibility), that the matter of legibility has never been treated exhaustively. It has been entirely ignored by many writers, while others dismiss it with the simple assertion, that legibility must never be sacrificed for speed, and then they enter upon a lengthy dissertation, as to how speed is to be acquired, and say nothing further about legibility. There is an old saying: "First catch your goose, then cook it." In this case, legibility is the goose, and should be well secured before cooking, that is, before speed is attempted.

I think every conscientious teacher has experienced the difficulty of so teaching his pupils that they will acquire an exact chirography; and this is true, not only of the careless and indifferent pupil, but also of those who strive earnestly to do as the teacher tells them. The pupil gropes blindly in the dark, in spite of oft repeated corrections and admonitions by the teacher, until habits are formed which do not reflect credit upon either teacher or pupil.

The two greatest stumbling blocks seem to be the matter of length, and of inclination.

In order that beginners should have some accurate mechanical guide for these two essentials, a few years ago, I would cut a right angled triangle out of paper. The hypotenuse of this would give the right inclination for the slants; and on the edges I would mark the proper size for half, full and double lengths. Paper not being durable enough I tried very thin celluloid. This material not meeting all the requirements, I am now manufacturing them of thin, spring brass, either plain or nickel plated.

I have used this angle and length indicator with very great success, personally, and now offer it to practitioners and pupils under the euphonious title of "Phonographic Angle and Length Indicator," for the price of which, please consult the advertising columns of this magazine.

This useful instrument may be used by the practitioner to correct any bad habits which may have carelessly been formed, which are detrimental to his writing to-day, and which, in the future, may prove disastrous; it may be used by the teacher in correcting the work of pupils, and in this respect it is a great time saver, as well as an infallible test; it may be used by the pupil as an invaluable aid in his efforts to acquire an exact style of shorthand chirography.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Shorthand Associations for Women.

WHY do not more women in trades and professions form associations for mutual improvement, for a wider acquaintance, etc.? In pausing to consider the question, it must be admitted that such banding together is the exception, particularly in stenographic circles; we do not refer to the social club—as that is on the increase—but to the society composed of those following the same occupation. Can the comparative youth of the shorthand profession among women be the cause of the scarcity of such "rallying centres" in their midst? Or can it be a disinclination on the part of numbers to take the initial step, or, further, is it a lack of interest? Whatever be the reason, the fact remains; and it is unfortunate, too, for those who have had the privilege of belonging to a shorthand association, either entirely of women or of the "combination" variety, will readily verify the statement that there are benefits flowing naturally from such "combines" (and the word is used in its best sense!) which offer the strongest argument for their existence.

We are doubtless presumptuous in making suggestions regarding the foundations of a woman's shorthand association and the lines on which it should be conducted; but the need for such societies and the dearth of published hints on the subject encourage us to put into words our ideas, based upon some experience and much thought; doing so with the hope that something we may say will cause to spring into life and action the latent desires of many who chance to see it.

The first steps should be taken by a very few; let some stenographer who recognizes the need and discovers an opening for a shorthand society talk it over with one or two of her friends of the "winged art;" in a preliminary meeting they should look over the field and consider the conditions peculiar to their locality or environment; then, if they see enough encouragement, let them call a public meeting; in the interval choosing several of their number to draft a constitution and by-laws to submit to the called meeting; each of the "pioneers" meanwhile revolving the matter in her mind, so as to be prepared to talk intelligently to those whom she meets in the interim and who may thus be led to attend the meeting.

THE ADVANTAGES

of coming together and joining forces should be well defined, and among them the following ought to have a place:

1. The value of a wide acquaintance in one's profession—which is much more likely to result from membership in a representative association than in an individual capacity with its limitations.

2. The good which must accrue from the exchange of thought and experience of those who are engaged in the same work.

3. The benefits derived from the associating together of a number who have for their common purpose the raising of the standard of their profession.

4. The wider scope and more liberal education resulting from one's contact with the best and most thoughtful or progressive of the profession; it would be odd if such were not found in a well regulated, well directed association, as they are quick to see the advantage of same.

5. The increase of speed and practical knowledge coming from embracing the opportunity to join speed classes in which dictation is pertinent and practical.

6. The chance of obtaining positions through an acquaintance in the association, and the knowledge on the part of the members as to the capability and needs of the

members who are seeking an opening, or an improvement upon their present holding. In other words, this ideal association will be a kind of employment bureau or committee of "ways and means" for mutual advancement, without necessarily being a labor union with a disposition towards strikes!

7. The advantage resulting and the respect attending the fact, when made patent to the employer, that the stenographer in his office is one of a wide-awake association, whose main object is to make her a better-informed, up-to-date employé.

Many other benefits will occur to those examining the subject; and one can gather from the foregoing that the topic is a fruitful one.

Among the suggestions which might follow we would place near the top the advice to set everyone to work, and not put too much prominence or responsibility in a contracted space; give each some part, on committees, in class management, or what-not. Another hint, keep in close touch with the press, by aiming to have printers' ink brought into service on all possible occasions; there is nothing like publicity of the right character. Then urge the members, in season and out, to subscribe for the representative journals of the profession and to read them; the most successful persons today in all walks of life and activity are those who keep well informed on the subjects touching their calling; and the stenographer ought to be no exception. As a caution—do not make the meetings too one-sided; vary them; infuse them with the proper amount of lightness, without frivolity, as there is too much of a disposition to dwell on the same themes that take up one's working day; we have seen associations killed by extremes—too much labor, too much play; and as the stenographer is a hard worker and needs evening recreation, there should be a nicety of discrimination aimed at—to observe the "happy mean."

Make the association of such a high tone as to have it considered an honor for anyone to belong to it; then membership will be sought; one weak point in the past has been that in seeking new members there has been too much stress laid upon the need of the association for new material, rather than the good which the society would do the prospective member; this leads to discounting the worth of the organization and, consequently hampers its growth. It is a curious fact that whenever a society of any kind considers the forming of a "waiting list" there is a rush to enter!

To conclude—a thoroughly organized, representative association of women, or men and women, in a city or trade centre, will go far towards putting our profession upon an enviable plane, as well as placing salaries upon a normal basis and preserving and fostering good feeling between employer and employed.

A Suggestion.

Do not forget Stenographers' Day at the Nashville Centennial on August 4th; we want a short, pithy description of the occasion from a woman's standpoint; will not someone among those fortunate enough to be able to go agree to write this up and send it to this Department, so that our readers may have the benefit of it?

Correspondence.

INDEXING. Miss F. J. L. writes: "The subject of indexing in the February number attracted my attention, and I will give my plan briefly. The names of correspondents are entered alphabetically on the left pages, along with the full address of each; on the right pages are placed the dates of successive letters, and directly above each entry I write, with red ink, the number of the page of my letter book on which this particular letter may be found. If my employer wishes to know the contents of a communication sent out six months or a year previously, all I have to do is to glance at the index, get the number of the page desired, and then turn to it without delay. The index also serves a very useful purpose for reference when an address is wanted; but to be a reliable guide, it must be kept carefully corrected and 'up-to-date.'"

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. Miss C. B. says: "My own experience has borne out my pet theory that one gets just what one is worth, whether skirts or trousers be worn. That this theory could not be applied, or rather would not be borne out in all aspects of the question, I am obliged to admit. While the admission of women into all professions and trades has undoubtedly helped to lower wages, it is not the whole cause of the decrease, and there are other factors which must be recognized as well."

FROM Miss S McG.: "I am a believer in the old doctrine of there always being 'room at the top.' I wonder if we who have been several years in the harness have a real conception of the difficulties attending a beginner! It is next to impossible to secure a position at any figure; this is from my own experience, and that of many others coming within my knowledge. On the whole, I hardly think that a capable person with 'experience' (that bugbear to beginners!) will be asked to work for $4.00 a week."

Association Corner.

The Columbus Stenographers' Association has established an employment bureau for the purpose of furnishing competent stenographers to those who may desire them, and to assist stenographers to find situations. This is an excellent feature and deserves unbounded success. IDA E. TURNER.

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FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

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A Suggestion from a Correspondent.

MR. CHARLES STEDMAN, of Los Angeles, Cal., says:

"I would like to make a suggestion, if you will allow me to do so, and it is that the keys to the shorthand articles printed in THE STENOGRAPHER be not printed in the same issue in which the articles appear, but that they be printed in the next issue. By this means much more benefit would result to the readers of the paper, as they could not refer immediately to the key when they met a word which they did not at once recognize, and if, before the next issue, they could not possibly read the word that puzzled them, they could then refer to the key and the word or words would thus become fixed in their minds."

This suggestion has been considered before, and it has been decided heretofore that the balance of advantages lies in the direction of presenting the keys in the same issue with the notes. Anyone who desires to study the notes without referring to the key, can easily do so, and if his impatience overcomes his prudence, he is not obliged to wait two months before solving his problems. Very many of our student subscribers use the keys for dictation purposes, and they like to have the shorthand notes for immediate examination in order to correct their own work while it is fresh. We thank our correspondent for his interest manifested, and trust our reasons will approve themselves to his good judgment.

* * *

A Slow Student.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 7, 1897.

FRANCIS H, HEMPERLEY,

DEAR SIR: I am a reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, and anxiously look forward every month to your valuable magazine. It always gives me pleasure to read the "Shorthand Notes by the Editor." In your notes which occured in the March STENOGRAPHER, there are two or three characters which are impossible for me to translate, although I have succeeded fairly well since then.

As a teacher of shorthand, I receive great benefit from the Teachers' Department, which appears in your magazine every month.

I have always written shorthand with a pencil, but am thinking of using a pen. Is there a fountain pen which you could recommend for shorthand writing?

I shall be pleased if you, or any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER would give me some advice in regard to a pupil who is very slow in writing shorthand. I know some of you will say, "practice," but he does practice every day, and I have tried every means to help him increase his speed; but it seems impossible for him to write more than one hundred words a minute. If I dictate so that he may write more, he is "lost" and falls behind.

Any advice in regard to this matter will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully yours,
(MISS) J. T. H.

DEAR MISS H—: If you will kindly refer to the shorthand outlines which troubled you, I will take pleasure in making them plain. There are a number of good fountain pens in the market well adapted to the writing of shorthand. Some of them make their merits known through the columns of THE STENOGRAPHER.

In regard to the slow pupil, I would say, patience and perseverance will probably bring him all right in time. I would advise

you to obtain a copy of David Wolfe Brown's new book, "The Factors of Shorthand Speed or How to Become a Stenographic Expert." I can mail it to you upon receipt of $1.00. The advice contained therein will be of great service to you, as well as the slow student.

* * *

Who Invented Phonography?

IN A LETTER to the *Tribune*, under date of June 4th, Mr. Thomas Towndrow, well-known to the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER, presents facts to substantiate his claim that he was the inventor of Phonography, rather than Sir Isaac Pitman. In 1833 he published, by Lilly, Wait, Coleman & Holden, of Boston, a Stenographic Olio, in which he introduced characters representing the long sounds of the vowels combinable with the consonant signs, as the first step in his scheme of Phonetic Shorthand. Later, he printed by P. & H. Whittle, at Preston, Lancashire, England, the following:

"A Complete Guide to the Art of Writing Shorthand, being an entirely new and Comprehensive System of representing the Elementary Sounds of the English Language in Stenographic Characters; founded upon the most simple and unerring principles, never before taught or practiced by any one. By T. Towndrow, Teacher of Stenography."

Early in 1837 he published a new edition of his "Guide to Shorthand," through Henry Mozley & Sons, at Derby, England, bringing 1000 copies to the United States. Mr. Towndrow says that he most respectfully calls upon Mr. Pitman's heirs and successors to make an equally plain statement of their claims to the invention of phonography, and asks to have a committee appointed to investigate their respective claims.

* * *

A Young "Phonetic Journal."

MR. WILLIAM HOPE, of New York, announces, to be published on August 1st, 1897, the first number of a shorthand magazine entitled "*The Phonetic Journal*," to be printed "in the orthodox Isaac Pitman Shorthand." It is to be Mr. Hope's contribution to the memory of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, and an attempt to "carry out his desire." Sir Isaac's dying wish was to make some important changes in the "orthodox Isaac Pitman." Will Mr. Hope endeavor to "carry out his desire?" We very much fear that a great deal of loudly trumpeted desire to honor the dead, in connection with the late Sir Isaac, is simply an effort to glorify the living.

* * *

Pitfalls.

WE remember reading, several years ago, a very interesting article by Thomas Allen Reed, on the above subject. It was brought back to our memory by an error in transcription by a young lady amanuensis. We had dictated to her something about a "gradually diminishing indebtedness," and she transcribed it as "greatly diminishing." Upon asking her how she distinguished between "greatly" and "gradually" she said she wrote them both alike. Of course, this was a very wide and a very deep pitfall. Every shorthand student should learn the ordinary words which will conflict, if written alike. We write *greatly*, Gret-La; *gradually*, Gr-D-La.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. ELIAS LONGLEY celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at South Pasadena, Cal., on the twelfth of May. The readers of THE STENOGRAPHER congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Longley upon this golden celebration, which was planned and carried out by their children and friends in a most successful manner. We confidently believe that the genuine gold of a true love to each other and to their Heavenly Father, accumulated during these many years, will prove to be a treasure laid up in the Heavenly home, where death shall never come.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 12, 1897.

DEAR MR. HEMPERLEY: Let me thank you for the good periodical you are giving us.

I have had my copies of THE STENOGRAPHER for 1896 bound, and will do the same with the copies of 1897. There is too much good material in your magazine to cast them aside after reading.

Should I ever wish to teach stenography, your lessons, begun in the magazine this year, would be an invaluable help to me.

If I am here August 4th, Stenographers' Day, I hope to meet you.

Respectfully,

PATTIE PERRIE.

WE THANK Miss Perrie for her words of appreciation, which are a sample of what we are receiving constantly and from all quarters. All we ask, in return, is that every subscriber, who thinks we are doing good for him or her, will kindly reciprocate by renewing promptly, and sending another subscriber. We expect to live long enough to see 25000 paying subscribers on our list. —EDITOR.

* * *

THE June STENOGRAPHER was a special "*Stenographer's Day*" issue. Sample copies will be sent to your friends upon receipt of a postal card giving addresses.

* * *

MR. HEMPERLEY'S "Analogical Syllabic Shorthand" is out of print. Inquiries are occasionally made for it. For collector's libraries a few copies can be had at $1.50, net.

* * *

IF JOHANN SCHMIDT, who writes to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER from Oakland, Cal., will furnish his address, it will be a favor. We have sent several letters to Mr. Schmidt, which were returned with the notation, "unclaimed."

* * *

IT has been suggested that a stronger word should be used to indicate the character of the department under the able supervision of Miss Ida E. Turner, and hereafter it will be known as the "Women's Department."

MRS. BURNZ writes us that she would gladly have kept up the "Burnz" department in THE STENOGRAPHER had not physical disability prevented.

* * *

C. H. RUSH, editor of the *National Stenographer*, has returned from his wedding trip and settled down to business, which is the practice of law. In a very pleasant letter to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER he says: "I fully concur in all you say. Life is too short for any of us to harbor ill-feeling." It seems, now, that the editors of all the shorthand magazines are on a friendly basis, with possibly one exception, and he will come into the fold in good time. The door is open and he will always be welcome when he allows his shadow to cross the threshold.

* * *

WE ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of an invitation from Mrs. A. M. Jones, to the marriage of her daughter, Annie Wellford, to Mr. James Edmund Fuller, on Wednesday evening, June twenty-third, at nine o'clock, 61 Cone Street, Atlanta, Ga.

While we cannot be present in the flesh, we beg to convey our heartiest congratulations to the happy couple and to wish them long life, health and success. Mr. Fuller is one of the able, enterprising young men of the New South, aud we have no doubt he has selected a suitable "help-meet" to share his future joys and sorrows.

"Pen and ink are the best witnesses."

"No door will keep out love or death."

"It is better to deal by speech than by letter."

"Do not let others say that you are selfish, and care only for yourself."

"A light heart makes nimble hands, and keeps the body healthy and the mind free."

A very rich man said: "I worked like a slave till I was fifty, to make my fortune, and I've been watching it like a detective ever since for my lodging, food and clothes."

Chas. T. Platt.

A Stenographer of National Reputation.

Recently elected Principal of the Shorthand Department of Morse's Hartford Business College.

Chas. T. Platt, now under contract to take charge of the shorthand department of Morse's Business College at Hartford, Conn., is one of the most competent and thorough instructors in the mystic art to-day. He is a man of liberal ideas and much experience and has been a teacher of national reputation for more than ten years.

Mr. Platt took up shorthand as an adjunct to journalism in 1872. He was at that time connected with the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and was very successful in the field of reporting. Often upon leaving his office at 3 o'clock in the morning he would take up his shorthand books and study until daybreak. Nothing seemed to daunt his courage or hinder his perseverance. He was always a great reader and worker and, when his interests once became aroused upon the study of shorthand, he let no time pass but that he was persistently following his chosen subject.



All by himself and without assistance from teachers Mr. Platt applied himself to his work until he had mastered several of the more speedy systems and three years from commencing the study decided to make shorthand a profession.

With the endorsement of Hon. John A. Logan and Congressman J. B. Hawley of Illinois, he went to Washington in 1873 to accept a position in the Government Printing Office. Here Mr. Platt had ample opportunity for a great variety of the most practical kind of shorthand work and court reporting and the fact that he availed himself of advantages offered is one great reason why this gentleman is now so famous as a speedy writer and successful teacher.

After remaining in Washington for some time he again changed to newspaper work, this time in Philadelphia, where he officiated two years as an editor on *The Miner's Journal.* In 1875 he accepted a position as private secretary to W. F. Allen and later with the assistant auditor of passenger receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in which latter place he remained for five years mastering all the varieties of railroad business, including private correspondence, testimony and depositions. He returned to the teaching of shorthand in 1886 and engaged with H. B. Bryant & Sons of Chicago, resigning in 1891 to take a position with Dr. Pierce of Philadelphia and later with the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. Platt's latest promotion has been to accept a principalship in the department of phonography at the Hartford Business College. This institution, conducted by E. H. Morse in the Nutmeg State, has for a number of years maintained the honor of producing some of the best work sent out in the intercommunication business practice carried on by commercial schools in this and other countries.

However, very little has been heard from this excellent school from a stenographer's point of view. Though it is probable that Mr. Morse's attention has perhaps been given more to his specialty in the Actual Practice of genuine office work, it can now be said as well that Principal Morse's institution is among the few best in the country for turning out proficient amanuenses and reporters.

Every shorthand school with which Mr. Platt has in any way been connected, has taken upon itself a healthy growth and patronage all the time he has managed its teaching and the professor's friends, who are many, will be pleased to learn of his connection with MORSE'S HARTFORD BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

The Isaac Pitman Memorial Fund.

TO COMMEMORATE the life and labors of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of of Phonetic Shorthand, a special American committee, to work in conjunction with the London committee, has been appointed, consisting of the following members:

David Wolfe Brown, official reporter, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. E. Barker, 4 Simpson Ave., Toronto, Can.

E. N. Miner, editor "*Illustrated Phonographic World*," 102 Fulton Street, New York City.

Clarance A. Pitman, 33 Union Square, New York City, care of Isaac Pitman & Sons.

Many suggestions have been made as to the form which the proposed memorial should take, but the ultimate selection will largely depend on the amount contributed, and the wishes of the majority of the contributors. The general wish seems to be in favor of a statue. In England, the fund has evoked a widespread interest, and there is every reason to beleive that it will meet with a hearty response in this country. All stenographers who find their knowledge of the art a source of profit and pleasure, must feel that they owe a lasting debt of gratitude to its inventor, and the support of every professional and business man is also enlisted, who owe so much to the aid that shorthand has rendered them in their every day work.

Contributions will be received by any of the above committee, and collecting cards may be obtained from the Secretary, Clarence A. Pitman, 33 Union Square, New York City.

* * *

WE ARE very pleased to be able to announce that the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand is to be adopted by the well-known Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It displaces one of the modifications of the Isaac Pitman system.

* * *

ERNEST PRING, M. D., 3003 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal., writes: "I would very much like to get the names of all Isaac Pitman writers on this coast, with the view of forming an Isaac Pitman Society out here." There are. undoubtedly, a large number of such writers on the Pacific coast, and we trust the same will give all the aid in their power to further Dr. Pring's project.

* * *

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

The very object of scientific advancement is the expansion of intellectual and moral views, and that necessarily creates a sense of fellowship, and a fellowship in its strongest, and its best meaning—(cheers)—and when we see the chaplet of British approval placed upon an American brow, or when we see the chaplet of American approval placed upon a British brow, we feel the growth of science and the liberality and the generosity of its meaning and expansion. (Cheers). Then each country can say of the other, as it sees its sons preferred, that the gift and the grace of recognition are never so potent as in those who themselves deserve it most:—

> Praise from thy lips 'tis mine with joy to boast,
> For they can give it who deserve it most.

(Cheers). The other day there was a scene at which I was fortunately present—a scene never to be forgotten. I saw the Kingdom of Great Britain fairly and strongly and honorably represented in greeting, not a military conquerer, not a successful merchant or inventor, but a simple, hardy, heroic son of science.

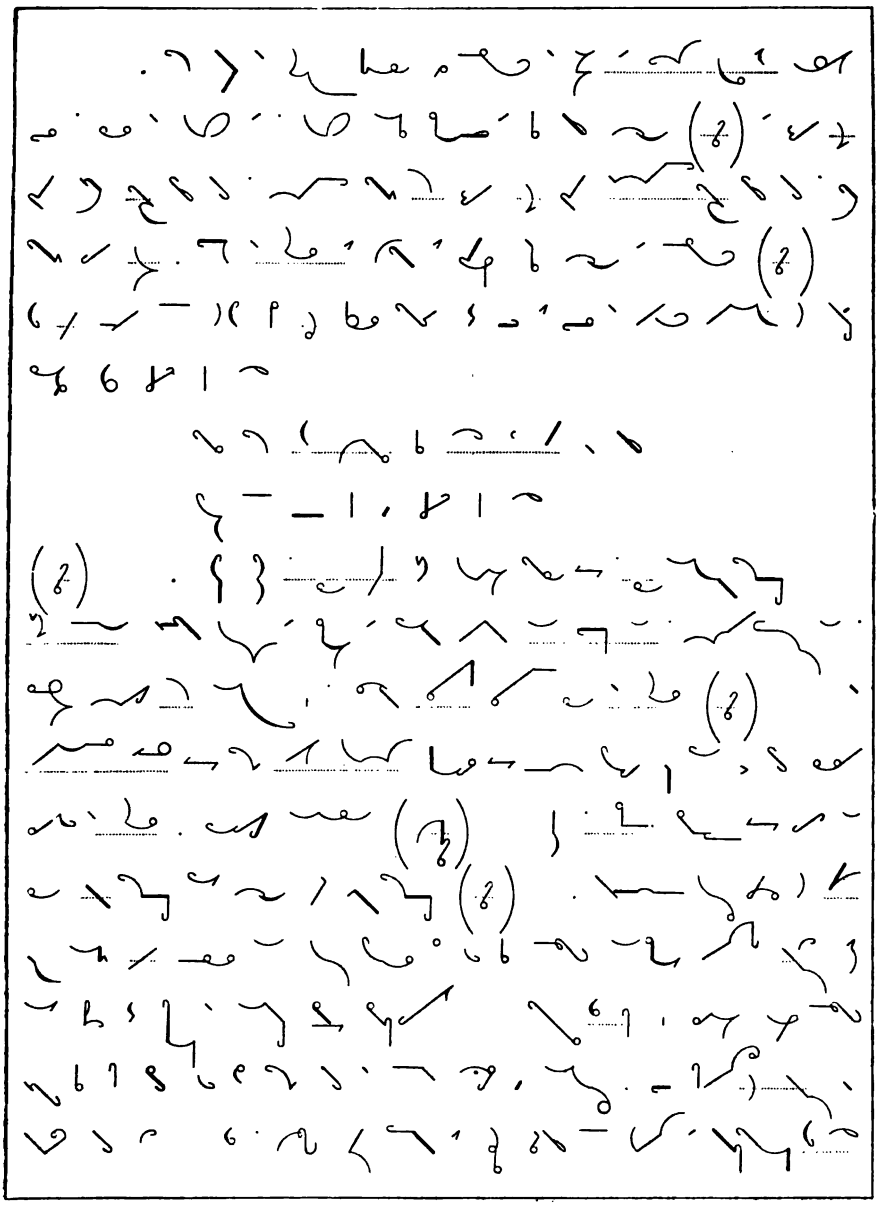
(Cheers). All ranks and classes—from the Royal Family downwards—came forward to do honor to the plain, sincere servant of science, the Norwegian, Nansen. (Loud cheers). It was a striking spectacle—one not soon to be forgotten, nor the meaning of which should be forgotten. (Cheers). The epigrammatic force which seems so largely to have endowed our cousins in fair France has found its expression, in considering the relative power of the land and the sea, in the statement that the trident of Neptune has become the sceptre of the world. Perhaps that is true, but certainly no such expression to prove its truth has been found, as that from the pen of Captain Mahan, who enforces the great truth of the relations of the sea power to operations upon land. That is an illustration which your club and the societies of which it is composed can thoroughly and better comprehend than most.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—AN AFTER DINNER SPEECH.

From the speech of the Hon. T. F. Bayard, American Ambassador to Great Britain, at a complimentary dinner by the Royal Societies Club in London, on 11th Feb. 1897.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT.

Key to Shorthand Notes.

HOW PINS ARE MADE.—Pins are made of an alloy of copper and zinc—two parts of the first to one part of the second. The metal is first cast in ingots in an iron mould about six feet long, three inches wide, and half as thick. These bars are rolled into sheets about one-eighth of an inch thick. The pressure of the rolls makes the metal inflexible and somewhat brittle, and the bars are annealed, or softened, by heat and slow cooling several times while being reduced from ingots to sheets. When the sheets have reached the required thinness they are passed through slitting rolls, which slice up the sheets into rods one-eighth of an inch square, and these rods are drawn into wire. One end of the rod is pointed so that it will pass through a round hole in the steel draw-plate. A pair of powerful nippers grasps the pointed end of the rod, and as the nippers are on a revolving reel, the rod is drawn through the hole and comes out on the other side a round wire, smaller in diameter than the square rod was. The reel of wire is annealed, and then drawn through another and smaller* hole, and this process is continued—the wire being annealed each time—until the size required for the pin is reached. The metal, though somewhat stiff, is too soft to spring out straight, and as the drawing reels are of a smaller diameter, the wire is kinky and "set," and must be straightened before it is ready for the pin-making machine. The kinks are taken out of the wire by pulling it through a series of small straightening rolls, with horizontal and vertical rolls alternating in the series. The wire is then wound on a large reel† which is hung over the wonderful pin-making machine. In this machine the pin is cut from the wire, headed, pointed, sharpened, and polished. It is a complicated, interesting combination of steel fingers, rollers, cams, toggle joints, headers, revolving files and belts. The wire, caught by a pair of rollers, is drawn forward into the machine, and quick as a flash the wire is cut just the right length; then come two raps from a cam and toggle, and the head is on the pin. A steel finger puts the headed blank on a wheel under the heading dies, and the pointless pin is carried down between two revolving steel disks. One of them revolves faster than the other, so that the pin is turned around as it travels forward. Just at this point it comes in contact with four revolving files, which point the pin, and then an emery belt puts the first polish on the household necessity. The pins drop from the machine at the rate of 160 a minute and faster, and fall into a hopper, from which they are taken to the tinning room.

(To be concluded.)

Notes.

The indefinite articles "a" and "an" have the same meaning. The choice is governed by euphony—"a" being used before words beginning with consonants (as "a pin"), and "an" before words beginning with vowels (as, "an ape"). A clear distinction between the phonographic signs of these two words is a sure indication as to whether the following word begins with a vowel or consonant. This distinction is naturally secured by writing "a" on the line and "an" just below the line—in accordance with their vowel suggestion.

*If the reader unguardedly reads "similar" for "smaller," let him remember that the former word is contracted to Sem-i, to avoid such conflict.

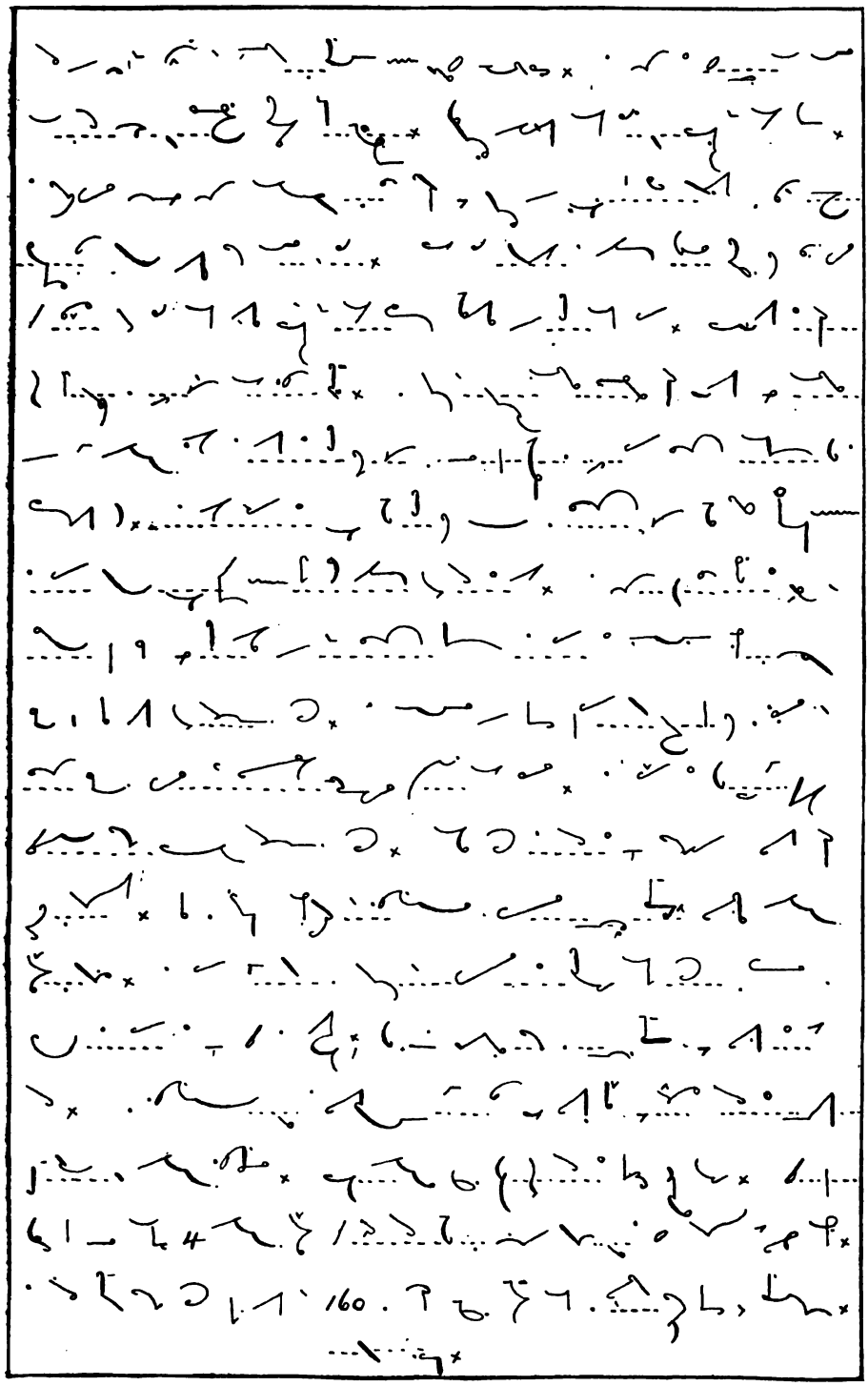
†"Which is hung." The circle must here be considered as including the Hay-hook, as if written between Hay and Ray the circle would be turned on the outside of the angle.

The distinction between simple circles and loops and hook-circles and loops will soon become clear if the idea of "compliance" or "violation" of rule is kept prominent in all cases of circle or loop attachment. A definite, unchangeable method of turning the circles and loops on and between strokes should be acquired; then any violation of this method requires that a hook sound be read in connection with the circle or loop. Between strokes, the hook is generally read as an initial one upon the second stroke. The N-hook (as in the outline for "density") is an exception, and a conflicting outline like that for "destroy" should have the R-hook clearly shown. This idea of "Compliance vs. Violation of circle rule" was explained more in detail in THE STENOGRAPHER for December, 1895, and has been a feature of the writer's instruction method for the past ten or more years. Implication of hooks should be resorted to only when they cannot be conveniently shown. The following sentences illustrate the thought; write them:

His disguise was a disgrace. Sarah left Soho to visit Sahara. Jasper Jessup has finished the task for Mr. Tasker. These-acres provide pasture for these-cows. This-rose came from this-house. This-hurry is unnecessary. I desire that Miss Boswell and Miss Bissell endeavor to decipher Supt. Beasley's notes.

The shorthand notes of these sentences will be presented in the next issue.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.



Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24th, 1896.

MR. FRANCIS T. MARTIN, Buffalo.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and we now return your list, with our present prices affixed. We have therein distinguished such goods as we have in stock, and which, on receipt of your instructions, can be forwarded immediately. We have no doubt that any of the other articles could be procured within a week or ten days, and trust that our quotations are such as to admit of your favoring us with an order.

Our terms are, a three months' note or an allowance of two-and-a half per cent. discount for cash.

Assuring you that, in the event of our receiving your orders, no exertion shall be spared to promote your interests, we remain

Yours faithfully,

ARMAND, SHAW & CO.

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract of speech delivered by Thomas F. Bayard, at the meeting of the National Civic Club of Brooklyn, June 12, 1897.

But with no narrow party purpose, and assuredly with no design or personal preferment or ambition, I ask my countrymen what is the absolute essential of a free and happy state in this era of the world's advance from barbarism to a high civilization? The right of property exists and the legal owner is secured by public general laws in its use and to its possession, but within a century the character and nature of property, the wealth of individuals and nations and populations has been greatly transformed, and land and herds the pecus of ancient Rome, no longer form the pecuniary values which compose modern wealth. The spirit of civilization has grown out of law, and law has created obligations, which take the form of contracts, written and unwritten, in infinite variety, and the performance of such obligations, the power of the enforcement of such contracts, is the cornerstone of modern property, of modern wealth, from the smallest integer to its most vast consolidation, from the wages for the simplest manual labor to the payment of a national debt. And this right to contract, this obligation to execute contracts, this keeping of bargains between man and man, this remedy and its compulsory recognition, creates the keystone, the cornerstone, of modern wealth in all its forms and is called credit.

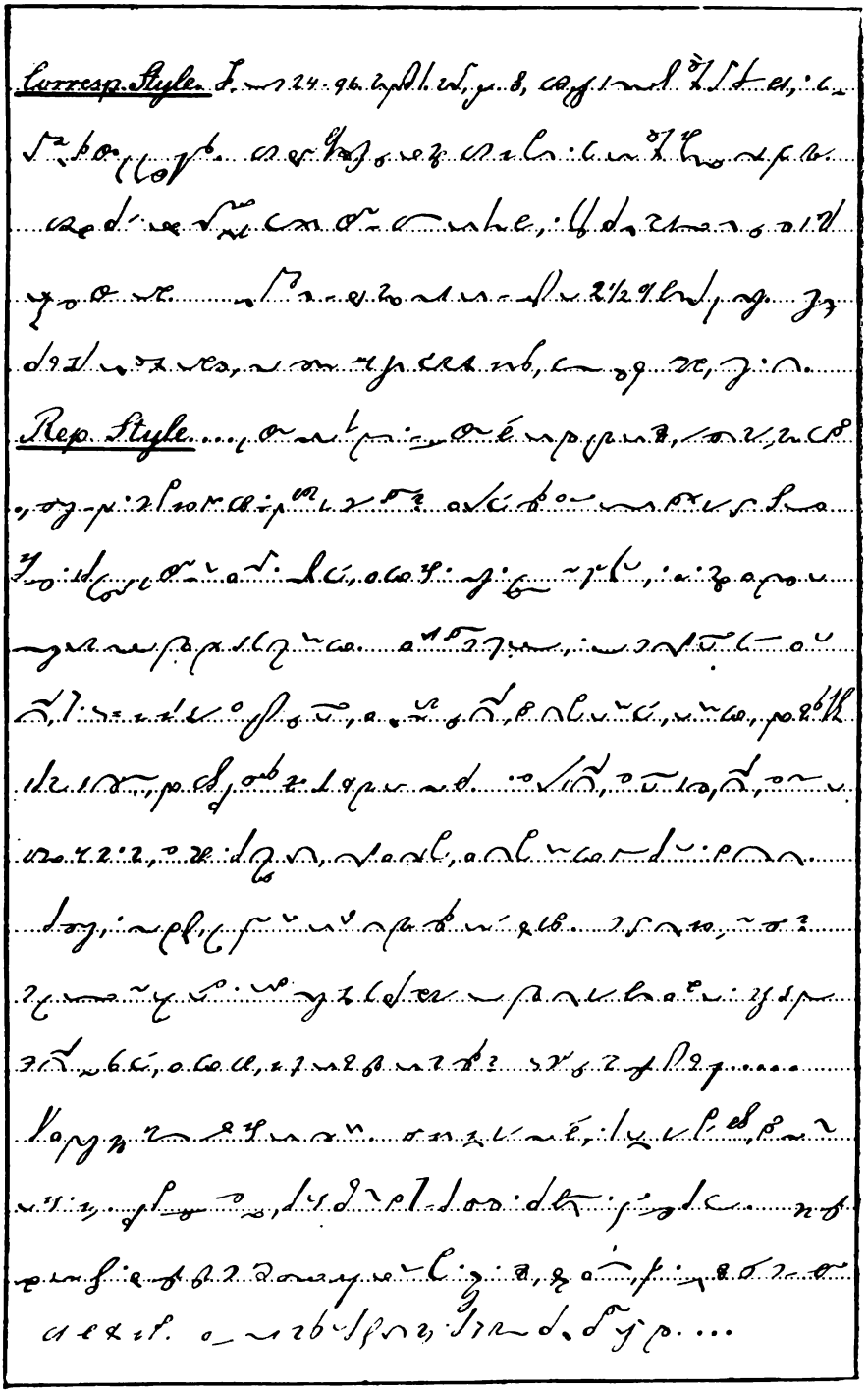
It is essential, and no superstructure, political, financial, moral, or material, can permanently exist on any other basis. Has public credit in this country been assailed? Have political organizations been openly organized and theories of action avowed which threaten to undermine all forms of credit by discarding the standard of and measure of value for all human contracts upon which the property, the wealth of the world, in great or small sums or amounts, exist? Unhappily, such questions must be answered in the affirmative. * * * * *

It is not the function of Governments to make either individuals or classes richer. Self-interest instructed by natural desires, and not obstructed by statutory bandages, is the natural spring of invention and industry. If the State usurps these functions it is obvious that the spring is attacked at its source, and that discrimination and favor will poison its waters. Government must be founded on justice, and there must be some hand to hold the scales aloft out of the reach of the strong and the rapacious and ambitious, otherwise the weak, feeble, and poorer members of society have an additional weight added to their inequalities. The true nobility of the American system was its just recognition of manhood and its reverent imitation of that Power that is no respecter of persons. * * * * *

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G-R Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger System, I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.—DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

A War Reporter.

THE statement made in the newspapers that General Hooker desired to appoint George W. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, on his staff, as an acknowledgment of the great merit of his report of the battle of Antietam, led to the publication of the following interesting interview between General Hooker and the editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. Mr. Wilkes says:

"The General was laid up with his wound, but, on the occasion referred to, he was well enough to be bolstered up in a chair, and was engaged in writing a letter. Our conversation soon turned to the battle of Antietem, when he referred, with considerable enthusiasm, to what he characterized as the wonderful account of the battle given by the reporter of the *Tribune*. 'It was, said he, 'a perfect reproduction of the scene and all its incidents; and it is a marvel to me how you writers can perform such tasks.' I asked the General if he knew who the reporter of the *Tribune* was. He replied:

"'I saw him first upon the battle field. I first noticed him when we were in the hottest portion of the fight, early in the morning. My attention was then attracted to a civilian, who sat upon his horse, in advance of my whole staff; and though he was in the hottest of the fire, and the shot and shell were striking and spattering around us like so much hail, he sat gazing on the strife as steady and as undisturbed as if he were in a quiet theater, looking at a scene upon the stage. In all the experience which I have had of war, I never saw the most experienced and veteran soldier exhibit more tranquil fortitude and unshaken valor than were exhibited by that young man. I was concerned at the needless risk which he invited, and told one of my aids to order him in our rear. Presently all my aids had left me, on one service and another, whereupon, turning to give an order, I found no one but this young stranger by my side. I then asked him if he would oblige me by bearing a dispatch to General McClellan, and by acting as my aid until some of my staff should come up. He rode off with alacrity, through a most exposed position, returned with the answer, and served me as an aid through the remainder of the fight, until I was carried from the ground.'"

"And his name, General?"

"'He was a young man recently from college, named George W. Smalley, and I am writing to him now.'"

Those who know the noble nature of General Hooker, will therefore wonder but little that one of his first acts, when placed in chief command of the Army of the Potomac, was to ask to have George W. Smalley placed upon his staff.

"SUPPOSE yourself and a few friends were very hungry, and were about to be served with a fine, big turkey, by a colored waiter. Suppose further, that when the waiter was about to enter the dining-room he stumbled, and dropped the platter upon which he carried the turkey. What effect would that have upon several nations of the world?

"Suppose you tell.

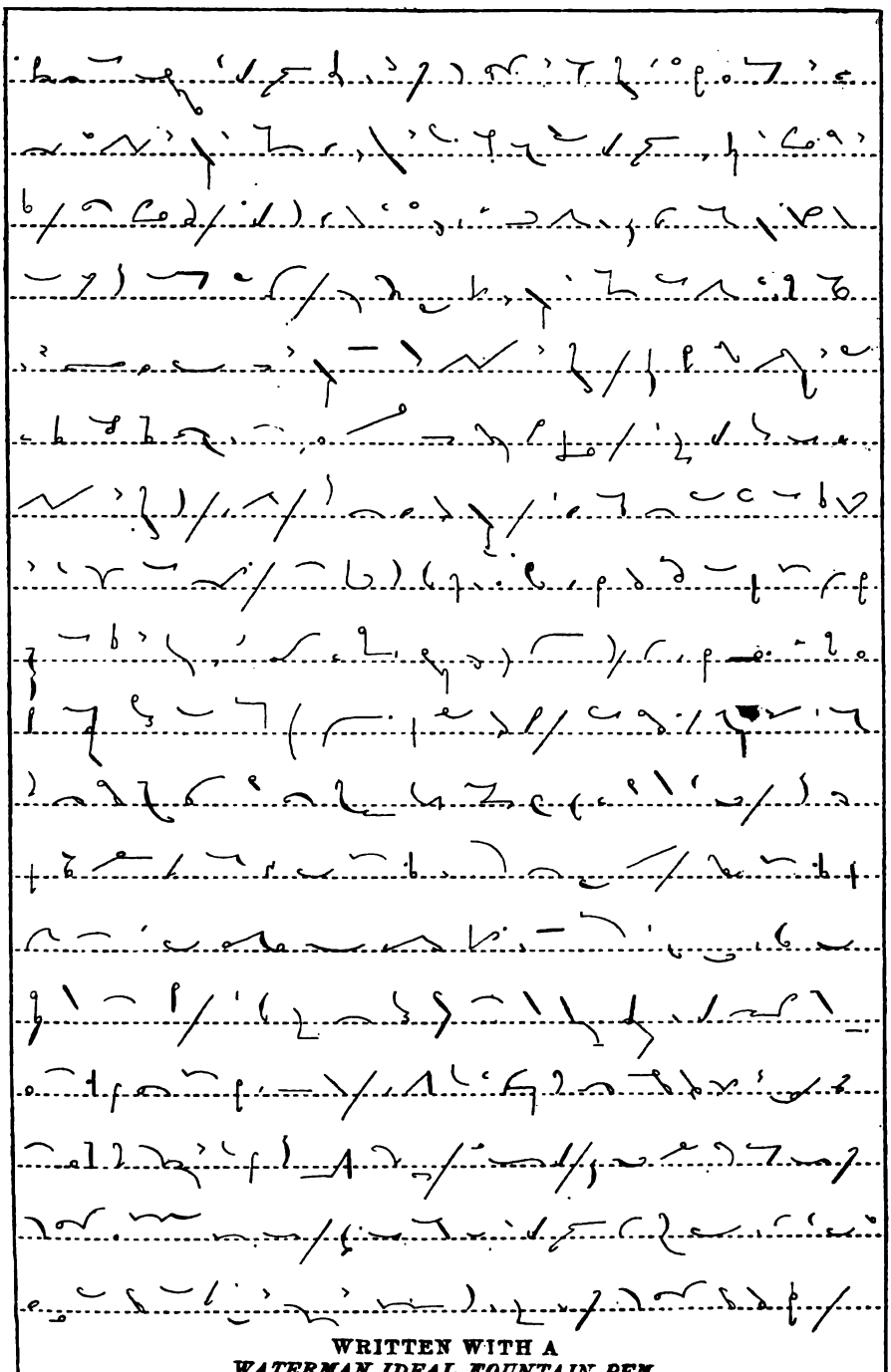
"It would mean the downfall of Turkey, the overthrow of Greece, the breaking up of China, the humiliation of Africa, and the disappointment of Hungary."

"Many people say they want religion to die by, when we all need it most to live by."

Mrs. Warmheart: "My good man, why do you let your children go barefoot?" Pat O'Hoolihan: "For the raison, ma'am, that I have in my family more feet than shoes."

E. E. EASTIN, P. O. Box 272, Modesto, Cal., says he writes the Longley system and appreciates THE STENOGRAPHER and its exhibition of other systems. He would like to correspond with a view of serving as an assistant in court work. His present speed is about 140 per minute.

Graham Shorthand.



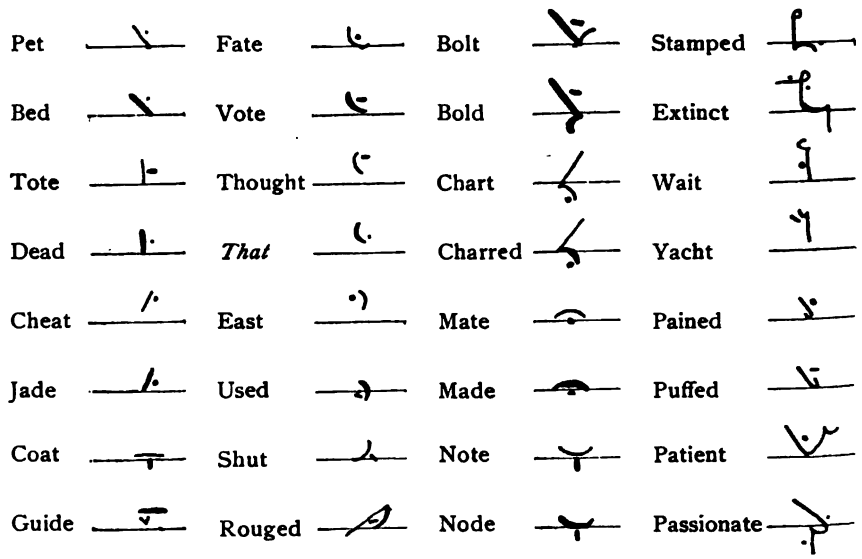
WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

Shorthand at Home.

By Francis H. Hemperley, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

Lesson No. 6.—Shortening.

The student has now been presented with the simple stems, and the modifications of the same by initial hooks to represent *l*, *r* and *way;* by final hooks, to represent *n*, *f* or *v*, and *shun*. The next modification is that of shortening to add the sound of *t* or *d*. Originally, shortening added the sound of *t* to a light stem and the sound of *d* to a shaded stem, and, for the sake of distinction, is sometimes well to observe this rule. Mr. Munson also shortens to add *th* in phrasing the word *the*. When the stem has a final hook it may be shortened to add either *t* or *d*, the sound of which is heard *after* any final hook, but *before* any final circle or loop. It will be noticed that the stems *emp*, *ing*, *way* and *yay* are not shortened, unless, there should be a final hook. Advantage is taken of this to shade the corresponding *light* stems, when shortened, to add *d* which distinguishes between *met* and *med*, *net* and *ned*, *elt* and *eld*, *ert* and *erd*. Illustrations of the shortening principle are given below:



"Do not make the burden of another heavier when it is in your power to lighten the same."

"Enjoy life on thy journey, and turn thy face wherever thou canst find contentment and advantage."

It has been said and very truly, "Reputation is what men think of us; character is what God knows of us."

"Do right and fear no one; thou mayest be sure that, with all thy consideration for the world, thou wilt never satisfy the world."

"A drop of ink may make a million think."

On May 26th the patent office issued a broad patent on typewriters to Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, the manufacturers of the Remington typewriter, covering among other features, the automatic ribbon movement employed on all the principal machines.

"How'd yez git th' black eye, Casey?" "Oi slipped and landed on me back." "But, me good mon, yer face ain't located on yer back." "No." said Casey, gloomily; "nathur was Finnegan."

The Crucial Test.

"Will you please turn your back and read that question?"

Is there any court reporter who does not have a vivid recollection of the time when that simple request caused a tremor to shoot through his frame? To read your notes off-hand, in a crowded court room, where you are acting as "official," and there are a number of other reporters working on the same case, is a feat of which you are always proud after its satisfactory accomplishment. But if you miss connections! Ah, then there may be light hearts and happy faces somewhere in this world, but you don't own any of them. The lawyers may be kind and let you down easy, the judge may say it is immaterial, anyhow, and tell the examiner to proceed, but you feel like a criminal that has been whitewashed by a committee appointed for the purpose, and your sin is as great as ever.

I have experienced the misery of failure in such cases, but of late years I rely a little more on self-assurance when the notes fail, and slide over the places where there appears to be a doubt by supplying a word or two of similar meaning to the one actually used. It generally goes, and if the attorney suggests that a different word was employed from the one read, I accept the amendment and gently criticise his articulation.

I never have much difficulty in reading notes in the office, and am but little afraid when called on at court when taken a case of which I thoroughly understand the theory. And I desire to say I regard that as the key-note of successful off-hand reading. I try to become well acquainted with the meaning of the allegations in the petition and the matters of defense set up in the answer. Then heed carefully the opening statements of counsel, and you have the case pretty fairly in your head before a witness has been placed on the stand. When a long, hurriedly-delivered question is written mechanically, without a thought of its meaning, you will have difficulty in reading that question correctly on instant demand, but if you follow the speaker's meaning, see clearly what he is driving at and understand why that question was put, you can in nearly every case read it without hesitation—in fact, you can almost repeat it without looking at your notes.

The reason that a person is generally able to read his notes more readily in the seclusion of his own office is, after transcribing a few pages, he gets the case in his head, and has an idea of what is to follow. By employing the brain machinery the same way during the trial of a case, the same ability to read readily will follow, but the same machinery has to be a great deal more active in the latter case than in the former, and there is where the difficulty lies. To be ready for any emergency the stenographer's mind should keep pace with the proceedings with the same alertness as the lawyers', and then when the latter turns around and blandly asks, after a long and intricate query has been propounded, which the witness finds difficulty in grasping—"Mr. Stenographer, will you please read that question?"—why, he reads it.

EDGAR WHITE, Macon, Mo.

Stenographic Appointments.

Miss Daisy Donahue, as stenographer with Green & Davenport, Greenfield, Mass.

Mr. Joseph H. Hosmer, Albany, N. Y., as confidential clerk to State Treasurer Colvin.

Mr. John Casey, Albany, N. Y., as stenographer and typewriter to the New Forest Preserve Board.

Mr. Fred W. Dearing, as stenographer and typewriter with the firm of Ronalds & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 18, 1897.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,
38 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Stenogpher's Centennial Association held last Monday evening, a motion was made and unanimously carried that the Secretary be instructed to write to you and express the thanks of the Association for your courtesy and assistance to us in your Stenographers' Day Edition. It gives me pleasure to comply with the instructions of the Association, and to assure you how grateful we are for this kindness. Many years of prosperity for THE STENOGRAPHER and its editor is the sincere wish of each member of our organization.

With repeated thanks in behalf of the Association and personally, I remain,

Very truly yours,

WILL SHEARON, *Secretary.*

Publisher's Department.

Read what the advertisers say about typewriters, desks, chairs, ribbons, papers, pencils, stationery, express duplicating, etc., etc., etc.

* * *

Back numbers of THE STENOGRAPHER contain many interesting things for the benefit of shorthand writers. We will mail, postpaid, twelve numbers, no two alike, for fifty cents. This is a good opportunity to get shorthand reading matter cheap.

* * *

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertising in THE STENOGRAPHER. Look it over carefully and write for information, stating that you saw the advertisement in THE STENOGRAPHER. The advertiser will be pleased to hear from you, and we shall be glad to have made the connection.

* * *

AN advertisement placed in THE STENOGRAPHER will be seen by thousands of readers who are engaged as shorthand writers in the various offices and business houses throughout the United States.

These are the people who are always on the alert for the best that the market can offer in the way of office specialties, etc.

* * *

DON'T be angry if a business house, to whom you have sent an order, demands cash in advance. The business man has a financial standing; you, as an individual, are unknown.

Merchants and manufacturers are desirous of placing their goods, but they also want a reasonably sure idea that payment will be made.

* * *

BICYCLE CHAIN LUBRICATION.—The ideal lubricant should not only lubricate the chain and sprockets, but the pivots or pins holding the links of the chain also. Lubricants made from Pure Flake Graphite are superior to any other, when properly made. An article combining a perfect lubricant and rust preventive, put up in convenient form, is something desired by every bicyclist. To all such, Dixon's *Graphitoleo* will be not only welcome, but indispensable.

Dixon's *Graphitoleo* is a preparation of a very choice graphite finely pulverized, and a pure petrolatum warranted not to gum or become rancid. It is put up in collapsible tubes and is manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

THE Chemical X-Ray works of Los Angeles, Cal., have brought to our attention something that will interest stenographers and typewriter operators, a method for color work which is very fine, indeed, and the cost is certainly within the limit of all. We take pleasure in inserting a notice received from the Company, as we think it will be of interest to our readers:

"WANTED—stenographers to take notice. We have discovered a secret of writing in five different colors on any typewriter, and will send all materials with full instructions for using the same, for fifty cents. The advantage of writing in several colors, changing instantly from one color to another, in legal work and, in fact, all classes of work, needs no argument. You cannot afford to be without it. In ordering, give name of typewriter. Agents wanted everywhere."

CHEMICAL X-RAY WORKS,
1038 W. Seventh Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Wanted.

A TEACHER of stenography, who has a first-class record, would be pleased to hear from a Business College Principal, in need of his services. Address Teacher, care THE STENOGRAPHER.

Notes, Personal and Otherwise, Association News and Correspondence

MR. Francis G. Willard, of Utica, N. Y., is said to have invented a useful device for the use of roll paper on typewriters.

MR. Frederick Hemming died in the New York Hospital on Saturday, May 22d. He was formerly the official stenographer in the English House of Commons.

MR. Charles F. Larkin, official stenographer, Montreal, Canada, says the Flynn Government has ordered that the court stenographers shall be paid a regular salary, instead of, as heretofore, by a tariff according to amount of work done.

MR. Willis H. Porter, for many years stenographer of the county court in Jefferson and Oneida Counties, and since 1893 official stenographer of the Supreme Court in the fifth Judicial district of New York State, died at his home in Watertown, on the third of April. Mr. Porter leaves a wife and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. John P. Martin is a candidate for the vacancy. The salary is $2500 and transcribing fees. Mr. Martin is now the Supreme court stenographer, part three, New York City.

The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XII. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1897. NUMBER 2.

Repetition In Speed Practice.

A criticism by James H. Cousins (holder of the Teacher's Honours Diploma of Nat. Phono. Soc.) Shorthand Master at the Belfast Mercantile College.

IN HIS recently published booklet: "High Speed in Shorthand: How to attain it," Mr. Bernard De Bear, Principal of Pitman's Metropolitan School, London, adversely criticises the practice of repetition in the acquisition of speed, chiefly because the experiments he has "made and seen put into operation" have not encouraged him to pursue the practice. When a gentleman of the phonographic status and practical ability of Mr. De Bear gives his *opinion* on any matter pertaining to the phonographer's art it may be safely said that that opinion will be made the food for reflection by every earnest student and teacher. It is quite another matter, however, when a person "maintains" and "asserts," and bases his maintainings and assertions on an individual preference, predilection, or a mere personal opinion which has taken its rise (as is here admitted), from unsuccessful experiments, the non-success of which may be as much attributable to the experimentor as to the thing experimented upon. With as much assurance, I and others might "maintain" and "assert" the value of repetition in speed practice, because not only the experiments which I and they have seen put into operation, but the long-continued every-day work which has been and is being done by this method, have been entirely satisfactory. But this is an "aside," my purpose not being so much the statement of a personal opinion on the matter, as the offering of a few critical comments on Mr. De Bear's presentation of his case, and a few facts bearing thereon which may be of interest to those who have made the matter a subject of thought.

It seems to me that Mr. De Bear has an entire misconception of the method of practice advocated by those in favour of repetition for speed, as well as a totally oblique view of the philosophy of the subject. He is good enough to say that "of course, a given piece of matter becomes increasingly easy to take down with each repetition; and, provided only it be repeated a sufficient number of times, there is no reason why *speed* (the italics are mine) should not be increased in the course of a week or so from 60 to 160 words a minute, but the increase is on an entirely false foundation." Here we have a most appalling indefiniteness of terms. "A piece of matter becomes increasingly easy to take down with each repetition." Does it? Hitherto it has been supposed that a piece of shorthand was a fixed quantity, and that it was the student who was pliable, and who became increasingly expert as he travelled along the road towards the limit of speed at which that piece could be executed by the human hand. This is not a mere quibble; and it is pretty certain, I fancy, that Mr. De Bear would be the first to say that he meant the same thing, only he said it wrong end first. But there is something more in the statement than a mere question of words. If—as I think is so—Mr. De Bear means that a pupil, by repetition, gains increasing facility in the putting down of a certain number of signs, he is arguing straight against himself. It is a scientific fact that a thimbleful of water, dropped into an already partially filled vessel, *raises the level of the whole.* So does the increased facility (gained by repetition) in the putting down of certain recurring lines and curves or combinations of either or both, which are certain to be met with in future practice, *materially increase the average speed of the writer*, but *it will not* in-

crease his *speed* to 160 words a minute. Of course it is clear that Mr. De Bear, in making the statement referred to, means the speed of the writer may be raised to 160 words a minute *in the execution of that particular piece of matter;* but he immediately shifts his position, treating that speed as the *average* of the writer, and condemning in strenuous terms a "false foundation" and a "sham confidence" which are worthy of the strongest condemnation did they exist other than in his own imagination. Can it be thought possible that one of the "intelligent" pupils, for whom Mr. De Bear wrote his booklet, and to whom he so often refers, would have the presumption to sit down, after filling Mr. De Bear's repetition programme, to a test at 160 words a minute *on strange matter?* Why, the break down which Mr. De Bear holds would occur "more often than not," would be an absolute and thoroughly deserved certainty. But let a pupil, whose average rate is, say, 100 words a minute, practise a rational piece of matter in a rational way, noting difficulties, studying it in all its phonographic bearings, until he is able to execute it either as fast as his reader can utter it, or his own head respond, and it need not be asserted as a matter of opinion, but as a fact justified by reason and established by practice, that when he takes up a new piece, *not at the rate which he has attained by repetition*, but *at his average rate*, he will take it with far greater ease and certainty and in far better style than if he had taken Mr. De Bear's advice and left it severely alone, devoting his whole attention to "new matter all along" (a method which Mr. De Bear prefers *just because he does!*) and the pupil's progress towards the next milestone will be more rapid and substantial. It is a peculiar circumstance that Mr. De Bear mentions as a hint (which I hope he does not claim as original) the re-writing of memorized matter without a reader: that is to say, he approves of repetition when the student has not only to act as reporter but speaker also; and he disapproves of repetition when the student has another person to dictate to him and thus has his mind relieved of the necessity to perform the double operation of giving and receiving. This is very logical. But it is on all fours with Mr. De Bear's energetic assertion that repetition shakes the confidence of the student, and "brings about a poorer result with the first piece of fresh matter he has to deal with." Here is an assertion made, a conclusion arrived at without a single argument or reasonable experiment. The statement has a London November-fog kind of feeling about it. If Mr. De Bear means that a poorer result will be brought about with the first piece of fresh matter *at the first rate at which the student practised the repeated piece* (i. e. *his average rate*), then he is wrong, as has been shown. If he means that a poorer result will be brought about with the first piece of fresh matter dictated *at the highest rate which he attained on the repeated piece*, then he is right, with certain limitations; for a moment's reflection will show that, however great the inevitable failure be, it cannot be so great as it would have been had the writer never repeated those curves and lines and combinations of either or both.

To crown the edifice of argument (?) Mr. De Bear states that he has not found this system of repetition practice to obtain in England (despite his statement that "much has been said" upon it, presumably by those in favour of it, who have, I trust, arrived at their conclusions by a less questionable route than Mr. De Bear) and has never seen its introduction attended by successful results! As a comment upon the latter part of this statement, I shall give an extract from a letter I received yesterday (19-11-'96) from Mr. G. W. Bunbury, holder of a certificate (250) fifty words a minute higher than Mr. De Bear's, which may be of interest, and give him some much-needed information:—"Of course it was by repetition practice that I got up my speed, and I maintain it is the only way to attain a high degree of efficiency in the matter of speed. Being successful myself with the repetition method I always recommend it." The best teachers in the three Kingdoms say "hear, hear" to this.

I may say, in conclusion, that Mr. De Bear's booklet is disappointing! It is one more justification of the saying: "there is nothing new under the sun." Mr. De Bear has not even said his say in a new way.

"YES," said the dentist, as he yanked away at the tooth, regardless of the patient's yells, "a man is bound to succeed at his work, provided it is done with sufficient pains."

J. L. Cobbin.

THE well-known stenographer, J. L. Cobbin, of Rosebank, near Cape Town, South Africa, writes a very long and interesting letter from which we quote some extracts as follows :

F. H. Hemperley, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—For sometime past I have been intending to write to you, but have been prevented by a long spell of sickness which has kept me in bed for a matter of sixteen weeks. Thank God, I am slowly recovering, but it is a tedious and crawling kind of progress.

I take great interest in your shorthand magazine, which I receive every month. Now that Sir Isaac Pitman is removed, there may be some chance of coming to *finality* in Phonography. I write the modified form of the tenth edition, with a few of the improvements introduced by American phonographers, and some of my own. * * * I took up phonography in '58,—the celebrated tenth edition. I afterwards adopted Pitman's alterations, but subsequently returned to the style which I now write, as I found the "modern" outlines awkward and illegible as well as *slow*. What I am now writing is up to 250 words a minute, or *more*, and as legible as print. The principal peculiarities which will strike an American phonographer are : the distinct ways of writing *tion* following a *consonant*, and the same termination following a vowel ; so that a multitude of vowels are dispensed with ; (for instance, I write *action*, K—shon-hook on the upper side ; *occasion*, K—s-n ;) the use of the ed-tick ; the making of all final hooks and circles on double-length letters to read *last*, and the employment of only one pair of large initial hooks, namely, Kw and Gw.

The Pitman copyright in Great Britain will remain in force for seven years after the date of his death, but, at the end of that time, the path will be clear for the introduction of American phonetic books into that country. I hope, sincerely, that it will be possible to reassemble the Phonographic Congress of English-speaking countries to settle phonography once and for all. The modern Isaac Pitman Wa and Ya will have to go ; that is absolutely certain. [Mr. Cobbin writes the Benn Pitman wr, but the Benn Pitman Ha he uses for yr. He also writes the Isaac Pitman forms for Ha. To distinguish the plural of words which end in *s* in the singular, he turns a small circle *s* inside of the large circle *ses*, allowing the whole combination to represent *ses*.]

The main thing I aim at is legibility, because I am liable at any time to be called upon to swear to the accuracy of my transcripts. My jobs average from 300 to 1,500 folios, and sometimes more, and are always verbatim. As they form the *official* record there must be no mistakes in the transcripts ; otherwise, away goes my reputation.

As regards my phonographic writing, except for a few grammalogues, I pay but little attention to "position." I could not have my pen jumping up and down like a frenzied cat in a fit, as the writers of Munson's style are supposed to do. In quick writing, I avail myself freely of short phraseograms, but the longtailed puzzles so dear to the budding amateur, I dispense with as altogether dangerous.

I am very particular about the outlines I use, so as to avoid the insertion of vowels, as well as alteration of primary forms when suffixes are added. Neglect of these precautions in the root forms, burdens the memory with a vast mass of useless duplicate root forms, one for the primary and the other for the derivatives, as in settle—*sTl*, unsettled—*N s T Ld ; civil—sVl*, uncivil—*ns V-L ;* if the primary is written *s T-L* and *s V-L*, in each case, the derivatives would follow with no effort of the memory.

I have been particularly struck, upon looking at the shorthand notes of the average American phonographers, with the ragged and scrawling style in which they are written. Such slovenly and heedless writing must always be illegible and a great disgrace to the writer. It is caused by an insane desire to rush into business before being properly qualified. I am not a believer in getting up speed by writing from dictation until after one can write at least 150 words a minute. I never wrote from dictation ; my early practice was with sermons and lectures, some of the latter being extremely technical. There were no manuscript magazines when I took up phonography, but I opened an extensive corre-

spondence with phonographers in various parts and upon a great variety of subjects which gave me the necessary familiarity with outlines. I also transcribed into ordinary writing a considerable amount of lithographed phonography, including the whole of Isaac Pitman's "History of Shorthand." It is the want of familiarity without lines, and especially the lack of a wide vocabulary that stumps the aspiring phonographer. He hears an unusual word and hesitates about its outline, meantime the speaker is twenty words ahead of him. A few sticks of this kind, and his report is ruined, unless he can get access to the speaker afterwards to correct his transcript. If the phonographer understands the subject, he may make a tolerable condensed report which will satisfy his yearnings at the time, but something important is certain to be left out.

The American community here is increasing, and generally doing well. The Germans, however, are disliked, and the Hollanders absolutely hated. There is a very large Jewish community in this city; plenty of Germans, Poles and Russians.

Mr. Cobbin criticizes the use of *sKl* for school, *Kl-M* for column, etc., saying: if people write outlines like these, in defiance of the primary rules of the system, they must expect their notes to be illegible, and to be always tripping them up. The large hooks to curves are very ugly and should be abolished as being both difficult and illegible. Straining after great apparent brevity to the eye nearly always means mistakes in transcription, because one class of words is muddled up with another of quite a different kind. The phonographer who relies upon the context for deciding between clashing outlines is a fool, for, in *crucial tests*, the context always breaks down miserably. It is the different outline that provides the principal safeguard against clashing. "Position" will not do it, because position fails utterly in quick writing. There is one particular in which phonography is very defective—the representation of *t* and *d*. It is especially defective in providing for such combinations as t-d, d-t. To have to write a straight stroke thick at one end, thin at the other, and vice versa, is abominable; when the combinations t-d or d-t occur, I write them separately as in detect, *D: T-Kt*, tedium, *T: D-M*. This is easier for the hand and for the writer.

I do not like the horizontal and perpendicular ticks for *a;* they constantly clash with *the*, and besides this tick is better employed for *ed*.

The tenth edition is disfigured by sundry crude and awkward forms. I have succeeded in abolishing most of the objectionable forms, and have introduced symmetry and regularity where disorder reigned previously. At the same time I have not recognized the absurd rigidity which marks Osgoodby's, Marsh's and Munson's arrangements. It is well, indeed, that you publish a key to the pages in Graham's style. What human being would ever suppose that *Ml* stood for multiplication? One might make anything under the sun out of such forms. Some years ago I had my attention drawn to the Graham style, but the perusal of some notes in it, taken by a friend of mine, knocked all ideas of adopting it clean out of my head. They were so hopelessly illegible that I abandoned that style in despair. This is the style which, *under the guise* of extreme brevity, is driving legibility from the field.

The specimen of Roller's shorthand interested me much. I know the Gabelsberger Richter shorthand, and believe it has a fine future before it. The world's universal shorthand will be a script system with joined vowels, there is no doubt about that. It admits of abbreviation not possible with a geometric system; and the latter, as the weakest, will evidently drop out. Of course this is dreadful heresy, but I was never one of those prejudiced people who think that wisdom will die with phonography. I think the Germans have laid hold of the best end of the stick, and that the universal shorthand will come from Germany, or be based upon a German system. Shading will be employed for the *blending* R, and difference of length to distinguish between related pairs of consonants. These are my firm convictions.

With my kind regards and best wishes for the success of your magazine, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. L. COBBIN.

ALMOST DIVORCED.

"Got on your husband's cravat, havn't you?" asked a neighbor of Mrs. Bilkins.

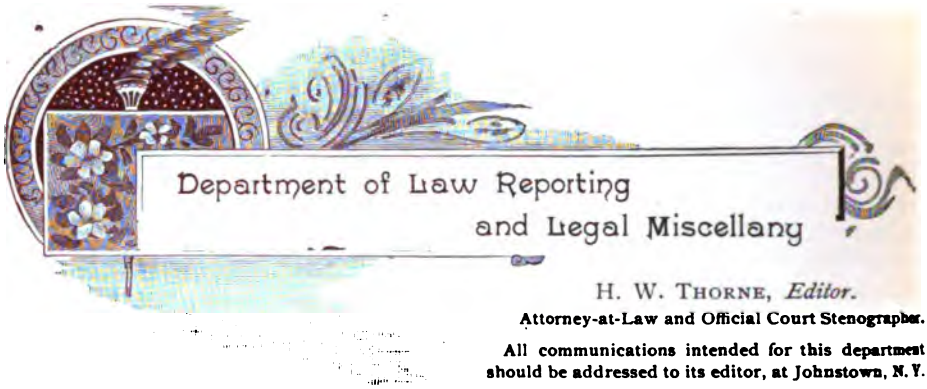
"Yes," replied Mrs. B., sadly, "it's the only tie there is between us now."

David E. Henry.

The subject of this sketch was born April 24, 1874, in Clarence Creek, Ontario, a place about thirty miles distant from Ottawa. It was not until he reached his eleventh year that he was placed in a school. He attended the Grey Nun's Convent School at Ottawa, passing thence to the Christian Brothers' School, from which he was awarded a certificate in November, 1890, receiving honors in composition, spelling and penmanship. This was the end of his regular schooling, as his parents were unable to afford him a college education. He, however, immediately undertook a systematic course of self-instruction, working every evening and far into the night, which practice he still maintains. Mr. Henry, after studying French, English, and a little German, Greek and Latin, determined to take up shorthand. In September, 1892, he studied Isaac Pitman's system of phonography, and, after two months of hard work, he was able to write sixty words a minute on new matter. He then began to work in the office of a firm of barristers in Ottawa, where he did general clerical work, acquiring, at the same time his first knowledge of typewriting. In this office he made the acquaintance of a writer of the Benn Pitman system, and soon determined to adopt it, which he did with such success that he was soon able to take a more responsible position in a large real estate and insurance office, where he remained for nearly three years. In September, 1894, he was granted a certificate of proficiency as a teacher of phonography by the Phonographic Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, after passing the regular examination. From 1894 to 1896, he made a special study of scientific methods for imparting shorthand and typewriting. He typewrites by the eight-finger method, and transcribes his notes at a rate of sixty to seventy words a minute. In 1895, prior to his entering the profession as a teacher of the Science-Art, he wrote shorthand at the rate of 150 words a minute for two and three consecutive minutes. In 1895-96, he taught shorthand at the Capital City Business College at Ottawa for eight months, and also had charge of the Y. M. C. A. classes for five months. In June, 1896, he went to Rochester, N. Y., and attended the Rochester Business University, where he made special preparation to teach. In 1897, he taught the Munson system of shorthand at the Ottawa Business College, for four months. Mr. Henry is well versed in the art of phonography. He has studied Isaac Pitman, Graham, Munson and a few other systems of shorthand. He has been a practical stenographer and bookkeeeper for three years, and a teacher of the art for two years. He has gained the confidence of his students, wherever he taught, by the high-grade instruction he imparted to them. Mr. Henry made a very high record in his examination for the teacher's certificate, having obtained a general average of 97.2 per cent. He is of French-Canadian parentage, and is a thorough master of the French language, and, some years ago, wrote a French system of shorthand. He is a member of the Teachers' Association of America, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.



DAVID E. HENRY.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Stenographer Law.

IN the case of Coale *vs.* Suckert, 18 Miscellaneous Reports (N. Y.), page 76, brought by a stenographer to recover for taking and transcribing testimony, it appeared that the stenographer was called into the case by the referee; that she took and transcribed the testimony and furnished three copies, one to the referee, and one to each side; that the respective parties to the action agreed to share equally the stenographer's fees, but the stenographer was neither a party to, nor assented to, that agreement. The court, in its opinion, remarks: "The right to recover is not controlled by the law relating to taxation of stenographer's fees as between the parties to the original action, but by the application of the principles which prevail in ordinary cases of employment, wherein parties for whose benefit services are performed are jointly liable for their value. * * * A Stenographer on a reference holds no official position, and his right to compensation depends upon contract, expressed or implied. He owes his connection with the case to the consent of the parties, and where they permit him to act, knowing he expects compensation, they should agree with him as to his charges and the mode of payment, or bring home to him in some intelligent form any special limitation upon their liability; otherwise the law may infer an agreement on their part to pay the customary fees, enforcible as other contracts are against the persons for whose joint benefit the work is performed. * * * Assuming for present purposes that the defendants by their agreement effectually regulated as between themselves the liability for stenographer's fees, it could not affect the plaintiff unless communicated to her or made apparent in some form sufficient to charge her with notice."

* * *

The following letter and my answer thereto are self-explanatory:

H. W. THORNE, ESQ.,
Editor, Law Department of
THE STENOGRAPHER,
Johnstown, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR.—Here is a point which recently came up in my experience which may be of interest to the shorthand profession. As briefly as possible the matter is as follows:

A certain public stenographer (a young lady) had been engaged to report, and had reported, a trial in the Common Pleas Court of this county. Some time elapsed after taking the notes, when she gave notice to the attorney who had employed her that she contemplated taking a long trip, and that if he wished a transcript made of the notes he must give her notice by a certain day. This day went by, and, on the day before her departure, he gave her notice to write out the testimony. It would have been impossible for her to transcribe the notes in the time given, and—as I understand—the trip was of a nature that could not well be postponed. * * * On the afternoon of the day preceding the day set for her trip, the attorney and his client came to me and said that their time for appealing their case expired on the *following day*, and that the stenographer had agreed to read her notes to me, I to take them in shorthand and write all, or as much as possible, before six o'clock the following evening. To this I agreed and went to the office of the stenographer and stated my errand. She informed me that she did not intend to read the notes to anyone; that the attorney (or his client) owed her a sum of money, and that she would not give up the notes until she received her fees. After some little talk she concluded that she would read to me a portion of the matter, *with the distinct understanding* that I was not to deliver the transcript until she had received what was due

her. I agreed to this, and she then read to me the Court's charge to the jury, and the exceptions thereto by the attorney. On leaving, I again promised her that the notes would be treated the same as if they were in her possession, and I would do nothing with them until I heard further from her. I * * * immediately * * * saw the attorney, and told him of the promise I had made. He made no objection to my promise,—although he had all the time been strongly objecting to the stenographer's leaving the city without —as he said—finishing her work. I told him of this promise in ample time for him to have gone to the stenographer and arranged any matters between them. This he failed to do; the stenographer left the city early the next morning, leaving no further word for me.

A day or two later the attorney again came to me, asking that I write out the charge, and I refused to do so. * * *

I would be glad if you would take the time to state to me your wish in the matter, both as to my position and that of the other stenographer, in refusing to transcribe the notes after having given notice as above.

INQUIRER.

ANSWER.—I have given the questions submitted by you very careful consideration. Upon your statement of facts, and the assumption that the lady who took the notes was not an "official" stenographer (you describe her as a "public" stenographer) whose duties are regulated by statute, I conclude:

That when the stenographer accepted the employment of taking, and did take, stenographic notes of the case in the Common Pleas Court, the law implied an agreement upon her part to furnish, upon request, a transcript of the notes so taken by her, upon payment of the transcript fees; that she could not evade that implied agreement, or vary or change its effect by simply notifying the attorney that she "contemplated" a long trip, and requiring notice to be given to her a sufficient time before her expected departure to enable her to make transcript; that when requested to make such transcript (assuming that nothing else occurred but the simple request) the fact that it was then impossible to complete the transcript before leaving, did not relieve her from the obligation to make and furnish the transcript; that she was then entitled to a sufficient time within which to make transcript —such time as would be commensurate with her ability so to do, whether she performed it individually or by aid of amanuenses; that she was entitled to that reasonable time, no matter that the time within which to appeal would expire on the day succeeding the request for transcript; that she was the absolute owner of the stenographic notes so taken by her, and she could not be compelled (in the absence of any statute upon that subject) to deliver them to anybody, that you made an agreement with the attorney to do the work of writing from dictation the notes of the other stenographer and making transcript thereof, or of so much thereof as you could within the time mentioned; that having entered into such an agreement, you were bound to perform the same; that having taken from dictation and having in your possession, copy of the other stenographer's notes, and having made a transcript thereof, as between you and the attorney, you were legally bound to deliver to him (upon payment for your services) such transcript (assuming that the attorney in no way consented to the arrangement between yourself and the other stenographer respecting the withholding of your transcript); that as between yourself and the other stenographer you were bound by the agreement not to deliver transcript without payment to her, or to you for her, of the amount due to her, a sufficient consideration to support that agreement existing in the dictation by her to you of her notes; that you having failed to deliver to the attorney transcript made by you, you are liable to the attorney or to his client for whatever damages they have suffered by your refusal so to do; that the agreement made between you and the other stenographer respecting the withholding of your transcript for non-payment of her dues, cannot avail you as any defense to an action by the attorney or his client against you for breach of contract.

So much for the legal aspect of the case. So far as the question of honor is involved, you acted properly in refusing to betray the confidence reposed in you by the other stenographer; but, of course, that would not be a defense or justification of which the law, in my opinion, would take cognizance. It is purely a question of agreement between the parties concerned. In my judgment you acted very unwisely in agreeing to deliver transcript until you were sure of your ability so to do.

Finding and Reading Testimony, Etc.

I was amused, during the trial of a very important criminal case which I recently reported, by a dispute between counsel as to certain testimony upon the trial, each attorney contending that the testimony had been brought out upon the examination of his opponent, and one of them further insisting that one of two witnesses named by him had given it, but which of such witnesses the attorney could not specify. The question was referred to me by direction of the court, one of the attorneys asking me for my memory on the subject. I knew that the subject had been touched upon in the examination of one of the witnesses referred to, but I could not remember which one. I called upon one of the attorneys to designate the witness who had given the testimony, saying, in that connection, that each witness had given considerable testimony and that unless the attorney specified the witness and the examination wherein the testimony was elicited, I should be compelled to look it all through, which would take some time. Neither attorney could do this. A cessation of proceedings occurred and I took time to read my notes until I found the testimony. It was but a few sentences, but it occurred in different parts of a re-direct examination, and each time in long answers. The point I wish to make is that such requests are unreasonable, in so far as they assume that the stenographer should be able to remember isolated parts of testimony, when neither the presiding judge, the respective counsel (there being five in the case referred to) nor anybody else connected with the case could remember. I advise the young stenographer to keep as cool as possible under such circumstances, because once excited, his notes will be a mass of unintelligble tracks. The consciousness of a halt in the proceedings, and that not only the persons engaged in the trial, but that the spectators, are awaiting the result of his examination of his notes, will tend to confuse the inexperienced stenographer and sometimes the "old-timer" as well. But he should never forget these principles: that any other stenographer would have to do exactly as he is doing; that there is no "twist o' the wrist" way of performing this or any other of his duties; that it is incumbent upon the practicing stenographer of this age (I hope the time will come when it will not be) to teach the public that shorthand has its limitations and that practitioners cannot do impossible feats of writing and reading; that a stenographer's muscles, nerves and senses are as susceptible to weariness as those of judges, lawyers and juries.

* * *

A PERSON being examined as a witness, as to his qualifications to sit as a juror, answered the examining attorney as follows: that if, after retiring for deliberation upon his verdict, he should be in doubt as to what was proper to do, he would come back into court and ask the attorney, adding, "you would be a good man to ask;" that if he could not get out of the jury room he would then "go with the majority;" that the fact that his taxes might be increased by a dollar or two by the alleged acts of the defendant on trial, might influence his verdict. It is needless to add that the attorneys acquiesced in the suggestion of the court that the man be excused from duty as a juror.

* * *

A PERSON drawn to attend a term of court as a juror is not, strictly speaking, a juror until he is accepted and sworn as such. Having been drawn, he may be challenged. He is then sworn and examined as to his qualifications to act as a juror in the particular case. Before that proceeding his status is that of a witness. He is a witness upon the question of his eligibility.

* * *

THE STENOGRAPHER is published not only in the interest of the professional law and general stenographer, but is peculiarly the shorthand magazine of the beginner. It is not only the pleasure but the *duty* of the editor of this department to assist the young men and young women shorthanders in procuring a knowledge of the principles of court reporting. And you, young people, scattered throughout the length and breadth of these United States, should not forget this. When you have questions to ask, submit them. If anything comes within your observation in this field that appears strange to you, drop "ye editor" a letter regarding it. Don't hide your light under a bushel. Don't re-

main as "mum as an oyster." You can, by asking questions, offering suggestions and narrating your experience, benefit yourself and assist others. Don't be selfish. Cultivate an *esprit du corps*. What has materially aided others, presumably, will enure to your good fortune. Hence, if you wish information, inquire; if you have information to give, write; if you have a word of thankfulness, or a note of cheer to sound, write.

* * *

Notes.

MR. HARRY E. ORR, of No. 310 Mohawk Building, Cleveland, O., holds a responsible position as clerk and stenographer in the law offices of Solders & Hogsett, of that city.

WILL the correspondent who described himself as a Graham writer, and who about July 1st, inquired of me by letter enclosing a self-addressed postpaid envelope for reply, respecting the system of shorthand used by me, kindly write again. His letter, received while I was very busy in court, has been lost, and the gentleman's name and address has escaped my memory.

THE vacation period is now nearing its zenith. I trust that all the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER have had, or expect to have, a pleasant relaxation from the duties of court and office during a portion of the heated term.

ALWAYS use the typewriter, when possible, when sending in communications, and write upon but one side of the paper.

H. W. THORNE.

Position Wanted.

WANTED.—Shorthand position in the fall—court reporter's office preferred—by a young gentleman now acting as private secretary to General Wentworth. Address H. P. SWEETSER, Wentworth Hall, Jackson, N. H.

ERRATA—JULY STENOGRAPHER.

Page 2, column 1, line 11, court martial should be courts martial.

Page 2, column 2, line 1, 1891 should be 1791.

Page 3, column 1, line 3 from bottom, Agnus should be Angus.

Publisher's Department.

THE Chemical X-Ray works of Los Angeles, Cal., have brought to our attention something that will interest stenographers and typewriter operators, a method for color work which is very fine, indeed, and the cost is certainly within the limit of all. We take pleasure in inserting a notice received from the Company, as we think it will be of interest to our readers:

"WANTED—stenographers to take notice. We have discovered a secret of writing in five different colors on any typewriter, and will send all materials with full instructions for using the same, for fifty cents. The advantage of writing in several colors, changing instantly from one color to another, in legal work and, in fact, all classes of work, needs no argument. You cannot afford to be without it. In ordering give name of typewriter. Agents wanted everywhere."

CHEMICAL X-RAY WORKS,
1038 W. Seventh Street,
Los Angeles, California.

* * *

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 9, 1897.

THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN.—The Densmore was the Official Machine of the National Educational Association convention held here this week.

Yours very truly,
THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO.
J. W. STURDEVANT.

A clipping from *The Sentinel*, of July 8th, states that Mr. Julius A. Weber, with a record of about 200 typewritten words per minute, would give exhibitions at the Exposition Building, the headquarters of the National Educational Association.

AN Irish priest had labored hard with one of his flock to induce him to give up the habit of drinking, but the man was obdurate. "I tell you, Michael," said the priest, "whiskey is your worst enemy, and you should keep as far away from it as you can." "My enemy, is it, father?" responded Michael; "and it wos your riverence's silf that was telling us in the pulpit only last Sunday to love our inimies!" "So I was, Michael," rejoined the priest, "but was I anywhere telling you to swallow 'em?"



HARTFORD, CONN., July 9, 1897.

Editor of STENOGRAPHER :—

I am a constant reader of your magazine, and have used it in school work for three years. I was much interested in Mr. Watson's article on "speed," in the June number. It has always seemed to me to be a very grave mistake on the part of stenographers and teachers of stenography to lay so much stress upon the importance of mere "speed" in writing. I have heard some wonderful stories in regard to stenographic acquirement along that line, and have learned not to believe very much in such stories. If any person of common sense and quickness of movement will make a trial of his speed in making simple straight lines, in any direction or of any length he chooses, and without regard to uniformity, he will convince himself, as well as any spectator, of the utter foolishness of the claims for rapidity which he so often hears.

I am very glad to read an article from an experienced stenographer and teacher to the effect that legible notes cannot be made at the rate of 200 words a minute for any length of time. I consider it perfectly absurd, and really an injury to the profession to advertize writing at the rate of "several hundred a minute," as I have lately seen advertisements worded. Even were it not absolutely impossible for any person, man or woman, to write legible notes or ordinary matter at the rate of over 400 words a minute, it is certainly an impossibility for any human being to articulate any such number. With Mr. Watson, I do not believe 200 words a minute can be written accurately for an hour or half an hour. It is not a fair test to make up a list of monosyllables or phrases and commit them to memory, practice them for days or weeks, take a trial on them and then state that a speed of 400 or more words was attained. When I know from actual observation that a man can take new matter, write it at 200 or more words a minute, and read it any number of weeks later without having seen or heard it in the meantime, I will believe it can be done, not till then.

My work for three years has thrown me into contact with writers of all systems, and I have been told of feats of such marvelous skill in the way of rapid writing that I begin to doubt most things along this line, and I always ask, "Can you read it?"

I do not believe that the *average* office dictation is over 75 words, and the *average* rate of public speakers over 120 words per minute, and in view of this belief, which is based on observation and experience, it seems to me little short of crime to attempt to attain high speed when it is invariably at the expense of legibility. It is an outrage on employers, and, in the end, a very serious detriment to teacher schools to send out students able to write "a hundred words a minute," unless those students are able to read those notes without hesitation, and transcribe them on the machine correctly. My experience has been that of both employer and employee, as well as that of teacher, and I am sure that most employers would much prefer their notes taken slowly to being handed back inaccurately written letters for their signatures.

I should like to know the method of Mr. Watson or other teachers in getting the speed which is necessary, in the usually limited time in schools or colleges. I have believed that it is better to give new matter than to give the same matter repeatedly, thinking that a student is learning more from the attempt to write new words than from the constant repetition of matter till the writing of it becomes mechanical, even though the writing of new matter is necessarily less rapid than the re-writing of the old. However, I am in the field to learn, and I earnestly desire to do what is best for the student, and I would very much like the opinion of experienced teachers as to this matter.

MISS E. E. THRASHER.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

A Vacation Chat.

AUGUST is pre-eminently the month of vacations, and the favorite one of stenographers for their outing or holiday. To many, especially where they are the chief or only stenographers in their office, the question of a substitute is important, and ofttimes worries one sufficiently to over-shadow the delights of the "breathing spell" which has grown to be considered the right and not alone the privilege of the toilers. The anxiety arises from the fact that in many cases the employer or dictater makes the stenographer responsible for the pair of hands she will leave in her position; and while it is pardonable on his part to wish to have a first-class helper during the time his regular assistant is away, he ought not to hold her entirely accountable. Again, it is unreasonable of him to expect that one new in his business will take up the threads and keep them from getting tangled; it would be a poor compliment to the usual incumbent should a newcomer be able to keep matters as smooth as she; yet this "perfect substitution" is looked for or tacitly expected to a great extent.

A good plan, and one that is growing more and more common, is to have the substitute come in a day or two before the regular stenographer leaves, so as to give her an introduction to her duties, or, in ordinary parlance, "break her in;" this seems to be due the employer, the employed and the substitute; in fact, it is so important that there should not be any hesitancy about asking the substitute to serve the day or so necessary without compensation. It would be well for her to get in advance of substituting, a pamphlet, catalogue or price list which gives an idea of the common names or technical terms embraced by the products of the employing firm; this will be some preparation; also a chance to glance over the letter book or files on the first or preliminary day will give the tyro an inkling of the trend of the letters, the names of correspondents, etc., etc.

Substituting.

is invaluable to the beginner, if she be fortunate enough to secure it to do; many a successful stenographer in the ranks to-day dates her progress from the experience gathered in substituting; when done intelligently and thoroughly, employment of this nature offers a chance to get a footing, as, if a good impression be made upon the temporary employer or dictater, he will doubtless be willing to give an excellent general letter of recommendation which will materially assist the subject of it in securing a lucrative and permanent position. Then, too, in the changes frequently occurring in offices, the time may come when there will be a shorthand opening in the one in which the beginner has substituted, and if she has left a good record, it is fair to suppose that she will be remembered and offered the position. Substituting gives one what it is so hard for a shorthand aspirant to get—*experience*—and, in a word, affords a better chance to start one's career than appears at first sight. Those who are looking forward to engaging regularly in stenographic work next fall should not fail to embrace every opportunity during the summer to fill substituting positions; what if the work be hard and experiences varied! this will all come in well and serve you in good stead when you seek a permanency.

We know it is needless to advise our readers to refrain from stooping to the unfair practice of undermining the regular incumbent, while substituting for her. This is done at times by those who call themselves members of our profession—men as well as women—but we are glad to say their ranks are slim.

Cheerfulness.

One of our constant readers, who shrinks from "rushing into print," has pointed out that this virtue is one of the best tools in the chest of a well equipped stenographer; so often the frown on a dictater's face in the early hours of business can be either deepened or driven away by the stenographer; a cheery "Good morning" from her will often turn the tide and "bid dull care begone," while a cloud on her face will lead him to think that things are going wrong. It is hard to remain sullen or ill-humored in the midst of sunshine, and, if the stenographer endeavors to possess a cheerful mien, she will be a wonderful factor in preserving the equipoise of her office. The best encomium we ever heard given a stenographer by her employer was that embodied in a remark he made on the eve of her departure to engage in another pursuit: "In the five years she has worked by my side, I never knew her to lose her temper,—she always wore a sunny face even in the stormiest times." It does take effort, but it is an investment that pays; and, like mercy, "it blesses those who give and those who receive."

Notes from the Field.

"At the Government offices, at Ottawa, women seem to be considerably in evidence, according to Mr. Hogan, M. P., who, writing on his recent Canadian tour, says: 'The Government offices at Ottawa are manned by ladies; you meet them everywhere, rapidly pacing the corridors with reams of correspondence, or portfolios under their arms, sitting next to ministers and heads of departments, taking down dictated communications in shorthand, or rattling off replies on their typewriters. I have rarely met a male Government clerk, but the smart young lady amanuensis and typewriter was simply ubiquitous!'"

Miss Emma Eaton, of Iowa City, who distinguished herself by taking the two years' law course at Ann Arbor University in one year, paying her way entirely by her stenographic work, is, at present, assisting Chancellor McClain, of the Iowa State University, in writing a book on criminal law.

Miss Elizabeth L. Banks is the "American Girl Journalist," whose fame has spread over England. After leaving school she studied shorthand and typewriting; then took up journalistic work and became private secretary for the editor of one of the leading papers of St. Paul. When visiting London she wrote a reply to an article on America, by Rudyard Kipling, and the *Times* actually published it; this launched her as a journalist, and her experiences have been put into book form. As one of her exploits, she numbers the fact that she was the first reporter to interview Li Hung Chang.

Correspondence.

Supply and Demand.—Miss A. B. M. writes: "It would certainly improve existing conditions if all shorthand schools required a written guarantee from each of their pupils not to accept a position at less than $8.00 per week; on their part giving a guarantee that no pupil would be recommended for a position who was not known to be absolutely competent to do good work. In addition to this I would suggest the wisdom of parents giving every opportunity to their children to become thoroughly fitted for their life work,—even at great personal sacrifice. It would also be better, both from a moral and a selfish standpoint, if young girls could be kept within the safe and elevated circle of home influence until they are of an age to understand the necessity of exercising tact, perseverance and skill, together with a business-like interest in the welfare of their employers,—rather than permit them to enter the shorthand field while mere school girls, having a natural inclination to aim for 'a good time generally'—as too many do now."

Stagnation.—Miss F. H. B. asks how she can keep herself from getting into a rut, or standing still. This is a large subject all by itself, and cannot very well be attempted as a side issue; we will endeavor to make some suggestions "in our next," but should like to have opinions from a number of our readers as to their own experience; the congregation of ideas will make our coming little talk on this comprehensive theme all the more helpful,—as we desire it to be.

Association Corner.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Women's Stenographers of Chicago, Miss Gertrude Beeks was elected president. The membership has been largely increased by the addition of many new names, and the officers are much encouraged by the progress made during the past year. Gratifying interest has been manifested by stenographers in other cities and states, and applications for membership from non-residents are received frequently; these non-resident members are entitled to the same rights and benefits as the resident members, and are as eligible to membership wherever they may reside by complying with the provisions of the by-laws,

The Stenographer's Centennial Association of Nashville report that everything points to a very successful "Stenographers' Day," on August 4th; they have worked hard to make the arrangements for entertainment thorough and complete, and success should crown their efforts.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Fraternal Courtesy.

ARTHUR G. AIKEN, of Oakland, Cal., writes an article for the *Phonographic Magazine*, for July first, in which occurs the following paragraph:

There are already, I opine, too many stenographers with "literary tendencies." Just look at THE STENOGRAPHER and at *The Phonographic World*. Hemperley, who edits (?) the *Assstenographer*, has long distinguisht himself as

The fatuous wielder of a drooling pen.

Thorne, who writes every month for the same journal, rolls a mangled sentence like a sweet morsel under his tongue, and splits his infinitives with as much annoying glee as he might crack nuts with his teeth. And did any one ever see a worse example of scrambled syntax than the paragraph headed "The Plate of Your Shorthand Notes Free," on page 282 of the April number of the *Phonographic World?*

If Mr. Aiken feels that writing such things is helpful to anybody or creditable to himself, of course, he is right in doing it, but we pity the man whose intellectual ambitions thus destroy his power to recognize the delights of genuine fraternal courtesy.

402 Words a Minute.

A MAN by the name of White, of Patterson, N. J., issues a challenge to Mr. Dement, of Chicago, as follows:

"Mr. Dement shall write 402 words of original matter per minute to gain one-half the prize, and meet me in a public trial of speed and legibility to gain the other half."

This looks very much like a cheap attempt to advertise Mr. White.

In regard to this matter of speed for one minute, Mr. Fred Irland, of the Congressional corps, in a communication to the *Phonographic Magazine*, very pertinently has the following to say:

"From 1885 to 1889 I paid considerable attention to the matter of shorthand speed, and believe that I introduced Mr. Isaac S. Dement to the shorthand world as a very fast writer. Without intending in any way to disparage his skill as a note-taker, I wish to say that I do not consider his "minute tests" as proving anything, and I never did. No good test of a note-taker's ability can be formed in less than half an hour's reporting of difficult matter. I do not think much of the writing of prepared questions and answers of the are-you-a-butcher-yes-sir-I-am kind, and then of counting into the total "q's" and "a's" which are neither read nor written. By that method I can get 275 or 300 words out of a 16-year-old boy. I say this once for all, in these autobiographical remarks, because in bygone years some people have perhaps misunderstood my position. *No one is a reporter of the first rank whose notes can not be read by another person.* Shorthand reporting is an exact matter, not a guessing-match. The late Dennis Murphy could report difficult debates at the rate of 220 or 230 words per minute for an hour at a time, if necessary, and his copyists always read the notes. He was a reporter. Mr. Andrew Devine, when he was a committee stenographer, had his notes transcribed for him. Mr. Theo. C. Rose, Mr. Henry F. Walch, and others whose names I might mention, habitually turn their notes over to others to be transcribed. Such men are invariably fine reporters."

* * *

WE PRESENT rather copious extracts from a shorthand letter written by J. L. Cobbin, of South Africa. While there may be many who will not agree with *all* that he says, still the earnestness and honesty which he manifests in his communication entitle him

to a respectful hearing. It gives us pleasure to present these thoughts from the far away land, which has recently come so prominently before the world.

* * *

J. TILDEN STANDLEY, of New Orleans, is an active and progressive worker. Not content with simply being able to write shorthand, he and many others take an interest in improving themselves and broadening their comprehension of business. He acknowledges, in a letter, the benefit he has received from a perusal of the publication "Small Talk About Business," which he recently ordered from us.

* * *

DR. RUDOLPH TOMBO, editor of the Gabelsberger-Richter Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, expects to be in Nashville on Stenographers' Day, as a delegate from the Gablesberger Shorthand Society, of New York. We are sure that our friends will receive much pleasure in meeting and listening to him.

Stenographic Personals, Etc.

MISS BLANCHE GLAZIER, with the Gannett & Morse Concern, Augusta, Ga.

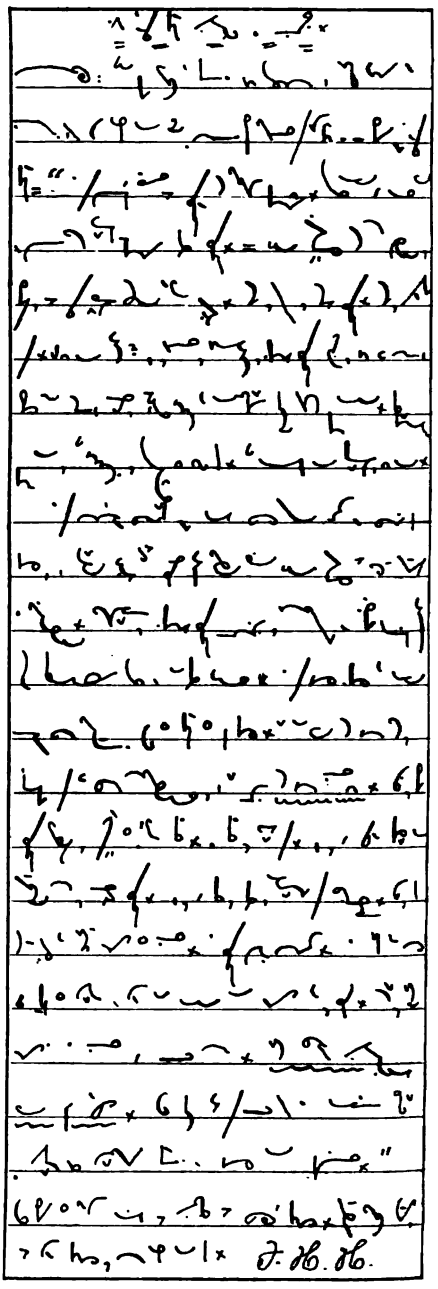
MISS EMILY PERRY has taken a position as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper with the Clinton Wall Trunk Company, Clinton, Mass.

MISS MINNIE USHMANN, of Westfield, Mass., has taken desk room with O'Connor & Van Deusen, at Springfield, Mass., and has opened an office for stenography and typewriting.

MISS DELIA GOODFELLOW, has opened a copying office in the new book store, corner Fourth and Williams Streets, Williamsport, Pa., where she is prepared to do all kinds of copying at short notice.

MISS EDNA I. TYLER, 733-4 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass., has made a record of twelve years successful stenographic and typewriting work, serving for several years as official court stenographer. She does all of her shorthand work with the left hand, her right hand being disabled.

Shorthand Talks by the Editor.



Lady: "Jeames, don't put your foot down so heavily. Oh, dear, my poor nerves!"

Butler: "Good gracious, ma'am, did I step on them?"

How Can a Stenographer Best Improve Himself?

The stenographer, like other human beings, is only a stenographer, although he stands on as equal a footing as any other man. Stenographers as a class, are apt to waste time, precious time, valuable time. Why will they do this, I ask? It is a question of individuality. Let some of our older stenographers rise and talk. Time that is valuable, time that can not be recalled, stenographers waste as though it were nothing. (Probably not to them). How well could this be put to advantage, I say again, how well could this be brought to bear upon certain subjects and things, that would make stenographers more esteemable among their fellow-workers.

The question is, how can we, as stenographers, best improve ourselves? This means in becoming more proficient, more worthy of the calling, more useful, and many other things too numerous to mention, in our chosen profession. How are we to begin this? I speak with authority, "by beginning at the beginning." Take a review of the past. Think of the time you have wasted doing absolutely nothing. Think how much you could add to your store-house of useful knowledge. Knowledge that will benefit you in after years, if not at the present time. Knowledge that is always handy, if it has been learned right, and that can be brought to bear upon your everyday life. This increase of knowledge can be done, must be done, and shall be done. Those who have a love for their work, will not begrudge the extra time and labor.

In the first place, observe the little things. Try not to make mistakes; try to please your employer; show him that you can at least do something. Try to improve yourself, as I said before. The course outlined throughout this article applies only to those who have a love for their work; a love for their art; a love for their fellow-beings.

What is, or can be better for a young man (stenographer), having accepted his first position, than to work faithfully and profitably. Employ your evenings. Evenings can be spent more profitably in study than in any other way. Procure good shorthand literature; read the shorthand magazines; look into your shorthand more; look up every word, the outline of which you are not sure of; do anything and everything to acquire knowledge. Read good books; the newspapers, etc., etc. *Read.*

Stenographers think not of the past or present, but rather think of the future; of what is to come. What is to become of us? Incompetents are not wanted at any price. Are we going into the ever-increasing ranks of these? Then let us up and study; let us stay at home evenings; let us read, review, revise.

Ye, stenographers, let there be no lull in your careers. I say again, study, Study, *Study*. Let us learn all we can about our profession, and be proud that we belong to the *great ever-learning shorthand fraternity*. We ought, should, would, could, and will learn all we can. Will we do this, will we? *We*. I pause for a reply.

W. STEINHAEUSER, Allentown, Pa.

Books Received.

Day's Shorthand Dictionary. The Burrow Bros. Co., of Cleveland, O., publish the above book. It contains all the common words, with their correct spelling, syllabication, pronunciation, definition and shorthand outline. The appendix contains the names of the States and territories and their capitals; rules for spelling, capitalization and punctuation; common abbreviations; foreign phrases and commercial terms. Intellectually, it is a veritable marvel of condensation and accuracy; mechanically, it is a piece of book jewelry. Actual size, 3½ by 6½ inches, with marginal index for easy reference.

THE STENOGRAPHER will take orders for the book. Price, $2.00 in cloth; $3.00 in morocco.

The New Education is published monthly by the Atlanta Business College, 128-130 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. It advocates thoroughness in preparation and faithfulness in application. Its graduates should be successful, if they follow its good advice and utilize the good instruction of the school.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED,

in the Graham style, by J. J. BLANCH, West Braintree, Vt.

MISS MATIE E. PAYNE has taken a position as stenographer at the beet sugar works, at Rome, N. Y.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

IN the issue of the *Weekly Phonetic Journal* (published by Isaac Pitman & Sons) of June 26th, will be found an extensive exercise on the grammalogues and contractions of Pitman's Shorthand. This will be found very valuable for dictation purposes in classes.

* * *

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced and reliable male teacher of the Isaac Pitman shorthand, for one of the oldest and largest business colleges in the State of New York. Good salary for the right man. Send full particulars in phonography to "H," care of I. Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, N. Y.

* * *

WE are pleased to hear that a new edition, entirely re-engraved, of "Business Correspondence in Shorthand," No. 1, will shortly be issued. These plates will be run through THE STENOGRAPHER in due course in connection with this department, and will afford excellent practice for shorthand students of all Pitmanic systems, but more especially to Isaac Pitman writers.

* * *

H. T. ENGELHARN, M. A., Principal and Proprietor Helena (Mont.) Business College, writes to Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, in regard to their new edition of "The Complete Phonographic Instructor": "I frankly admit that your new work is a model text-book for students and self-learners in every respect. The principles and the engraving of the shorthand characters, the arrangement of the exercises, graded in natural order, thereby insuring progress, is something not found in other text-books. It seems you have reached perfection in this direction, which is so important for learners, and so handy for teachers."

MISS ELIZABETH A. ROCHE, official teacher of Isaac Pitman's Shorthand, in the public day schools of New York city, writes: "In the 1897 edition of the "Complete Instructor," I think the acme of perfection has been attained. The character of the engraving throughout the book is unsurpassed. Every teacher and student will specially note the very great improvement in the arrangement of the alphabetical list of Reporting Grammalogues on page 130, and the many additional shorthand cuts accompanying same, not given in previous editions. This is only one of many improvements. While in the past I have obtained the most gratifying results, I look for still better with the aid of the new edition."

* * *

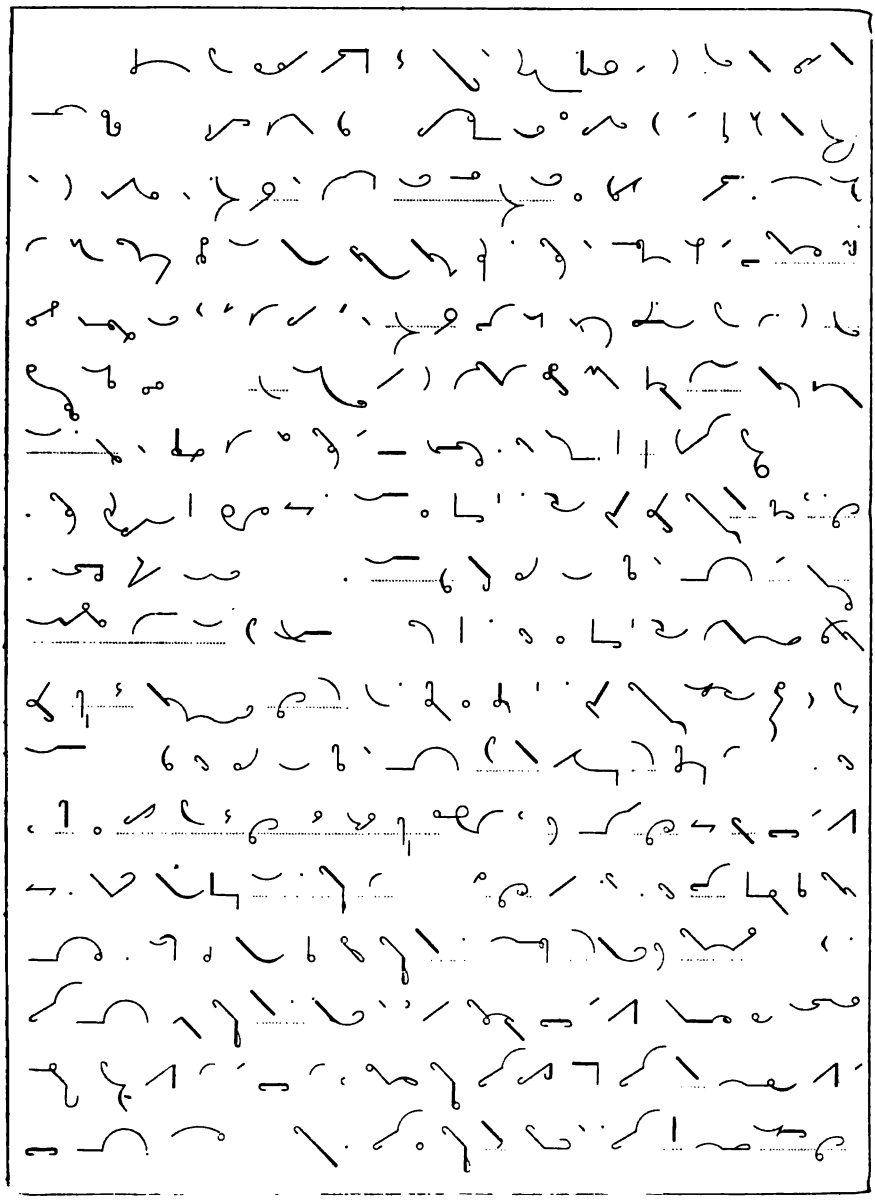
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

IT is a matter for sincere regret that the publication of scientific advances should so often be hindered by commercial considerations. But we cannot help this. We must take things as we find them, and it would, I think, be foolish of us to refuse to avail ourselves of limited information because full information is withheld. Regarding the matter in this light, I have very much satisfaction in being able to bring before the Society a process of extreme interest and great promise, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that on the whole we ought to feel ourselves greatly indebted to M. Chassagne for letting us, even as far as he has, into his secrets. Few inventors are so liberal as he has been, and I hope it may not be long before he may be in a position to disclose the whole of his process, and give photographers the opportunity of working it out thoroughly for themselves. The process, so far as we know it, is as follows:—A negative is taken on an ordinary gelatine plate which has been prepared by treatment with a solution, the ingredients of which are unknown. The negative thus obtained shows no trace of color, and appears in all respects like any other photographic negative. From it a print is taken on ordinary albumenized silver paper, which has been treated with the before-mentioned solution; or, if a transparency is desired, on a gelatine plate prepared in the same manner as that which was used for the negative. This print shows no trace of color, either by reflected or transmitted light. The print, when dry, is washed over with the solution, and is afterwards treated successfully with three colored solutions—blue, green, and red—the operation being conducted in a bright light. As the solutions are applied, the print gradually takes up its appropriate colors, the intermediate tints being, it is supposed, produced by a mixture or combination of the three primaries. That a yellow color should be produced by a combination of what are presumably green and red pigments is not in accordance with expectation, for though red light and green light when superimposed produce yellow, we do not get yellow by mixing red and green coloring matters. Probably the yellow is produced by the application of a yellow dye mixed in the green solution.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. For sale by Isaac Pitman & Sons, Publishers, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—A SCIENTIFIC PAPER.



***Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York, will always be willing to recommend competent shorthand teachers and schools to those wishing to know of same. Correspondence solicited.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT,
Principal of Shorthand Department of Hartford Business College, Hartford, Conn.

How Pins are Made.

(CONCLUDED.)

In passing through the pin-making machine, the pins become covered with oil and dirt, and this is removed by putting them into a revolving iron barrel with sawdust, where they are tumbled about for ten minutes and thoroughly scoured. They are then ready to be tinned. For four hours they are boiled in a preparation of pure tin, and are then washed with strong soap-suds, to give them a smooth surface. After another tumbling in the sawdust, they are ready to be stuck into the papers.

The sticking machine is another ingenious piece of mechanism, for it crimps the paper and sticks in the pins at the same time. The pins are put in a hopper which feeds the sticking machine. An inclined steel plate, furrowed with little "runs," or channels, leads from the hopper to the machine. The pins are caught by revolving steel fingers and pushed forward upon the inclined plate into the "runs." The runs converge to a plate which moves slightly back and forth across the rows of slots. This "cutting-off" plate catches the pins, and when the holes are full, a number of little rams, or hammers, shove the pins into the crimps of the paper, which are formed a second before the pins are stuck in.

The more expensive pins are stuck in thirty to the row, and twelve rows to the paper; but the cheaper pins are stuck in twenty to the row and fourteen rows to the paper. The sticking machine for the cheap pins sticks one hundred rows a minute. The paper is fed in from a roll and is cut up to the proper length for a paper of pins, after the pins have been stuck in. These pins were formerly stuck in papers by hand. The paper was first creased between rolls, and then the people of the town or the farmer girls would take home a number of papers with the pins and pass the evening sticking in the pins, getting six cents for a dozen papers.

Safety-pins are made by machinery which cuts the spring-steel wire to the proper length, twists the pins and spiral spring, bends the guard and completes the pin before it drops from the machine.—From *Chicago Record's* "Shop Talks."

* * *

"Look not mournfully into the past;
It cometh not back again.
Wisely inform the present—it is thine.
Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear,
and with a manly heart."—*Longfellow.*

* * *

Method of Attacking Doubtful Outlines in Reading Notes.

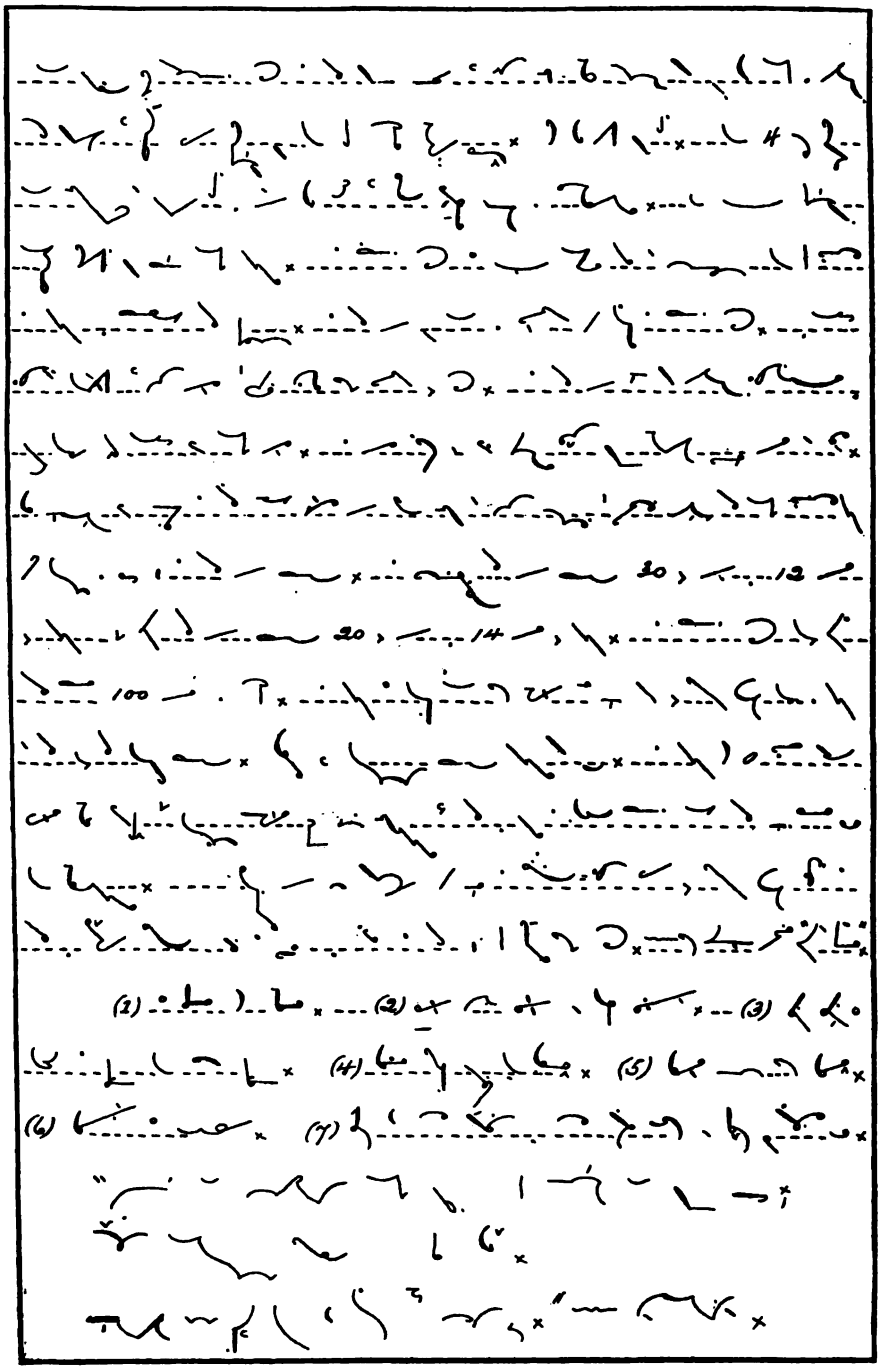
If an outline is not read at a glance, do not pause helplessly before it, as if confronted by a stone-wall. First determine the consonants represented and then pass on to the end of a clause or sentence, in order to secure the assistance of the context. This failing, associate a vowel sound with the consonants—reading it alternately before and after. The vowel sound of "ebb" serves well in such emergencies. As a last resort, treat the outline as a phrase or (what is essentially the same thing) a compound word—reading the first stroke as a word-sign or phraseogram in position. In all such cases, recognizing human fallibility, experimentally read light lines for heavy, and vice versa, and straight lines for curved, and vice versa. This method soon becomes a habit, and while it takes long in the telling, the mental processes are lightning-like. But remember that a method in reading presupposes method in writing. Have a reason for everything you do; work as far as possible by rule. A thread is thus woven which serves as a guide in retracing your steps (in reading). This idea will be amplified in subsequent chapters.

* * *

CORRECTION.—In the July STENOGRAPHER, in my note on the phrase "which is hung," I was made to say that the circle between Hay and Ray is turned on the outside of the angle. It should read "between Chay and Ray."

NOTES numbered 1 to 7 illustrate the sentences published last month.

Benn Pitman Shorthand by Chas. T. Platt.



Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

BUFFALO, August 26, 1892.

MESSRS. ARMAND, SHAW & CO.,
New York.

GENTLEMEN:

I am in receipt of yours of the 24th inst., returning my list with your prices attached, and communicating your customary terms of business. I have selected such articles as fall within my limits, and now beg to inclose a detailed specification of those to be forwarded to me at once, and another for the goods which I wish you to procure conditionally upon their delivery here within two weeks. For some of the latter I am much pressed, and shall therefore be glad if you will forward them to me as they come in, instead of waiting for the completion of the entire order. If there have been any recent improvements upon my specifications, I shall be glad if you will communicate with me on the subject, and suspend the issue of the order pending my reply.

Very respectfully yours,
FRANCIS T. MARTIN.

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract from the Report of John Sherman, Secretary of State, regarding the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands:

"*To the President:*—The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the city of Washington, on the 16th inst., by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representatives of the republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said republic and all their dependencies are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever. It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14, and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the President on the 9th of March following.

"The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late Queen, and set up instead of the theretofore titular monarchy, a provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such government to exist only until terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon. Thus, self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

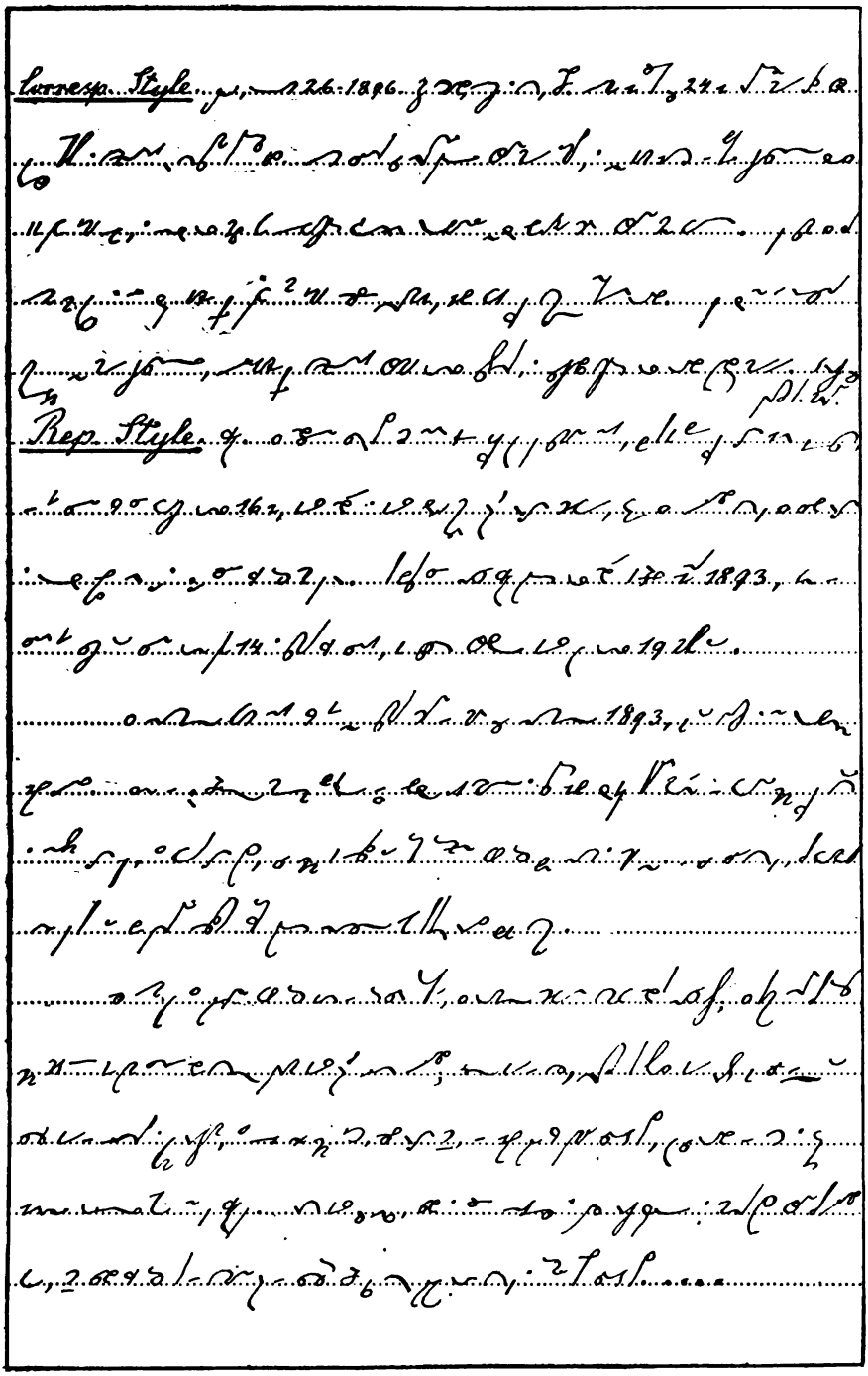
"As time passed and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes; the temporary character of its first government gave place to a permanent scheme, under a constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the islands; administration by an executive council not chosen by suffrage, but self-appointed, was succeeded by an elective and parliamentary régime, and the ability of the new government to hold, as the republic of Hawaii, an independent place in the family of sovereign States, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad, has been put to the proof. Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, enforcing respect for the law, and maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States, not a commission representing a successful revolution, but the accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign State."

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

IT IS with great regret that I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure of being in Nashville on "Stenographers' Day." I have looked forward with much pleasure to the meeting of many of my confrères with whom I have become so well acquainted through the medium of the shorthand magazine, but whom I have never met personally. I will have the pleasure, however, of meeting Mr. Buford Duke, a little later in the season, as I am going to Nashville on the 18th, to report the National Conference of the State Boards of Health.

I sincerely hope that some plan of organization will be perfected at this meeting which will result in the formation of local, State, and National shorthand associations, modeled, perhaps, on the plan of the Medical Societies. In that profession the nucleus consists of the County Society. The County Society, as a rule, meets once a month. The union of all the County Societies forms the State Medical Society to which the various County Societies elect delegates. The State Society meets annually. The American Medical Association might be termed a federation of all the State and County Societies. This is not a very complicated plan of organization, nor is it an expensive one, and I respectfully submit it to the August meeting of the stenographers at Nashville. But whether or not this plan meets with the approval of my brother and sister stenographers, I hope either this or some other plan of organization will be adopted, and I hold myself in readiness to co-operate with any plan decided upon.

* * *

Key to Shorthand Notes.

The Future is a great land—how the lights and the shadows throng over it—bright and dark, slow and swift! Pride and Ambition build up great castles on its plains—great monuments on the mountains, that reach heavenward, and dip their tops in the blue of Eternity! Then comes an earthquake—the earthquake of disappointment, of distrust, or of inaction, and lays them low. Gaping desolation widens its breaches everywhere; the eye is full of them, and can see nothing beside. By and by, the sun peeps forth—as now from behind yonder clouds—and reanimates the soul.

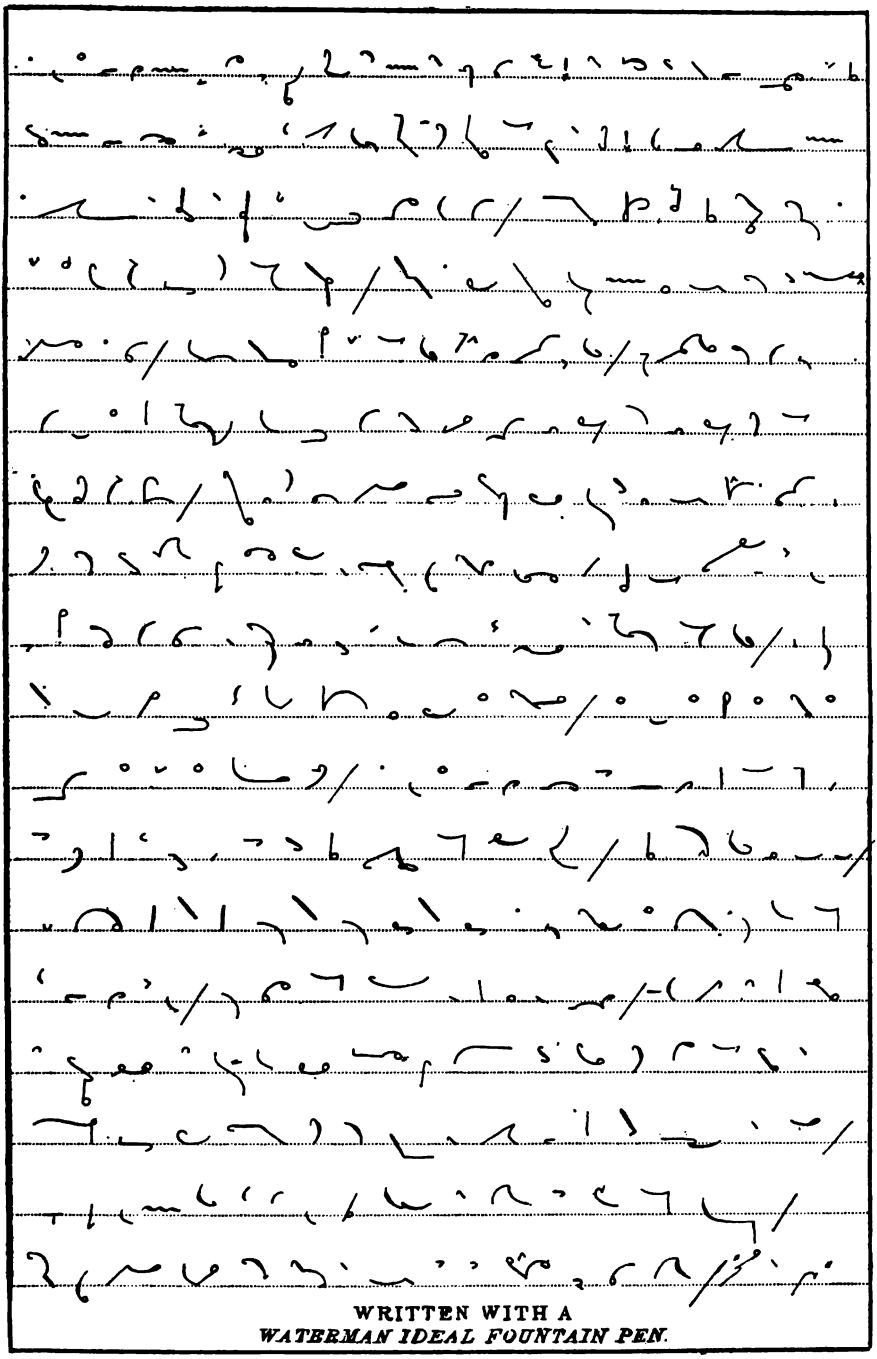
Fame beckons, sitting high in the heavens; and joy lends a halo to the vision. A thousand resolves stir your heart; your hand is hot, and feverish for action; your brain works madly, and you snatch here, and you snatch there, in the convulsive throes of your delirium. Perhaps you see some earnest, careful plodder, once far behind you, now toiling slowly but surely, over the plain of life, until he seems near to grasping those brilliant phantoms which dance along the horizon of the future; and the sight stirs your soul to frenzy, and you bound on after him with the madness of a fever in your veins. But it was by no such action, that the fortunate toiler has won his progress. His hand is steady, his brain is cool; his eye is fixed, and sure.

The Future is a great land; a man cannot go around it in a day; he cannot measure it with a bound; he cannot bind its harvests into a single sheaf. It is wider than the vision, and has no end.

Yet always, day by day, hour by hour, second by second, the hard Present is elbowing us off into that great land of the Future. Our souls indeed, wander to it, as to a home-land; they run beyond time and space, beyond planets and suns, beyond far-off suns and comets, until like blind flies, they are lost in the blaze of immensity, and can only grope their way back to our earth, and our time, by the cunning of instinct.

Cut out the Future—even that little Future, which is the Evening of our life, and what a fall into vacuity! Forbid those earnest forays over the borders of Now, and on what spoils would the soul live?—"*Reveries of a Bachelor.*"

Graham Shorthand.



WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

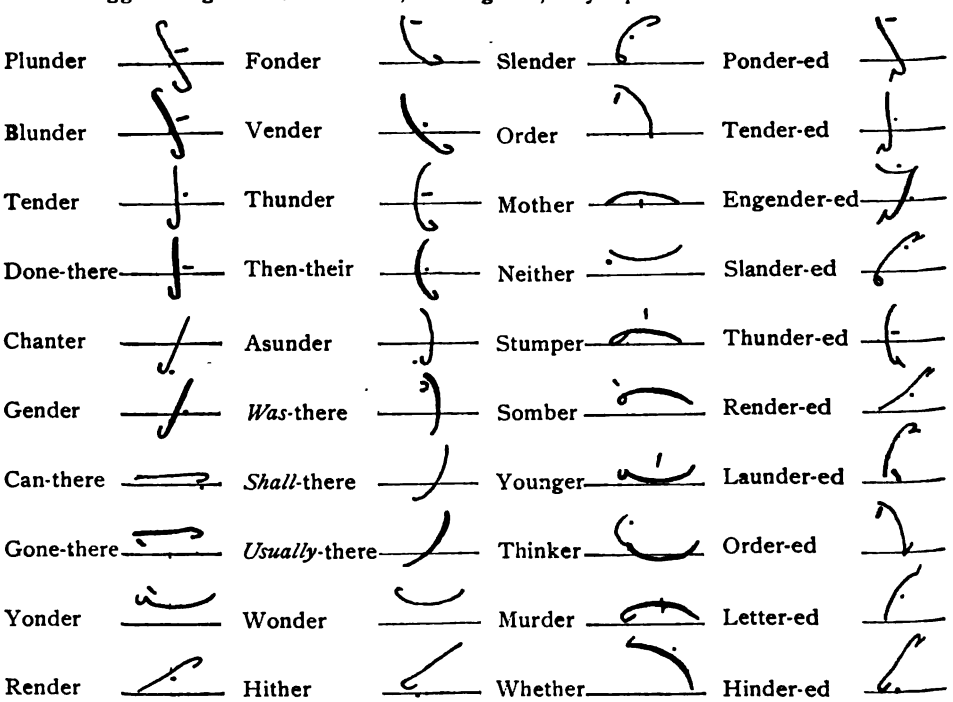
Shorthand at Home.

By Francis H. Hemperley, Editor of "*The Stenographer.*"

Lesson No. 7.—Lengthening.

While shortening certain stems may represent the addition of *t* or *d*, and sometimes *th*, lengthening certain stems may represent the addition of the same, plus *r*, that is, *tr*, *dr*, *thr*, and *dhr*. The sounds added by shortening take effect *after* any final hook, and it would be only in accordance with the law of analogy to have the sounds indicated by lengthening also take effect after any final hook. This principle is now adopted by Isaac Pitman, Munson and others, but the Benn Pitmanites and the followers of Graham keep to the older custom of having the sounds indicated by lengthening take effect *before* any final hook. Thus, lengthened *F*, with a final *n* hook, would represent *fender* or *federn*, according to the rule adopted; lengthened *M*, with a final *n* hook, would represent *mender* or *modern*, etc. We prefer to follow the rule giving the final hook its place before either shortening or lengthening, although we confess that, occasionally, we practice the old rule, where the final hook represents an added word in phrasing, which will be explained later. There is a serious question whether it is desirable to lengthen a straight stem to add *tr*, *dr* or *thr*, on account of the danger of such forms conflicting with the same straight stems, repeated. Thus, it would be manifestly improper to lengthen *P* to represent Peter, and also to lengthen it to represent the Pope. Some authors lengthen straight stems, to represent the addition of *tr*, *dr*, etc., only when they have a final hook, or when they are preceded by another stem. Thus final *K*, in *director*, *conductor*, *contractor*, etc.; or *P*, in *painter*; *B*, in *binder*, etc. This last use, however, is dangerous, as it may conflict with such words as *pippin*, *bobbin*, etc. Of course, in the case of curved stems, there is not the slightest danger of mistaking a lengthened stem for a repeated stem.

It has been thought possible to distinguish, in the case of a straight stem, by making a lengthened stem *once and a half* the standard length, and a repeated stem *twice* the standard length. That is, if the standard length of a stem was one-quarter of an inch, the lengthened stem would be three-eighths of an inch, and the repeated stem would be one half an inch. It is also possible to distinguish between a repeated stem and the same lengthened, by striking a tick through the middle of the former. These methods will be shown below. *Mp*, when lengthened, becomes *Mpr* or *Mbr*, and *Ng*, lengthened, becomes *Nggr* or *Ngkr*. A small final, slanting tick, may represent *ed*.



The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XII. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1897. NUMBER 3.

Stenographers' Day at the Tennessee Centennial.

WELL, the deed is done. The enthusiasm was at fever heat and the foundation for a National Association of Stenographers has been laid. This is the principal result of the convention held at Nashville. Can words be found to describe the good time we had in that busy city? Surely we should be considered extravagant were we to give full vent to our feelings with regard to the occasion.

Two whole afternoons were spent in listening to papers and discussions on the same. After the reading of Dr. Tombo's paper, it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that a committee should be appointed to draft a plan for the formation of a National Association. At the head of this committee was placed Mr. Kendrick C. Hill, and associated with him, Dr. Tombo. These gentlemen are authorized by the resolution to select representative stenographers from each state and the body so choosen is to call a National Convention, at a time and place to be hereafter determined. There, full opportunity will be given for the formation of a truly representative Association, the benefits of which will be felt by the humblest shorthand writer in the land.

Our welcome at Nashville was truly ideal. It would be impossible to say too much in praise of Mr. Buford Duke, our host, and his excellent and well-trained corps of assistants. Visiting delegates were met at every train and escorted to headquarters. Handsome badges were provided for the easy identification of the members of the fraternity. The plans for the convention were well laid and successfully carried out. Various forms of entertainment were provided and nothing was omitted which could contribute in the slightest degree to the comfort or enjoyment of the guests. The proverbial hospitality of our Southern Brethren was tested to the uttermost and was found to far exceed all anticipations.

Tuesday, August 5th, was devoted to welcoming the visitors and becoming acquainted. This was effected with characteristic warmth which put all in excellent spirits for the business of the succeeding days. Wednesday morning the stenographers met in convention in the Auditorium on the Exposition Grounds. Here papers were read according to the programme which is given herewith. The reading of the papers and the discussion thereon was interspersed with music from a local orchestra. At one o'clock lunch was served on the grounds, and the afternoon was spent in visiting the famous Stock Farm of Gen. Jackson, at Belle Mead. Here all the blooded stock was put on exhibition, a pony race was provided for our benefit, and everything was done to make the trip a thoroughly enjoyable one.

In the evening a reception was given at the Woman's Building on the Exposition Grounds. This was considered an especial compliment, because it was the first time that building had been opened in the evening for anything of the kind. While the Exposition Grounds and the Parthenon are open after seven o'clock every evening, all the other buildings are closed. The opening of the Woman's Building, therefore, was quite out of the ordinary and was appreciated accordingly. The guests were most gracefully received by Misses Mollie Lynam, Mary Bruce, Alice Breen, Annie D. Compton, Lizzie Cussick, Marguerite Frazier, Bertha Norton, Jennie Tuley, Nettie Whitsitt, Kate Matthews Gentry, Fannie Cooper

Maggie Downs, Addie Vester, Lillian Owenby, Lula Spurrier, Mrs. Alexander Fall, Mrs. Laura Cowdrey, Mrs. Otho Beall, Mrs. Mary E. King, Mrs. Annie F. Hickman and Mrs. Daisy Watson.

The daily papers of Nashville gave a great deal of space to the Convention. *The Nashville American* said of this reception:

"The stenographers are the jolliest people that have visited the Centennial in quite a while. They came to Nashville to have a good time and they succeeded admirably. In the gay throng that gathered at the Woman's building the association was well represented, and some of the fairest stenographers in the land were present. The building was brilliantly lighted for the occasion and potted plants and rare flowers here and there made the scene one of entrancing beauty.

Fisher's Centennial Orchestra was stationed in the gallery, and furnished delightful music. In the course of the evening refreshments, light and dainty, were served at the Roof Garden.

The stenographers were unanimous in their praise of the building and voted it the handsomest structure on the grounds. In fact, they were so highly pleased with the beauty of the building and the hospitable greeting they received that they decided to hold the business meeting of the association there this morning, instead of at the Auditorium, as was first intended. The change from the Auditorium to the Woman's building was made after the reception last night."

One delightful feature of all the entertainment provided by our hosts was the informality and good fellowship prevailing. It was Mr. Duke's idea that no one should be in any way hampered or constrained by a feeling of stiffness or conventionality. The idea was a bright one and it was carried out to perfection. Those of us who were permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Hermitage Club and to partake of its delicious "*ice water*" which was dispensed "under the fan," realized in a peculiar degree the spirit of good comradeship which it was the desire of our entertainers to foster.

The Convention continued its sessions in the Woman's Building on Thursday morning, and it was at that meeting that the Resolution with regard to the organization of a National Society was offered and unanimously carried. In the afternoon the visitors were shown the sights of the Exposition, which would require a separate article to describe, and in the evening another most enjoyable affair in the shape of a dance at the New York Building was arranged. Here the social side of the convention was seen at its best, and the number of fair ladies who made the hours pass rapidly could not have been exceeded by any gathering in the North. Nashville certainly possesses some lovely girls, and these were seen at their best during that eventful week.

The next day a trip was taken to Mammoth Cave, and this ended one of the most enjoyable meetings in which it has ever been our good fortune to participate. The absence of Mr. Kendrick C. Hill of New York, and of one or two others who were expected to be present, was regretted, but we cannot but feel that their loss was equal to ours.

The following is a list of some of those who were present:

A C. Welch, of Washington, Congressional Corps; G. E. Lindsley, Houston, Texas; C. N. Rush and wife, National Stenographer, Chicago; Dr. Rudolph Tombo, New York; J. D. Strachan, Brazil, Ind.; Miss Beeks, Chicago; Miss Virginia Hugo, Chicago; Miss Nellie Bennett, Chattanooga; J. D. Corbett and W. L. Vesey, Memphis; Miss Hart, Roanoke, Va.; W. L. James, Chicago; W. L. Mason, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy and Misses E. S. Standish and Lou Green, Memphis; J E. Nuner, Jackson; J. Nelson Polemus, New Orleans Picayune; Ben B. Clayton, Jackson; John F. Edington, L. B. Smith, W. K. Anderson and W. L. Edington, Knoxville; Seah Smith, Macon, Ga.; W. R. Shaw, Cadiz, Ky; Roy W. McKinney, Paducah, Ky; J. B. McNulty and Miss McNulty, Memphis; C. L. Morrison and wife, Chattanooga; I. E. Long, Montpelier, O.; K. L. Neihall, London, England; W. H. Kreep, Bluffton, Ind.; J. D. Campbell, Columbia, S. C.; Otto M. Logan, Wabash, Ind; D. A. Heffner, Columbus, O.; H. L. Massey, Miss Mattie Massey, Miss Nettie S. Merritt, Miss B. Sheats and Mrs. Ed Sheats, Memphis; J. C. Adams and wife, Mrs. McKinney, Miss Sadler, Mrs. Keith, Memphis; Mrs. Rosalie B. Gauldrig, Washington, D. C.; Miss Rosa Wells and Miss Lane, Memphis; C. H. Rush and wife, Chicago.

PROGRAMME.

Prayer, . . . *Rev. J. C. Morris, Nashville.*
Address of Welcome, *Maj. John J. McCann.*
Reply to Welcome, ... *J. D. Strachan.*

Organization.

"The Elevation of the Profession," . . *Miss Gertrude Beeks.*
"Reporting in Congress," . . *A. C. Welch.*
"Advantages of National Meetings," . *Dr. Rudolph Tombo.*
"Phonographic Journals," . . *C. N. Rush.*
"Our Profession," . . . . . *Miss M. Jeannette Ballantyne.*
"Pioneer Court Reporting in the South," *J. D. Campbell.*
"Daily Trials," . *Miss Netta McLaughlin.*
"Psychology and Phonography," . . . *Wm. L. Mason.*
"The Possibilities of Shorthand," . . . *Isaac S. Dement.*
"The Stenographic Liar," . *C. L. Morrison.*

The other subjects for discussion are: "The School Question," "The Amanuensis," "Shorthand as a Profession," "Licensing of Law Reporters," "The Ethics of Our Profession."

This article would not be complete without a reference to the very excellent paper read by Miss Gertrude Beeks, President of the National Association of Women Stenographers, Chicago. The paper was heartily applauded and cordially discussed at its close. The welcome given by Major John J. McCann, was one of the features of the convention. It is the earnest wish of every one present that a reunion of those who took part in the meetings at Nashville might be held at no distant day.

W. L. MASON.

Stenographers' Day Impressions.

YOU HAVE asked for a few notes regarding my impression of "Nashville's Stenographers' Day." First I must speak of the cordial reception and unbounded hospitality extended to visiting stenographers. Members of the Reception Committee were in constant attendance to see that all were provided with every comfort and means of enjoying the many pleasures arranged, Mr. Buford Duke, President of the Centennial Association, and his able corps of assistants, insisting in true Southern fashion, that the honor and pleasure were all theirs. In this connection I must mention the delightful luncheon given the honored guests on the Exposition Grounds after the official exercises, August 4th, by Mr. J. H. Ambrose, Treasurer of the Louisville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, formerly an active stenographer, and the courtesy of the railroad which he represents in providing a special train to convey all visiting stenographers to the world renowned stock farm at Belle Meade; also the reception given that evening by the Woman's Board in their beautiful building, a courtesy which has been extended to no others visiting the Exposition.

The benefit derived from this convention, in many ways, was certainly incalculable, and it served to demonstrate fully that the value of these national conferences cannot be overestimated. The papers read were instructive and entertaining, and led to discussions which were very beneficial.

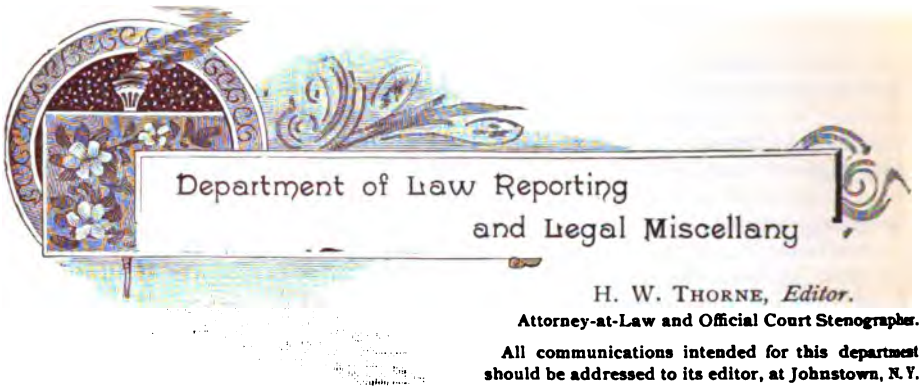
It was very encouraging to meet so many bright men and women in the profession and have the opportunity of exchanging ideas with them. It was also pleasant to note the unanimity of thought in regard to the necessity of a good education for a successful stenographic career and the hope expressed by many that the shorthand schools might be induced to require an examination of applicants, grading them according to the percentage and insisting on an education before recommending them for positions, it being felt that our profession should be recognized as being on an equality with any other, and that an effort should be made not only to educate the public to an appreciation of our value but to discourage uneducated incompetents from entering the field.

GERTRUDE BEEKS, President,
National Association of Women Stenographers.

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The above article is from one of the foremost workers for the good of the women stenographers. We welcome her to the pages of our magazine and trust that she may feel like coming again. The article was sent to Miss Turner, editor of the "Women's iDepartment," and we take pleasure in placng it before our readers.—EDITOR.

MR. Archie Rawson Greeley, stenographer in the employ of Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass., was recently married to Miss Bessie Adelia Waters, daughter of Lyman S. Waters, of Millbury, Mass.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Stenographers' Bills.

THE BOSTON newspapers are criticising what they allege to be the exorbitant bills of stenographers. The text for their critical remarks grew out of the refusal of an attorney to pay the bill of stenographer W. B. Wright, of Boston, amounting to $675.00 for services upon an investigation before the governor. As the story goes, the attorney arbitrarily cut the bill in two. Mr. Wright, speaking in reference to the matter, said: "I could not afford to wait for my pay as I should have to do if suit was brought. The parties I employed on the work were anxicus for their pay."

The *Boston Advertiser* says: "It seems that while almost every other bill for labor has gone down, that for stenographic work has kept up. The rate of years gone by and the rate now is 25 cents a folio of 100 words." The very fact of the continuance of these rates, thus emphasized by the *Advertiser* writer, should have led him to the conclusion that the rate stated by him is not more than the work has been and is worth. Had it been otherwise, competition must have surely brought the fees down. The same writer, then, refers to other bills for stenographic services, insinuating that the same were exorbitant.

He says: "The biggest bills for typewriting ever submitted to the city of Boston was for the reporting of the famous investigation of the public institutions. The bill for this, it is said, was near $10,000. Three volumes of almost 3000 pages were the result of this work." He then refers to the recent committee investigation of the public printing plant, which lasted ten days, produced 1000 pages of testimony and cost $1,040.75. Of stenographers' bills for services to Massachusetts Legislative Committees, he asserts: "The committee on banks and banking had a bill for $204.40; harbors and public lands $150.75; on manufactures $1,506.50." Commenting on these bills for legislative committee work the *Advertiser* man has this to say: "It is at the state house that the stenographers really revel during the session of the legislature. Their bills fairly rain in upon the state auditor, and the clerks there have grown so used to seeing the 25 cents a folio set up as the perpetual standard that they never think of disputing it. As far as can be learned this profession is the only one which does not recognize quantity. No matter how small or how large the task be, the rate is always the same."

It is such twaddle as this, if unchallenged, that gives the public an erroneous impression of stenographers and their bills.

The same writer, quoting from the State (Mass.) Auditor's report, continues: "Quite the biggest bill of the session was for the investigation of the Norfolk county commissioners. This was a particularly long hearing, it must be admitted, and the bill for it was $3,799.50." He then unfavorably compares this with the amount paid to Moorfield Storey and Paul Blackmar (presumably lawyers) for services in the last mentioned investigation, viz: $4,500. The stenographers, probably, worked twice as many hours as the attorneys and, no doubt, paid out a good part of the $3,799.50 for the services of amanuenses.

As showing how unreliable the average newspaper assertions are, I offer in evidence the following ridiculous statement from the same journal: "As to the amount which a stenographer, according to the present rate

can make, opinions vary. There are those who say that $50.00 a day can easily be made."

If that is true of Boston, I shall have no hesitation hereafter in recommending young stenographers to select the "Hub" as *the* place to locate.

A prominent Boston stenographer, talking in defence of the rates which are charged, said that none others would give a man a living.

"The most a man could possibly make," he said, "provided he had the work and everything else, would be $20 a day. An expert stenographer is a good deal like a lawyer. He has the long summer session when little or nothing is doing and all the time he has his rent and other office expenses going on.

"Even during the busy season he does not have steady work. If he has engagements four days a week he considers himself very fortunate. I doubt," this man continued, "if there are five stenographers in the city who are making $5000 a year. It is pretty safe to say that $3000 is the highest average that most of them reach. Further, you would be surprised to know the number who travel along on only $1500 or $2000 a year."

* * *

Importance of Vocalizing.

I am indebted to Mr. W. W. Osgoodby, the well-known supreme court official stenographer of Rochester, N. Y., for the following newspaper clipping respecting an incident in the second trial of the celebrated Benham murder case recently concluded at Batavia, N. Y., and which was reported by Mr. Osgoodby, as I understand:

"Charles F. Bailey, the court stenographer, said that he had been an official stenographer for three years and reporting in this and other courts for twelve years. Witness took the testimony of Dr. Vandenberg in this case. Mr. Bailey was referred to the portion of Dr. Vandenberg's testimony relating to the words nitrate and nitrite; he was called upon to write the words nitrate and nitrite in shorthand, which were shown to the jury and compared with the original notes; the comparison showed that the notes gave the word nitrate. Mr. Bailey in explaining them said in ordinary stenographic notes he did not always vocalize the vowels, but in technical work, such as doctors' testimony, he vocalized all the words. On the cross-examination the witness was referred to another part of the evidence where the minutes read caustic acid when they should have read caustic soda. Mr. Bailey said: 'I do not know whether I made the mistake in the notes or whether it happened when it was being transcribed, as in the rush of getting the copies ready for the next day's business a careful comparison cannot be made'; there was also another case where a sulphate and sulphide were mixed."

The stenographer by this episode can readily see the necessity for legibility and certainty of shorthand notes in law reporting. As farther illustrating the importance of correctly distinguishing between words of similar outline, but of widely different meaning, it may be mentioned that (according to the newspaper reports) one ground of defense in this celebrated case (on the second trial) was that Dr. Vandenberg in testing for the presence of prussic acid in the stomach (I believe) of the deceased, had followed the instructions laid down in a book written by his preceptor, Prof. Witthaus, the noted New York chemist, and had used nitrate acid for that purpose. The defense put Prof. Witthaus on the stand, as a witness, and proved by him a misprint in the book; that the word "nitrate" should have read "nitrite" and that the use of these two chemicals would give different results. It is possible that the manuscript of that book was dictated to a stenographer who, in his transcript, fell into error which mislead Dr. Vandenberg and thereby furnished a powerful weapon of defense in a murder case? The defense, however, was unavailing, as the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree.

The stenographer will do right to follow the custom of stenographer Bailey and other law reporters to vocalize as fully as time will permit the technical terms used by expert witnesses. It is even better, if the scribe is not pressed for time, to write out in the notes the longhand equivalents, just above or near the shorthand outlines. If this cannot be done at the instant, it may be supplied as soon as a lull in proceedings occurs. Remember that certainty and accuracy are of more importance than mere beauty of phonographic penmanship. Such longhand catch-words occurring in the notes might prove of great value in case of transcription of the notes of a deceased stenographer.

Answers to Correspondents.

A stenographer who does not desire his name published asks:

"Do you think the reporting field is overcrowded in the sense in which we usually employ that word?

"Do you think the business of shorthand reporting is likely, for some years at least, to be supplanted by something else—the phonograph, for instance?

"Do you think the business of shorthand reporting is to be compared with the legal profession, so far as incomes are concerned? I think this is a legitimate question, because the pecuniary advantages of any employment certainly ought to be considered by any one entering it. In fact, I believe that ninety-nine per cent of the persons entering upon a particular business or profession, first consider the amount of money they are likely to realize from it, notwithstanding their claim to the contrary. Now, I have both opportunities, viz: I may study law or remain a writer."

ANSWER.—I do not think that part of the reporting field which demands the highest and best stenographic reportorial skill is overcrowded. Neither do I believe there is danger of the practitioners in that field of reporting being supplanted by any mechanical contrivance. The probability of inventing a substitute for the human intellect is too remote. I think the average income in the legal profession exceeds that among professional stenographers. The performance of legal services necessary to earn—say a hundred dollars—is far easier than to earn a corresponding sum by stenographic reporting. And yet in most towns and cities may be found lawyers whose incomes scarcely equal expenses. I should advise my correspondent to study law and become a lawyer (assuming him to be fitted naturally and by preliminary education) and, in the meantime, continue his shorthand work until his law practice shall be sufficient to discard reporting; or, if he prefer, run a law business and accept a little of the easiest kind of law reporting.

* * *

A YOUNG lady, whose name and residence it is unnecessary to disclose, sends me the following inquiry:

"I am a reader of THE STENOGRAPHER, so take the liberty of addressing you at this time. Can you direct me to a shorthand school especially adapted to instruct advanced students or young teachers? I have been in an office one year, and have taught one year, now I desire to go to school and work for speed and general information in the art. Would prefer some place near home, rather than in the East. Of course I know of schools by the hundred, but I have no means of knowing the ability of the instructors. Will be greatly obliged for any information which you can offer.

Enclosed find stamp for reply.

Very truly,

(MISS)——"

ANSWER—Inasmuch as my correspondent failed to enclose return postage, I reply through this column. I cannot, as the editor of this department, depart from what I understand to be the settled policy of this magazine, viz:—to be absolutely impartial as between schools, systems, appliances, etc., etc. I should, therefore, be doing someone injustice to comply with the request of my fair correspondent by here printing the name of the institution or person which or whom I might recommend. I sympathize with this young person. She is passing through that anxious state which was a part of my experience. The result in my case was to throw the teacher and school idea to the winds and work out my shorthand salvation by my own unaided efforts. It should be remembered, however, that in my case, in the long-ago, there were few shorthand teachers and fewer schools of stenography. In determining the institution she should attend, the system now written, or that which she desires to learn, should be known, as should also be known the particular field in which she intends, or desires, to exercise her talent as a stenographer.

* * *

CORRESPONDENTS desiring personal replies should enclose return postage. The best way is to enclose a post-paid self-addressed envelope. My refusal to make such replies without receipt of postage is because one ought not to be asked to give gratuitous information to hundreds of correspondents and pay for the privilege of doing so. I do not grumble to contribute the time—which in the course of a year aggregates days—to answer inquiries. In fact, I derive a great deal of pleasure from doing it, and have, since my connection with THE STENOGRAPHER, made pleasant acquaintances by its means.

USE the typewriter for letters or communications intended for publication in this department, and write upon one side of the paper only.

* * *

I HOPE that my friends and correspondents have each had a vacation and an enjoyable outing.

* * *

Notes.

MR. C. C. PILGRIM, of Newark, N. J., occupies a responsible position in the law office of Coult & Howell, of that city. Mr. Pilgrim, who has had several years' practical experience as a stenographic amanuensis, sends me a specimen of his notes, which show him to be a writer of legible notes. It is interesting to know that he is a nephew of Mr. Maurice F. Pilgrim, formerly a congressional reporter under the late Dennis Murphy, and also under David Wolfe Brown, but now a medical practitioner. I understand that Mr. Maurice F. Pilgrim was attracted to the practice of medicine partially through the study of its technical terms to assist him as a stenographer. In a recent letter Mr. C. C. Pilgrim says: "THE STENOGRAPHER is certainly a splendid magazine, and one which should be in the hands of every member of our worthy calling."

MISS MINNIE C. PRATT, of Champaign, Ill., is a reader and admirer of THE STENOGRAPHER, and has had considerable experience as a shorthand writer.

MR. W. P. STEINHAEUSER is still doing general stenographic work at 514 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa. He has recently put out a new business circular and rates for stenographic and typewriting work, a portion of which is herewith presented for the benefit of the many who find trouble in regulating charges for their work:

TYPEWRITER WORK.

1 Folio (100 words),	3 cents.
1 Page (Letter size, 8 x 10½),	5 cents.
1 Page (Legal size, 8 x 13),	8 cents.

Broken pages charged at full rate.

Carbon copies (per folio), 2 cts. for original, 1 cent for each Carbon.

Envelopes, Postal Cards and filling in names. Typewritten or with Pen (per M), $1.50.

Dictation taken direct on Machine (per hour),	$1.00
Tabulating work (per page),	10 cents.
Each additional page, extra,	5 cents.

STENOGRAPHIC WORK.

Business correspondence.

Letters not exceeding one page,	15 cents.
Each additional page, extra,	10 cents.

Legal work:

One page,	10 cents.
Each additional page,	6 cents.

Speeches, etc., etc.

Extracts of speeches, lectures, sermons, and special functionary talks, 75 cents per hour, and 10 cents per folio for transcriptions.

Paper furnished in all cases.

Night work commands higher rates which will be given upon application.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: "Here in New Jersey all references are taken by officers of the Court, namely—Masters in Chancery or Supreme Court Commissioners. This takes all of that work from the mere shorthand writer."

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court for the eastern district recently made an order in the Kaiser murder case granting the prayer of the defendant's petition to be "allowed the privilege of having the testimony taken down in typewriting instead of in book form"; the object being to lessen the cost of the trial.

If the foregoing paragraph should happen to meet the eye of the court stenographer in that case, the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER would be pleased to hear from him or her, explaining more definitely the *modus operandi* of taking the testimony, furnishing daily transcript, etc.

H. W. THORNE.

"The influence of women surpasses all others in its effects upon the ruder and stronger natures of men. Whether for good or for evil the wife, the daughter, the sister exert the mightiest of all influences. As the polished keys of the organ yield to the deft fingers of the skilled performer in producing the divinest harmony, so does the *grosser natures of man respond* to the influence of his womanly *surroundings*. Woman has always been and always will be the source of *man's keenest joys* and of his *bitterest woes*. In both art and poetry, the higher and purer virtues are always personified by woman. *It is woman who decides our destinies; man cannot be a devil* when his home is *brightened by an angel*, nor can he be a saint when a *fury rules at his fireside*. Her influence being so great her responsibilities are correspondingly grave, because of the immense delegated power which she wields through her very weakness; for it is woman who must determine the future destiny of the city."



The Natural versus the Mechanical Method of Reading and Speeding.

MR. COUSINS, in his vehement championship of *repetition* as the best method of acquiring speed, regards these points as conclusive, namely: The fact that the most rapid writers got up their speed in that way, and that the best teachers are in favor of it.

There are, in my view, just two cases in which repetition may be excused and even recommended; the first is that of a very backward pupil, and the second is that of a *badly trained* reporter determined to make the most of his fingers with the least possible exertion of the thinking faculties.

The thought may be new to many, but it is true, that reporting speed is best acquired without exceptional effort. Like the ability to *read* it should *come of itself*, keeping pace with the growing vocabularly of the *ever-varied* dictation, the whole developing as naturally and harmoniously as the growing corn—"first the blade, then the ear and the full corn in the ear."

Competent reporters have grown up under my supervision who never repeated an exercise in their lives, and who would respond with an amused smile if seriously advised to do so. From the more rational nature of their training it is no more trouble for them to gain further speed by practice on varied matter than for the repeater to do so by trotting around his little ring and adding little by little to his belated vocabulary. It is surprising how slow teachers are to wake up to this important truth. The only rays of hope I have thus far seen are contained in the thoughtful article by Miss E. E. Thrasher, and and the doubts as to the wisdom of repetition entertained by Mr. De Bear. With me the subject has been a solved problem for many years, and the proof is absolutely perfect.

I never ask a pupil to re-write an exercise without a word of explanation, for I know that he is apt to suppose that I consider him to be a dunce, though such is not always the case.

To learn to read and speed without the monotony and drudgery of repetition, and to be saved at least one third of the time on the whole course, are advantages that have no compensating equivalents under the traditional mode of teaching.

Miss Thrasher asks me how speed is best got up by the pupil in the few months at school. Speed is largely the outcome of familiarity with word-outlines, thus preventing hesitation. The secret is the daily and varied dictation, of which she is in favor, but which, I fear cannot be properly carried out without the help of some such device as my large tracing shorthand keys which have now become to me absolutely indispensable in my work.

I count on Miss Thrasher, if I should not find another, to agree with me that that wonderful story by Mr. Fred Irland as to what the late Dennis Murphy could have done in the matter of speed is rather hard to swallow. Think of a man spurting along, half the time at the rate of 250 words a minute, on "difficult debates" which feat would be necessary in order to maintain the average speed of "220 or 230 words per minute" for an hour at a time. There are other matters besides *repetition* that need to be settled by better argument than oratorical outburst.

JOHN WATSON.

* * *

The "Speed Secret."

CHAS. T. PLATT.

To attain the highest possible speed in shorthand writing consistent with legibility is a laudable ambition. "How can I acquire it?" is the ever-recurring query. Among the many letters on this subject that have

reached me is one from a gentleman in Baltimore. This correspondent incloses some newspaper references to Mr. Dement's recent speed trials, and while justly disputing the practicality of such exhibitions he yet evinces a little discouragement at the glaring contrast with his own modest 125-words-a-minute ability, which he is finding so difficult to increase. No honest seeker after the "speed secret" should permit these exhibitions to paralyze his efforts. Examination of the matter shows it to be of the simplest kind and full of repetitions, while the notes are almost undecipherable, and the test a "scorcher"—being merely of a half minute's duration. As I stated in a previous article on this subject, such tests have mainly interest from a psychological standpoint. They are not considered even by Mr. Dement as an index of what can be accomplished under ordinary reporting conditions. A more satisfying indication of the possibilities of actual reporting is found in the testimony of Mr. Fred Irland (the accomplished Congressional reporter) who states that the late Dennis Murphy reported difficult debates at the rate of 220 to 230 words per minute for an hour at a time. And his copyists always read his notes. Mr. Irland also claims to have reported one of the fastest speakers in the House for a half an hour at the rate of 200 words a minute. The notes were taking standing, without the advantage of a table rest. These practical examples give a rate sufficiently high for the emulation of the ordinary individual. But right here let me remark—for the encouragement of the conscientious worker who finds it impossible to imitate the pace set by his more brilliant and gifted brother—that the same rate of speed is not within the reach of all. In all departments of human effort, strive as we may, there is bound to be a "procession"—the uneven distribution of nature's gifts handicapping some and favoring others. However, if you avail yourself of your opportunities and do your level best you will conquer a desirable place, even though it may not be at the head of the line; and you will pass a great many more talented ones who rely solely upon natural endowments to effect what can only be accomplished by systematic, persistent effort.

While, as intimated, many conscientious workers fall short of high speed, owing to natural handicaps, many others fail to develop their latent possibilities by reason of injudicious effort or unfamiliarity with principles. Some imagine the speed problem is solved by learning an immense number of unsuggested word signs and contractions for words of infrequent occurrence. The result is what David Wolfe Brown terms "half recollections," which cause the mind to halt, and serve as impediments rather than aids to speed. Others indulge in practicing constantly at a speed far above their ability to make legible notes, and the result is discouragement and disgust. One method results in a mechanical acquisition which imposes a constantly increasing and finally overpowering burden upon the mind; the other produces a condition of mental flurry inimical to satisfactory progress in the least degree. I wish to emphasize that the attainment of speed is a growth, and the highest results can be secured only by the use of logical, systematic methods.

The novice must take two degrees ere he is initiated into the "speed secret"—the Mental and the Manual. They are both important and interdependent; but as thinking must anticipate writing, the Mental takes precedence. From the beginning of the study the mental trammels must be anticipated and guarded against. The elimination of the elements of mental hesitation smoothes the way to manual training. The Mental degree can be gained with the hands tied behind the back! Broaden your knowledge of subjects and words. If you don't know the meaning of a word, how can you expect to correctly transcribe its shorthand form? If you have no knowledge of a subject, how can you expect to correctly transcribe an outline whose meaning hinges upon the context? And remember, the "context" is chiefly your knowledge of the subject. Then as phonography represents spoken language, acquire that simple knowledge of the phonetic structure of our languge which is made the foundation of the phonographic edifice which you are about to erect. Do not be deterred by the scoofs of those who claim to have become expert without it. They have acquired it during their pilgrimage, and their road would have been smoother and the goal more rapidly won had they mastered the "philosophy of speech" at

the start. Many of the most important shorthand distinctions are based upon it.

Study the structure of words, taking the spoken syllable as your pattern. The syllables of speech are comparatively few; the multitudes of words are merely kaleidoscopic arrangements of these syllables. It is the testimony of our best reporters that their work is often done almost unconsciously. If you would thus become *en rapport* with the speaker, establish in your mind a fixed relationship between the spoken syllable and the phonographic sign. The suggestiveness is thus made reflex—the spoken syllable in reporting suggesting the sign, and the sign in reading as naturally suggesting the spoken syllable. This is natural reporting—not the poll-parrot word-sign method. (I do not condemn the legitimate use of word signs—only the misuse of them.) To illustrate this thought, take the words "paint," "point," "pant," "pint," "punt." The consonants of these words are identical; they occur in the same order, and the vowel relation is the same in each case. The sole difference is in the vowel *sounds*. The universal phonographic expression of these words is styled by most teachers, "halved-Pee and N-hook." What suggestion does this naming convey of words for which the sign is used? Is it not more rational to have a syllable name for a syllable sign? Of course all the vowels that occur in these words cannot be used in the syllable-name of their sign, but any representative vowel (for instance the vowel of "ebb" or "up") will answer very satisfactorily—as Pent or Punt. The Dee-stem with final circle would be called Dees or Dus. Dus-Punt forms the outline of "disappoint," and there is a reflex suggestiveness between the spoken word and the shorthand nomenclature. The vowel is placed in the name in conformity with phonographic principles, as indicated by the following "scale," which shows the relative order of reading sounds when several consonants are expressed by modifying a single stem:

1. Beginning circle or loop.
2. Small coalescent hook.
3. Vowel before stem.
4. Stem consonant.
5. L or R hook, or large W-hook.
6. Vowel after stem.
7. Sounds added by lengthening.
8. Final hooks.
9. T or D added by halving.
10. Final circle or loop.

Thus 4-6-9 is styled Put; 2-3-4-9-10, Wults; 4-5-6-7-10, Fluttrs, etc., according to the stem consonant.

It is well to become accustomed to sounding a vowel in both No. 3 and No. 6 order, as in Upunt and Punt. This confers a mental dexterity which is invaluable in reading unvocalized forms, and makes the transition from "point" to "appoint" almost mechanical if the context requires the vowel before the consonant instead of after it.

Juggling of medical consonants should be practiced—shifting them from a preceding to a following syllable and *vice-versa*, as facile joining requires. The spoken syllable is rather elastic, and this treatment does not seriously affect the syllabic idea. For illustration: Prev-ent, not Pre-vent; thund-er; not thun-der; splend-or, not splen-dor; div-ide, not di-vide; ten-ant, not te-nant; pa-tent, not pat-ent; just-ify, not jus tify; D-enver, not Den ver; etc. That is, the shorthand forms of the above words would be indicated by the nomenclature: Prev-Ent, Thund-Ar, Splund-Ar, Duv-Ud, Tun-Unt, Pu-Tunt, Just-Ufu, Du-Un Vur, etc. This is the phonographic nomenclature in a nutshell, and in mastering it the learner is lubricating the track for the speed effort. The nomenclature is the mental link between the spoken word and the shorthand equivalent.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—My Baltimore correspondent writes very excellent shorthand, but in the form for "gotton" he violates the scale order—writing 4-6-8-9 (gont); should be 4-6-9 and 4 (Gut-Un).

* * *

From Miss Morrison.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 7, '97.

MR. FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY,
Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR SIR: I have intended writing to THE STENOGRAPHER for some time past but have not really had time to get my thoughts collected for that purpose.

I suppose you have heard of the strike the miners of this district are engaged in. I am employed as their stenographer at the headquarters here and am kept very busy. I take dictation from many of the most noted men in the country, and am sometimes so rushed that I hardly know what I am doing. What little time I have to spare, I spend in preparing for a school which I will conduct at my home in the evenings, during the coming fall and winter. Quite a number of young people living near my home, intend studying with me. I have not yet fully outlined the course, but it will not be very much different from that followed last winter.

I have never been able to give any one a full outline of our course, and it will be impossible to do so without they can spend a great deal of postage.

Please oblige me by stating in the next issue of THE STENOGRAPHER that I have not answered a great many inquiries as to our course of study, for lack of time, and also that those wishing information in the future, will please send postage.

I will try to write to THE STENOGRAPHER often, and give the stenographic news of this city.

Yours truly,
ETTA MORRISON,
104 Plymouth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

IDA R. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

How Can We Avoid Ruts?

IF THIS question agitated the minds of more stenographers than it apparently does, it would be better for our profession. The inquirer to whom we referred in the August number did not make clear whether she meant speed in shorthand or general condition; and so, to make sure, we shall look at the subject of "stagnation" or "ruts" from both points of view.

Someone has well said that we cannot stand still,—that if we do not go forward, we must go back; and thus it doubtless is with you, my sister, who admit that you are not learning anything,—but are "just jogging along;" "honest confession is good for the soul," and it is surely a hopeful sign; but the situation is a grave one and worth our best thought in these times when "progress" is the watchword.

We were once impressed by the advice that a great educator gave to a large meeting of teachers in convention: "Just so soon as you cease to be learners or seekers after knowledge, you weaken your influenee and commence to retrograde;" and this we may apply to our own cases in like measure.

Individual counsel, with a full knowledge of the circumstances, is better in a matter like that under consideration than general advice; but as the former is impossible, each must, perforce, absorb such part of the "generalization" as may be germain to her particular case. Now, as to the shorthand wing of the theme,—it is taken for granted that you have made yourself as valuable and useful to your employer as you have seen opportunity, both strictly on stenographic lines and beyond them; that so far as effort goes, there are no more fields to conquer,—and you are simply moving in a circle or going over the same ground in tread-mill fashion,—using about the same vocabulary and writing mechanically. In the first place we advise you to set the highest standard of excellence possible, and then resolutely bend every nerve in that direction; this you cannot maintain and be mechanical at the same time,—those willing servants, the mind and hand, would be too much on the alert to permit that! Then we would select the best books which are published in your system and read them carefully,—engrafting upon your own outlines any improvements; in other words, keep your system "up to date," and do not be above taking hints from the printed matter that comes to you through the shorthand magazines,—giving your own system the preference, and being careful about what you adopt outside of it; all of this being based upon the supposition that you have learned a first-class system. Further, if you have time, extend your horizon in the office by jotting down conversations,—the most difficult form of writing, some say; if that is not feasible, then select the unusual words you hear and imprison them on paper,—make their acquaintance, and later on, when you meet them suddenly, in dictation, they will appear as old friends, and there will be no hesitancy in your reception of them. Outside of the office, whenever opportunity permits, report lectures, sermons, etc.,—all of which will bring you into new pastures and give you fresh food for thought and action. Just here we will insert some good suggestions generously offered by Mr. J. Tilden Standley, of New Orleans, and for which we now publicly tender our thanks:

"As you so cordially invite hints from readers of THE STENOGRAPHER on the subject of stagnation in shorthand or how to keep out of a rut, on behalf of Miss F. H. B., I take this opportunity to offer mine; I want to say here, though, that it is the style of shorthand used, in many instances, which digs the ruts into which the stenographer falls, and who, sometimes, has not the progressiveness to extricate herself. I am

bound to suppose that Miss F. H. B. uses one of those systems of shorthand in which there is no limit to the number of word-signs; otherwise, there could be no stagnation, and, in that case the only preventive is continual practice, for it does require incessant writing, re-writing and reading of word-signs, if there are several thousands,—a common thing with one or two systems,—in order to be able to use them accurately; and in this vain endeavor to keep track of so many word-signs the fascination of the art is lost and then stagnation takes place. If Miss F. H. B. will devote two or three months to the right kind of hard study, I venture to say that, after that time has elapsed, all traces of stagnation will have disappeared and all ruts made level, and she will then be acquainted with some of the beauties and possibilities of the art, and will have no desire to stop; but, on the other hand, use every means to advance her shorthand knowledge, and, unlike a few persons, will not wonder how it is possible that 'several hundred words' can be written in sixty seconds!"

On the Score of General Equipment,

we would say,—make yourself fully conversant with the literature of the business with which you are connected,—and in this term we include the trade paper, which, in its relation to business, is "literature;" learn all about that in which you are engaged; this, of itself, will take away the monotony of the work, and give you a sort of ownership (though really a hollow one!) and indirect interest in the business. You do not want to be a machine and keep at a dead level; it is the man or woman who is preparing for opportunities, or "the unexpected which always happens," that commands success; it is not the mechanical employé who usually obtains advancement, but that one who has exercised such vigilance as an employer recognizes and wishes to encourage:—

"In life's small things be resolute and great,
To keep thy muscle trained;
Know'st thou when fate thy measure takes,
Or when she'll say to thee,
I find thee worthy,—do this now for me?"

We hope soon to record opinions and helpful suggestions from numbers of our readers; the subject is not by any means exhausted.

* * *

Correspondence.

MISS E. E. C. says: "The brief article on 'Cheerfulness' in the August number attracted my attention, as, a few hours before, I had heard of a stenographer who was not 'cheerful' and thereby incurred the dislike of the men who were obliged to give her dictation. She is accustomed to take the regular morning dictation with a fair degree of pleasantness, but if she be called upon later to take extra letters, or to make changes in those already taken, she usually places herself at the dictater's desk with a 'bang,' slams her book down on the rest, jerks her pencil from its place in her hair, and, in a decidedly sour and disagreeable manner, announces her readiness for dictation. I know several business men who complain that if they suggest a change or correction in letters, or criticize their stenographers in any way, they 'burst into tears;' among the requirements of stenographers should be 'self control' and 'cheerfulness!'"

* * *

Notes from the Field.

NEW YORK CITY boasts of an all-night office for stenography and typewriting, which is said to be well patronized.

The Grace Institute, which is to be opened in the above city in a short time, will have among its most prominent branches, shorthand and typewriting. It is to be a training school for poor girls in New York, and the aim will be to make the graduates of the course thorough home builders or business women.

MISS AUGUSTA CROSSEN, of Senecaville, Ohio, completed the regular course of study in the shorthand department of the Scio (Ohio) College in the shortest time that any student (man or woman) has ever attained the necessary proficiency to receive the diploma of the college; she practiced but little out of the class-room, and finished her course in seventeen weeks.

MISS HATTIE A. ELY has been appointed stenographer of the city court of New Haven, Conn., under the new act authorizing the appointment of an official stenographer.

MISS HALLIE WILLIAMS has been appointed court reporter for Yolo County, Cal., by Judge Gaddis. She passed a very satisfactory examination, surpassing the requirements of the law, which provides that the reporter must write 150 words a minute and read them back; she succeeded in writing 173 words a minute for five consecutive minutes, and read them without the slightest hesitation.

IDA E. TURNER.

Learners' Department.

Conducted by ELDON MORAN, American Home University, St. Louis, Mo.

The shorthand course here begun will be thorough and complete in every particular. What is known as the American Pitman system will be presented. The course will comprise thirty-five practical, nicely graded lessons. The series leads up by easy steps from the alphabet to a speed of one hundred words a minute. Any student, clerk, book-keeper, teacher, office-worker, or business man under fifty years of age, can well afford as a matter of economy to master these lessons, and thus become a shorthand writer. Enough time will be saved in any two years thereafter to justify the effort required.

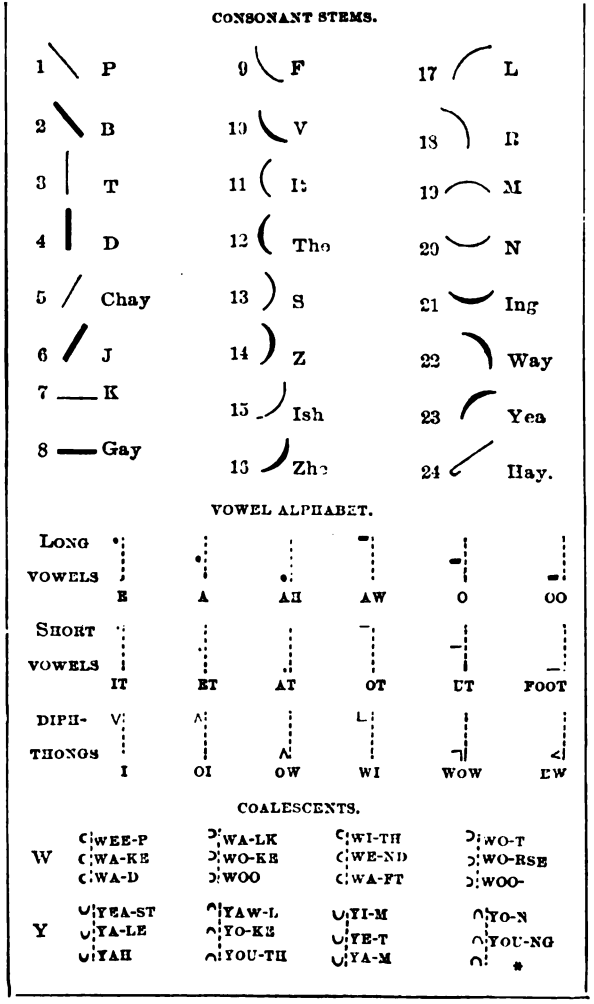
ALPHABETS. Study the consonant stems and vowel signs presented in the accompanying plate (omitting the coalescents for the present). Copy the characters many times. Carefully observe these points: The stems should be formed rather small, attention being given to light and shaded strokes, curvature, slant, attitude, etc. The Vowel Alphabet, so called, consists of dots, dashes and small angular signs. These occupy three distinct places, (1) at the beginning, (2) middle, and (3) end of consonant stems. Learn the stems so well that you can name them all in regular order from memory. Preserve all the lessons, as you will have occasion frequently to refer back to them, particularly the Table of Alphabets.

SPECIAL OFFER. I make the following offer free to all persons, readers of THE STENOGRAPHER and their friends. I will, free of charge, examine and correct your first shorthand exercise. After you have studied the first lesson, make a careful copy of Plate 1, using pen and good paper as directed, and mail to me promptly. On a separate sheet write your name and full address, state your age, occupation, whether you have studied shorthand or intend to do so. In all cases enclose stamp for reply. I shall expect within a few weeks to receive a thousand or more papers for correction. Send your exercise, subscription, and all inquiries relating to this department, to my address as follows: ELDON MORAN, St. Louis, Mo.

SUGGESTIONS. This is just the time of year to begin a course in shorthand. Get up a Home Study Club of half a dozen young friends, and meet two evenings each week for practice. When your club is formed, write me and I will tell you how to conduct it. To begin, show this copy of THE STENOGRAPHER to all persons you know who may be interested. Get them to subscribe. I offer a Shorthand Primer (worth 25 cents), and lessons by mail for one month (worth $1.00), to every new subscriber sending his order with subscription, $1.00, before November 1st. To every person getting up a club of five subscribers, I will give a prize of one copy of the "Shorthand Pony Text" (50 cents), and lessons by mail three months ($3.00). I urge every reader and intending student to consider these offers seriously and act promptly.

(Continued on Page 71).

Want of space compels omission of Editorial matter this month.—EDITOR.



Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

Writing to *The Phonographic Magazine*, Mr. Nat Bridewell of Beauregard, Miss., says: "I am glad to note that a movement has been made by the stenographers of England—and I think the same should be taken up with energy by the stenographers of the United States—to build a suitable monument to the memory of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, who was the inventor of and did more than all others to advance and improve one of the greatest educational and time-saving arts the world has ever known. It is nothing more than justice that a suitable and lasting monument be erected to his memory. All stenographers should contribute liberally to this fund regardless of class or system. I think the women stenographers of the United States should especially take this movement in hand and give it a start which will never cease until a monument to Sir Isaac Pitman has been erected, for it is an undisputable fact that to them, more than to any other class, has this invention of that illustrious Englishman proven a blessing and comfort."

* * *

Our readers are already aware that the movement has been taken up in this country, and a special American Committee of four appointed to further the project. Circulars with all needed information will be supplied by the American Secretary, Mr. Clarence A. Pitman, 33 Union Square, New York City.

* * *

Since last reported the certificate of proficiency for teachers of the Isaac Pitman phonography in the United States and Canada, has been awarded to the following successful candidate, Miss Mae McIlroy, Port Huron, Mich.

* * *

Again the Isaac Pitman shorthand comes to the front, as is evidenced by the appointment of three well-known teachers of that system for the three new high schools about to be established in New York city. The salary attached to these positions is $1200 per annum. The subject of typewriting will also be taught.

* * *

A Speed Certificate for writing 220 words per minute in the Isaac Pitman system was recently granted to Mr. H. W. Lockyer-Digby, Christchurch, New Zealand, that gentleman having previously secured a Speed Certificate for 200 words. The examination took place on 24th February last, the committee consisting of the Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, R. C. Bishop of Christchurch; Mr. Justice Denniston, Judge of the Supreme Court, New Zealand; and Mr. Wynn-Williams, barrister-at-law.

* * *

Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons have a vacancy on their books for a first-class teacher of the Isaac Pitman system for an old-established school in St. Louis, Mo. Those interested will please correspond with them.

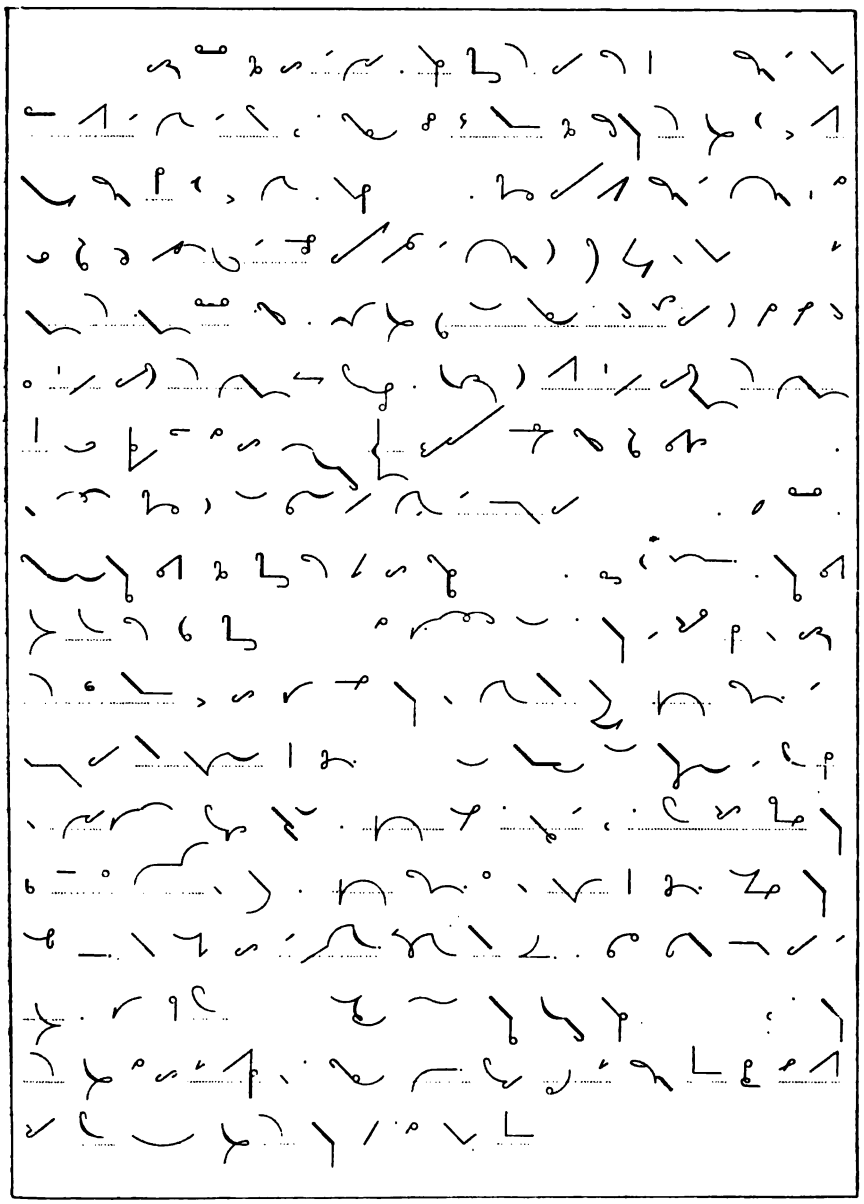
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

Windward signifies towards the wind, and leeward the opposite direction, or away from it. Starboard and port signify right and left, and apply when a person stands with the back towards the stern of the boat or vessel, that to the right being the starboard side, and that to the left the port side. The terms were originally starboard and larboard, but as the ends of these words are the same, confusion and accidents were the result, and larboard was therefore changed to port. On the beam, or abeam, signifies abreast the middle of the vessel; thus, in passing a point of land we say, such-and-such point is on our weather or lee beam—for instance, the *Volunteer* was right on our weather-beam or lee-beam at noon, etc., according as the wind may have been at that time, when we were exactly abreast of this headland. The two most important terms used in sailing are "luff" and "keep away." The first signifies the bringing of the boat's head towards the direction from which the wind proceeds; the second that of making the boat's head fall off from this direction. As the helmsman in a boat should always sit to windward, or with his back to the wind, he will cause the boat to luff by pushing the tiller from him, and to keep away by pulling it towards him. No beginner in boat-sailing should ever sit to leeward of the helm, for he will not be able to command the tiller in such a position, and when a flaw of wind strikes the boat, he is quite as likely to push the tiller from him as to pull it towards him, in which case the boat, instead of coming up into the wind and relieving herself by shaking the sails, will be kept away and feel the whole strength of the flaw. In this manner many boats have been upset. When a boat or vessel has the wind on the right side to a person looking forward, she is on the starboard tack, as it is called, and has the right of way over another vessel or boat which has the port tack.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. Published by Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—NAUTICAL TERMS.



*** Schools and others, desiring the services of experienced shorthand teachers, will please apply to Teachers' Bureau Department, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT,
Principal of Shorthand Department of Hartford Business College, Hartford, Conn.

The Cost of Modern Government. —Modern Government is Expensive.

In the United States we have four distinct public treasuries to supply—that of the Nation, the State, the County, and the Town or City. The last census figures show that the amount which flowed into these treasuries in 1890 was, in round numbers, $1,040,000,000. Of this amount, about $461,000,000 was collected and spent by the national government, and about $579,000,000 by states, counties, town and cities. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the United States received from various sources an income of $326,976,200, exclusive of postal revenues. How much of this did you pay? You do not know; you cannot know. The most complete set of accounts in the country cannot show the amount of Federal taxation which rests upon a given man or business. Of the total amount of $326,976,200 about half—$160,021,752—was received as customs dues from importers; while $146,762,865 came to the treasury as internal revenue charges from manufacturers of and dealers in liquors and tobacco, leaving only about $20,000,000 from all other sources. The importers, manufacturers, and dealers who paid the money to the government collectors did not charge the amount to Federal taxation. The tax was added to the price of their goods and they were thus reimbursed by their customers. Their contribution to the government was really only an advance payment in behalf of the real tax-payers—the consumers of the taxed goods. Thus we make a contribution to the Federal treasury, when we buy articles that are taxed in our tariff or in our internal revenue schedules. The tax is an indistinguishable part of the price of the articles, and few people realize that in buying goods they are paying taxes. The protective discussion has impressed the tariff upon our minds as an instrument for fostering certain industries and affecting wages, and thus we seldom think of it as a form of taxation under which each one of us contributes to the public treasury. So, although we frequently hear vague criticism of the extravagance of Congress, we rarely hear any direct personal complaint that the Federal tax is burdensome. Only when a new tariff causes a sharp and sudden advance in the price of some staple article are we impressed with the fact that the tariff is a measure of taxation. This method of raising revenue by collecting it from a manufacturer or merchant, who simply shifts the burden to his customer by adding the tax to the price of goods, is called indirect taxation. It has been the policy of the general government, from the outset, to secure its revenue by indirect means.

(To be continued.)

* * *

NOTE.—Ordinarily, amounts are most legibly and expeditiously written as spoken. For example: 326 million 976 thousand two hundred; 160 million 21 thousand 752, etc. The syllable "ty" as heard in "twen-ty," "thir-ty," etc., is rapidly and legibly represented by a long stroke in the direction of Ray. See last line on page of notes for illustrations of "twenty," "thirty," "forty," "fifty," "sixty," "seventy," "eighty," "ninety," "twenty-cents," "thirty names."

W. B. PARKHURST has been appointed court stenographer at Charleston, W. Va.

MISS Winnifred Beedle has accepted a position as stenographer with Lawrence Brothers, South Gardner, Mass.

MISS Susie Whitney, of Amesbury, is filling the position of stenographer at the office of T. S. Ruddock & Sons, Haverhill, Mass.

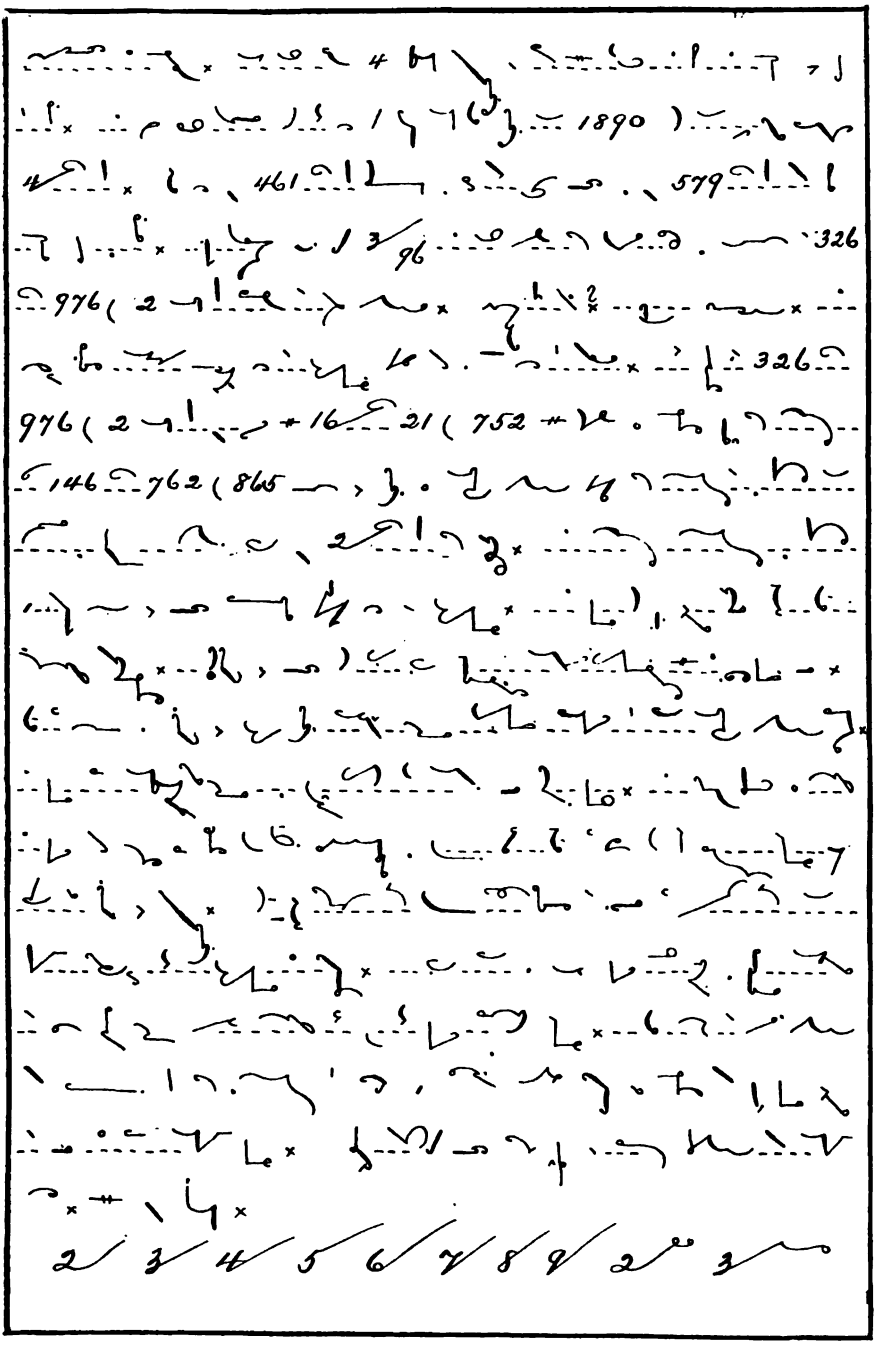
"When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry."

"Heaven is above all; yet there sits a Judge that no king can corrupt."

"Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers, and are famous preservers of good looks."

"It is not enough to remember the poor. Give them something to make them remember you."

Benn Pitman Shorthand by Chas. T. Platt.



Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

DEAR SIR:

Your esteemed favor of yesterday complaining of delay in executing your order of the 12th inst. was received by this morning's mail. Immediately upon the receipt of your order, I directed my corresponding clerk to advise you that we would, probably, be unable to fill the same before the 20th inst., but it appears that by some unaccountable oversight he omitted to do so. I admit that you have great reason to complain of my apparent negligence in the matter and I can only offer as an apology for my clerk's carelessness, in the present instance, the undeviating zeal with which I have discharged all the commissions which you heretofore entrusted to me. I am happy to be able to inform you that I have just received from the manufacturer the goods you require, and will execute your order promptly. To prevent further delay I will forward the parcels to-day per express and you may charge to my account any excess of freight you may have to pay.

Assuring you that you will have no reason to complain of my want of punctuality in the future, I remain,

Yours very truly,

* * *

Reporting Style.

Bishop Galleher's tribute to President Jefferson Davis, at the funeral of the latter at New Orleans, December 11, 1889.

"When we utter our prayers to-day for those who are distressed in mind; when we lift our petition to the most Merciful, and ask a benediction on the desolate, we remember that one household above others is bitterly bereaved, and that hearts closely knitted to our own are deeply distressed.

"For the master of Beauvoir lies dead and under the drooping flag of the saddened city; the light of his dwelling has gone out and left it lonely for all the days to come. Surely, we grieve with those who weep the tender tears of homely pain and trouble, and there is not a sigh of the gulf breeze that sways the swinging mosses in the cypress trees, sheltering their home, but finds an answer in our burdened breathing.

"We recall with sincerest sympathy the wifely woe that can be measured only by the sacred deeps of wifely devotion, and our hearts go traveling across the waving Atlantic seas to meet and comfort, if we might, the child who, coming home, shall for once not be able to bring all the sweet splendors of the sunshine with her.

"Let us bend with the stricken household and pay the ready tribute of our tears. And then, acknowledging the stress and surge of a people's sorrow, say that the stately tree of our southern wood, planted in power, nourished by kindly dews, branching in brave luxuriance and scarred by many storms, lies uprooted.

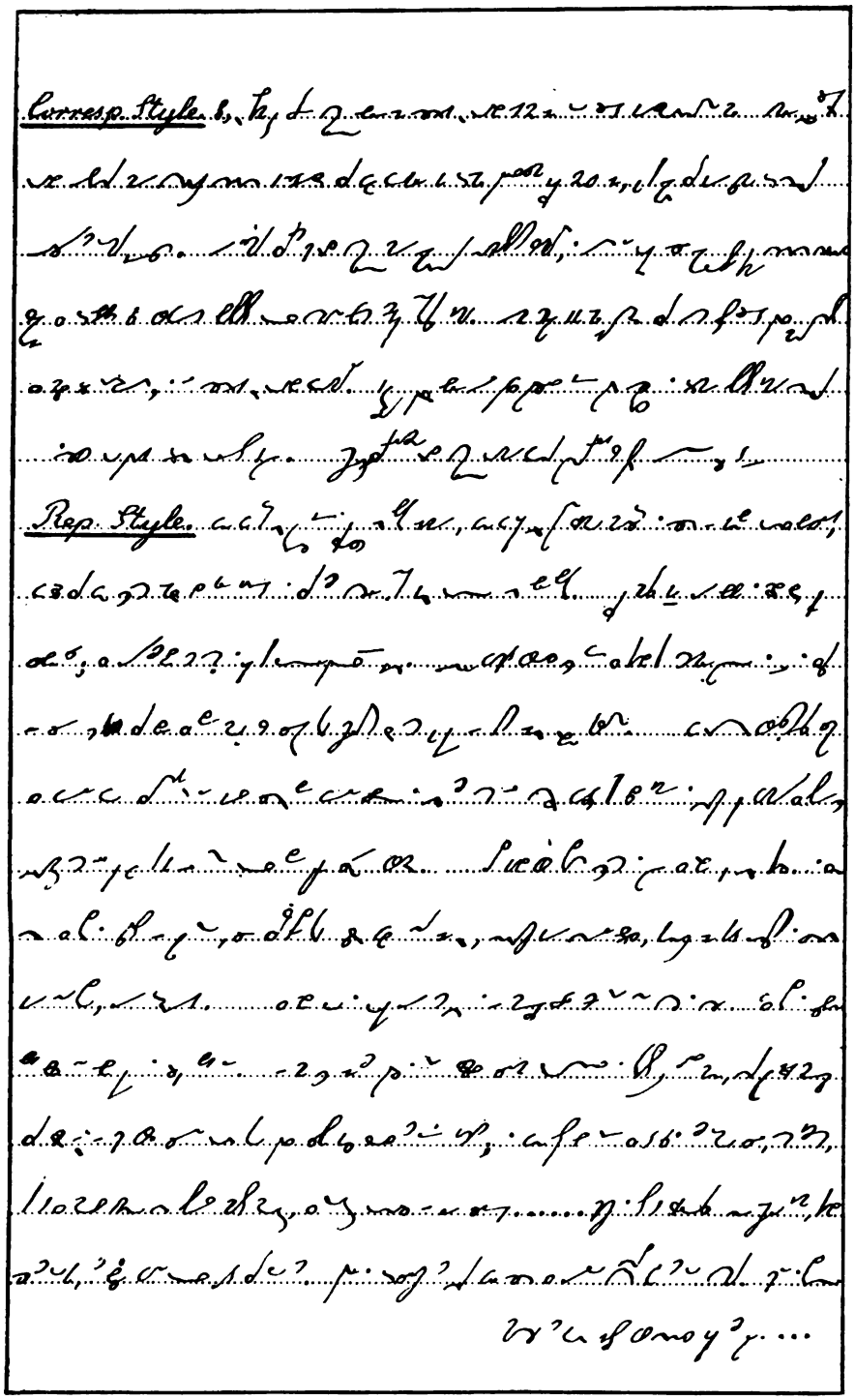
"The end of a long and lofty life has come, and a moving volume of human history has been closed and clasped. The strange and sudden dignity of death has been added to the fine and resolute dignity of living. A man who, in his person and history, symbolized the solemn convictions and tragic fortunes of millions of men, cannot pass into the glooms that gather around a grave without sign or token from the surcharged bosoms of those he leaves behind him; and when Jefferson Davis, reaching the very seamark of his utmost sail, goes to his God, not even the most ignoble can chide the majestic mourning, the sorrowing honors of a last salute. * * * * * Gracious and gentle even to the lowest (nay, especially to them), tender as he was brave, he deserved to win all the love that followed him. Fearless and unselfish, he could not well escape the life-long conflicts to which he was committed. Greatly and strangely misconceived, he bore injustice with the calmness befitting his place. * * * * *

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as a circular, "A Practical Lesson in G.-R. Phonography," explain the general principles of the Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.

DR. R. TOMBO.

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Graham Department.

Conducted by H. L. ANDREWS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Publisher of "Andrews Graded Sentence Book of Standard Phonography." Official Stenographer Allegheny County Medical Society and Principal of Martin's Shorthand School.

Typewriters in Telegraphy.

About fifteen years ago, before most telegraph operators had hardly heard of a typewriter, there was, on a southern newspaper circuit, a telegrapher who was very slow. He was slow, even for those days, when operators had not begun to dream of the speeds that are common to-day. His handicap was cramped and laborious penmanship. Then, as now, there was a penalty for "breaking" the wire; that is, getting behind and having to interrupt the sender to have a portion of the message repeated. The operator had the worst possible record on the wire for breaks, and he was responsible for much soreness of spirit and ruggedness of language on the part of the sending operators. Suddenly all this stopped. He made no more breaks, and from having the worst, he soon came to have the best record on the circuit. From being perplexed at the change the sending operators became exasperated when the former "plug" would sometimes ask them to "get a gait on," as he was tired of waiting on them. One day the manager of the circuit, on a tour of inspection, caught sight of the operator seated easily at a typewriter, taking his messages leisurely, and making much better copy than would have been possible with a pen. He had run across an old typewriter, one of those which writes all capitals, and, seeing its possibilities, had learned the keyboard and pressed it into service. The manager at once saw the value of the discovery and soon all the operators on the circuit were made to learn and use the typewriter. Before, a fast penman could just about keep up with a good sending operator; with the typewriter, an operator could easily take news much faster than it could be sent by the Morse alphabet.

Devices were invented for quicker sending, consisting for the most part of abbreviations, such as "assn," for "association;" "co," for "company;" "pres," for "president;" "shd," for "should." The full list of abbreviations has been systematized into a regular and scientific code, which is now used on all newspaper circuits and in many commercial telegraph offices, where much press business is handled.

While from 20 to 25 words a minute is a good average for a commercial wire, a newspaper wire with code and typewriter has been known to carry as many as 3,600 words an hour, or 60 words a minute. Under favorable circumstances the speed may be even greater, as the fastest operators can send 75 words a minute over a wire, and this can be transcribed by a receiving operator on a typewriter. This operation, however, involves what is nothing short of a psychological marvel. The operator has first to separate the unbroken string of dots and dashes into letters. These letters must be separated into known abbreviations of words, the proper words to be supplied to these abbreviations, and finally sense must be made of the whole, and the message must be transcribed on the typewriter at the speed of a word a second, many of the words being long and puzzling.

L. W. COGGESWELL, court stenographer, New Haven, Conn., has been admitted to practice at the bar.

MISS Lula Noyes, stenographer in the office of Judge Barnard, Franklin, N. H., has been visiting relatives at Newfoundland Lake.

MR. John S. Harrison has been appointed court stenographer for the city court, Savannah, Ga., to succeed the late Mr. Charles M. Rushing.

"A man's best friends are his ten fingers."

"The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife."

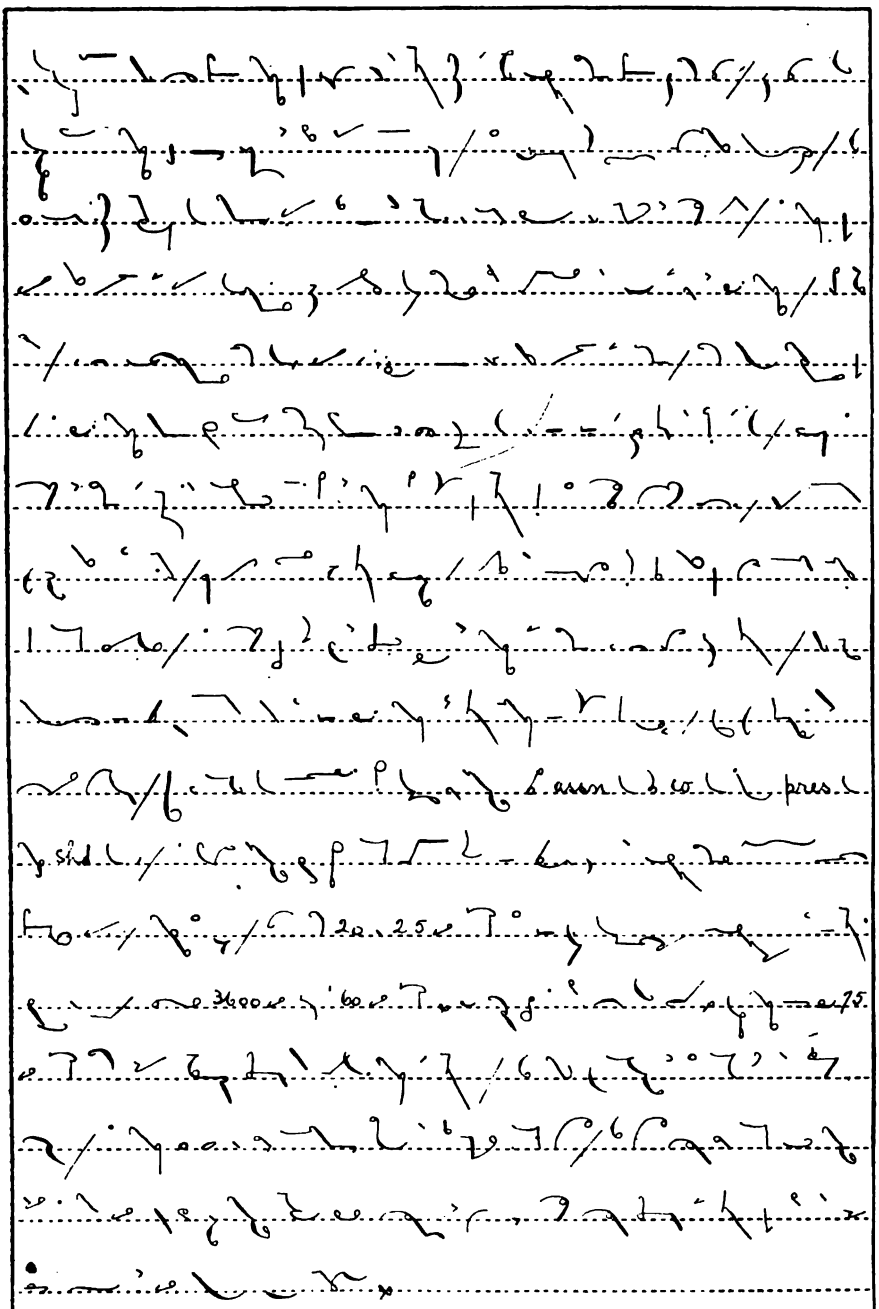
"Manilla is the toughest paper known, I believe," said Warren, incidentally.

"Say," queried Mary, "where can I get a copy?"

A LITTLE ODE.

Owen Moore has gone away,
Owin' more than he can pay;
But he will return some day,
Owin' Moore.

Graham Shorthand.



WRITTEN WITH A
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

LESSON I.

KEY TO PLATE 1.

1 P B T K L M I O A Aw E Weh (short w).
2 Bowl talk eat tea is as it and mail.
3 Time he to we take pay buy walk.
4 Pole you may will toll of the make.
5 I will pay toll and buy a bowl of meal.
6 It is time to eat; will you take tea?
7 I will take tea and a bowl of oatmeal.
8 We will pay toll and walk a mile.
9 He will buy a comb and a pole.
10 It is time and Mike will take the mail.
11-15 To be translated by the learner.

WRITING EXERCISE.

1 May Mike and I make a bowl of tea?
2 We will take tea, eat oatmeal, and talk.
3 May Mike eat a bowl of oatmeal?
4 Will you walk a mile to the pole?
5 We will eat, and he may walk and talk.

EXPLANATORY.

The learner will observe that the characters are either light or shaded. P T K L M and I are light strokes, while B O A and E are heavy. P and B are straight and slant to the left; L is curved, slants to the right, and is struck upwards. K and M are horizontal. I is made light, small and sharp pointed.

In writing BOWL, first write the consonant outline B-L, and then place the vowel O at the middle of B, and at right angles with it. A and O are always placed at the middle of consonant stems, as shown in MAIL and BOWL, line 2, engraved short-hand Plate 1. The E dot is written at the beginning of the stem, as in EAT and TEA, line 2.

In walk (line 8) the semi-circular sign for W is written light and quite small.

Copy Plate 1 twenty times. Translate the Reading Exercise (lines 11-15), and transcribe the Writing Exercise into correct Short-hand.

Learners' Department

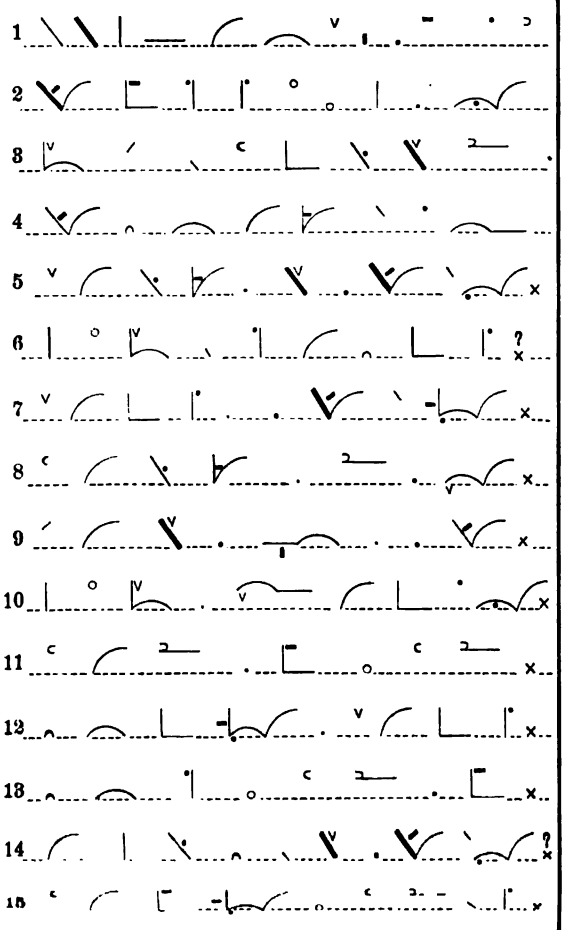
(Continued from Page 62.)

EXPLANATORY.

On this page is presented the first regular lesson of the series. The secret of learning shorthand is much systematic, intelligent practice. It does not consist in studying the lessons simply, but includes a training of the eye, the ear, the arm, the fingers, the muscles and nerves. It is necessary to write the characters over and over so often that in time they will drop almost automatically from your pen.

Would it please you to receive a card introducing you to other students beginning this course of lessons? It is both interesting and mutually helpful for learners to correspond with each other, making use of shorthand characters to some extent in doing so. Every earnest student of these lessons will be considered a member of THE STENOGRAPHER Shorthand Class, and will receive special help, encouragement, criticisms, cards of introduction, and other aids from time to time. If you wish to be considered a member, write me to that effect and send a copy of Plate 1 for correction.

PLATE 1.



The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XII. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1897. NUMBER 4.

The Typewriter's First Day Back.

I'm back from my vacation, and the time was short indeed;
I wonder if I've lost my stroke, or got behind in speed.

Don't ask if I enjoyed myself, it makes me smile to think;
I'd rather guess my ribbon needs another soak in ink.
I had the very gayest time of any girl I know;
And now I wonder what is up, this carriage moves so slow.

I got a ring or two of course, although my days were brief;
Oh! What a rattle-trap this is, and all this work—great grief.

And Will is such a gallant chap, and Claude is just a dear;
I wonder if the manager is hanging round me here.

And Alex Vanderbilt they say is coming into town;
This nickel frame will scarce reflect—my face is not so brown.

And I should have a grenadine; oh! yes, I really should;
The firm must buy a new machine, they say that times are good.

For now I know the latest step, the german and quadrille;
This type is so much out of line, it really makes me ill.

What! twelve o'clock? How time does fly, and I am not half through;
Oh! Go to lunch with you? Well, yes; I don't care if I do.

M. S. TENNENT.

New York State Stenographers' Association.

AS I sit in my library this afternoon and view the natural loveliness and peacefulness of the day, my vision is afar and sweeps the shores of Ontario, while nearby, in fancy again, I sit at a table in the banquet hall of a hotel. Around me is a small host of celebrated and speedy shorthand practitioners whose names are household words to a vast multitude of writers of the mystic art. The scene is an animated one: Brilliant and brainy essays, bright and breezy discussions, the spice of wit and the sustenance which wisdom contributes to the mind pervades the place, for it is the 22d annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association, held at Cottage Hotel, Ontario Beach ("The Coney Island of Western New York"), August 26th and 27th, 1897, and its far-famed shorthand solons have met again.

The first session began just twenty-one years from the date of the organization meeting in Syracuse, and the Association celebrated the attainment of its majority with an epoch-making convention, for the Ontario Beach meeting surpassed even the superb re-union of last year at Syracuse—in attendance, in papers presented, in its fascinating and forceful finale. In all there were sixty present. At the opening there were forty, which increased to fifty at the second session. Eleven essays—mostly of the highest merit—were read and considered. When the third lengthy session was over, the Rochester contingent "guested" us by electric cars to Manitou Beach and "banqueted" us there in a delightful way.

As last year the "big five" who have been president twice each were all on hand, viz: Wm. W. Osgoodby, of Rochester; Spencer C. Rodgers, of Albany; Theodore C. Rose, of Elmira; George R. Bishop, of New York; and George H. Thornton, of Buffalo. Ex-presidents in the persons of A. P. Little and Thos. R. Griffith, of Rochester; Henry L. Beach, of Binghamton; and Robert R. Law, of Cambridge, also attended. Among the ladies present may be mentioned: Miss M. Jeanette Ballantyne, Mrs. Clara A. White, the Emens sisters, Miss Lillian E. Agan, Mrs. N. C. Gulick, Miss Claribel Tel-

ler, and others from throughout the State, while Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. McLoughlin and Mrs. Hill accompanied their husbands and seemingly manifested as much interest in the proceedings as the members themselves, while they were also afforded the opportunity of visiting the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo and witnessing the wonders of Niagara Falls.

At the evening session there were also in attendance nearly a score of the graduates of Miss Ballantyne's Phonetic Shorthand School.

Nor should we fail to mention the presence and participation in the proceedings of John P. Martin, P. P. McLoughlin, George W. Munson, Col. Henry C. Demming, Arthur Head, W. R. Lansing, etc., etc.

Letters from prominent stenographers all over the world, in great abundance, were read by the Secretary, and their many logical points appreciated and applauded by the convention.

Seven new members were elected. Total active membership is now eighty-three. Balance in treasury, $75.00.

The following officers were elected:

President, Peter P. McLoughlin, New York; Vice-president, Irving C. Hutchins, Rochester; Secretary and Treasurer, Kendrick C. Hill, New York; Librarian, M. Jeanette Ballantyne, Rochester; Executive Committee, Edward Shaughnessy, Chairman, Rochester; John E. Kelly, Albany; John P. Martin, New York; A. B. Weaver, Buffalo; Sarah A. Moore, Elmira.

Papers presented:

"Enthusiasm in Work," by Edwin R. Gardiner, Providence; "Are Stenographers' Fees Excessive?" by James E. Munson, New York; "Facts and Fancies of Shorthand," by Arthur Head, Towanda; "The Humorous Side of a Court Reporter's Life," by P. P. McLoughlin, New York; "Is Shorthand a Progressive Science?" by A. P. Barnett, Kansas City; "The Reporter as a Speech Reviser," by David Wolfe Brown, Washington; "Stenography in India," by D. N. Pal, Calcutta; "Thoroughness of Preparation for Shorthand Work," by Arthur B. Cook, New York; "A Plea for the Competent Amanuensis," by Charles H. White, Syracuse; "Stenographic Miseries," by Thomas Bengough, Toronto; "Speed in Shorthand," by Frank H. Burt, Boston.

It is doubtful if any body of shorthand writers ever read, listened to and discussed such a splendid series of papers as was presented at the Ontario Beach convention.

After the banquet, delicious and charming at "The Manitou," the fourth and last session was held in the pavilion there. While the company sat filled with awe by the enchanting beauty of "The Horicon" spread out before them and the sun just sinking below the horizon at their backs, the veteran Demming, of Harrisburg, arose and said:

"Before final adjournment I wish to say a few words. I first attended your sessions when you met at Rochester a number of years ago (1878). The Association was but two or three years' old, but I noticed then that you were a vigorous sapling in growth. You have since become a sturdy oak, and I am delighted to know you have grown to such proportions that you are now considered the leading stenographic organization of America. Your influence is far more than state-wide. We look upon you in Pennsylvania as an authority, and anything done by your Association is almost the same as law to us.

"It is a great pleasure to meet with you in convention and to join with you in the enjoyment of these meetings. But I miss some very familiar faces here; they have passed beyond. But so we go. When your turn comes, or mine, just before going may we each be able to say in the beautiful words of Tennyson, so vividly called to mind by the great waters just before us and the setting sun behind us:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put to sea.

"But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam, [less deep,
When that which drew from out the bound-
Turns again home.

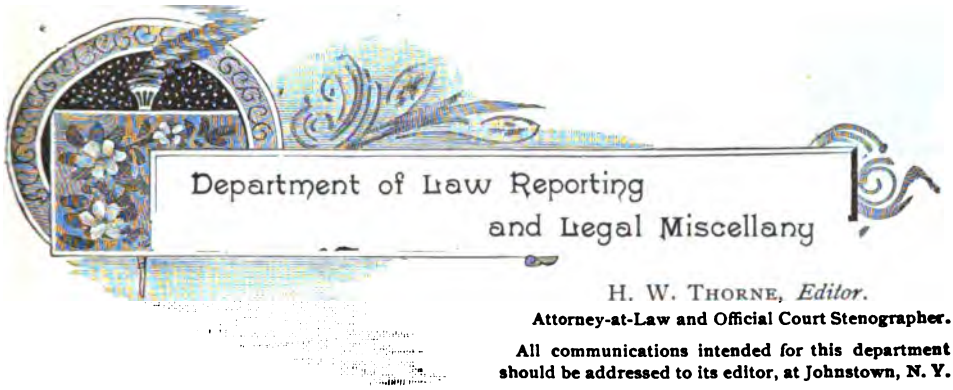
"Twilight and evening bell.
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

"For though from out our bourne of time and
The flood may bear me far, [place
I hope to see my pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."

Then we adjourned to meet again at Albany, August 25th and 26th, 1898, and wended our way back to Rochester, where we separated.

Albany, 1898 will cap the climax and the name of the twenty-third annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association will be "Excelsior."

KENDRICK C. HILL,
Secretary.



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Omissions and Errors in Stenographers' Minutes.

THE case of Foster *vs.* The Standard National Bank (reported in 21 miscellaneous reports at page 8, etc) recently decided in the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, is of incidental interest to stenographers. The proceedings upon the trial of the case had been stenographically reported. The defeated party had appealed and had, for that purpose, made up a "case on appeal" and served the same on his opponent, who claimed that certain statements of fact appeared in the printed "case" which was not shown by the stenographer's minutes to have occurred upon the trial of the case. There was no substantial dispute that the facts actually occurred upon the trial. The question was, therefore, whether the stenographer's minutes are controlling upon the court and litigants in settling a controversy, arising upon a motion to have statements of fact or other matters stricken from a case because the minutes of the stenographer do not show that the same transpired upon the trial. Two Courts decided that the stenographer's minutes controlled, but upon appeal as above stated to the Appellate Division that Court reversed the others and decided that the minutes are not absolutely binding. In the course of the opinion by which the Court reached this decision it remarks: "It will not do for the trial judge to decline to resettle merely because the matters sworn to have occurred before him do not appear in the stenographer's notes; he must go further and put his refusal upon the ground that they did not occur, in which case his certificate will be conclusive so far as any right to a resettlement is concerned. Litigants are not to be prejudiced by errors or omissions of stenographers whose minutes, although entitled to great weight in case of conflict respecting what took place, are not conclusive as to what occurred at trials. And in this case, where the facts are practically undisputed, it will not do to hold that certain things did not happen because the notes of the stenographer are silent upon the subject. The responsibility of settling a case and of determining what occurred at a trial is cast not upon the stenographer, but on the trial judge, aided, as far as possible by the stenographer's minutes, by any notes taken by the judge himself at the time, or his memory of what occurred, or by any other means which may satisfy his conscience and enable him to make a truthful return to the appellate court."

"Cold" Stenographic Notes.

I was recently requested to make and have just completed the making of, a transcript of a portion of the stenographic notes of a trial reported twelve years ago last February. I do not refer to the fact because it is unique. While it is not of every-day occurrence to transcribe old notes, yet it is unusual. One point to which I desire to call attention is the stability of the style of writing. In several hundred pages of notes I observed only four important departures in outline from those now written by me. These were changes in the outline for "enter," "entrance," "information" and "profitable." In the four changes I find but one to a briefer outline, viz: I now use the wordsign "enshon" (Graham), while twelve years ago I used the full consonant outline for the word "information."

Another point to which attention is directed is that this transcription, which at first I apprehended would be difficult be-

cause of the lapse of time, was effected as easily as that of my notes of the present. I discovered, however, that many proper names of persons and places had not been written in longhand near the shorthand outline. It is my custom now to invariably write out such names when first occurring, unless the name be very familiar. And even in that case it is better to write it out as in case of the death of the stenographer who makes the notes a person called upon to make transcription would be materially aided thereby. In my judgment, based upon experience and not upon any fanciful notion, it is a wise plan to write the longhand equivalent for unusual words. Of course, the reader must understand that this is not to be attempted at the moment of writing the notes, unless the rate at which the proceedings are transpiring admit of it.

It is, indeed, very gratifying to know that shorthand is sufficiently exact to enable one to make an honest record of proceedings occurring a dozen years before. We have become so accustomed to reproducing human speech that we fail to fully realize the marvelous character of the performance. It is but a short time ago that stenographer Potts, formerly of Pittsburg (I think) was called upon to make a transcript of notes taken by him over twenty years previously.

Lingual Curios.

A lawyer in "summing up," in referring to the execution of a criminal intent by the accused, said to the jury: "While he was pursuing his felonious intent around—wandering around," etc., etc. He did not enlighten the jury as to whether the felonious intent was on afoot or horseback. Becoming tragic, the same attorney, in deep, sepulchral tones, commented upon the non-appearance of a person as a witness, in this manner: "Gentlemen, he's as silent as yonder graveyard *at night.*" I am not aware of any legal presumption that "yonder graveyard" is not silent at midday. Again, in attacking the credibility of a witness, the same legal light asserted: "He is not corroborated by a single man *on earth.*" The jury were thus left unadvised as to whether corroboration of the witness had been effected by "a man" from the "upper" or "lower regions."

A witness was cross-examined on the subject of having been confined in jail as follows:

"Q. You had been to jail before '96? You have been there more than once?" "A. Well, that's all right; yes sir." "Q. I presume it is right, or they would'nt sent you?" "Q. Well, I presume that's all right, too." "Q. You had visited this lockup a number of times before?" A. "No sir." "Q. Have you never been confined there?" "A. Well, I was locked up there once or twice and that's all." "Q. You don't call that visiting the lockup?" "A. You call it what you mind to. I was locked up there for being drunk."

It is needless to say that court, jury, the attorneys and audience were convulsed by laughter with this serio-comic exhibition.

THE use of the term "typewriter" to describe a typewriting machine and also an operator of it was recognized as ambiguous by the attorney who propounded the following questions:

"Q. Miss Q. acted there in the office as an assistant?" "A. Yes." "Q. There was a typewriter there?" "A. There was." "Q. That is, a machine?" The last question was not answered by the witness, he undoubtedly assuming it to be a part of the preceeding question and that his answer would be made to the two questions as a whole.

A person summoned as a juror, upon being examined on his *voir dire* as a witness in a criminal case testified as follows:

"Q. Assuming there was no testimony elicited in this case which would in anywise contradict or combat the testimony and the statements upon which your opinion is already based; then that opinion would go with you throughout the trial, would it not?" "A. I don't think it would." "Q. Why do you not think it would?" "A. Because I should go according to the evidence—that would *convict* me."

The witness undoubtedly meant that the evidence would *convince*, not *convict* him.

Notes.

MR. GEO. E. BOYLE, formerly of Allentown, Pa., has recently accepted a position as stenographer for Mager & England Electric Supply Co., at 10 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

LAW stenographer, Fred G. W. Runk, of Allentown, Pa., reported the case of the Old Colony Trust Co., *vs.* The London and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Co., tried before John Rupp, Esq., as referee. Mr. Runk recently finished the transcript of the case, the testimony and proceedings therein having been printed at an expense of $4,000. The suit was begun June 17th, 1895. From these facts one may judge of theiimportance of Mr. Runk's work.

MR. C. STERNER, of Allentown, Pa., has been appointed to the recently created position of stenographer and typewriter to the Select and Common Council of that City The salary is $40 per month.

HERBERT A. BRIGGS, a thoroughly qualified Brooklyn stenographer, has been appointed from the civil service eligible list as a stenographer in the Supreme Court of King's County at a yearly salary of $3000.

CHARLES W. GOULD, a good stenographer of Watertown, N. Y., has been appointed from the same list to a similar position in the New York City Court of Special Sessions.

THE STENOGRAPHER congratulates these gentlemen upon their appointment.

LAW Stenographer W. K. Strong, of Eureka, Cal., has been a court stenographer for about 25 years, having satisfactorily filled his present position of official reporter for the courts of Humboldt County, Cal., for the last 22 years. On the question of speed requirements he is heartily in accord with such experts as Mr. Fred Irland, whose last sentiments in THE STENOGRAPHER on that question meet Brother Strong's emphatic approval. Beside reporting, Mr. Strong fills the position of notary public and court commissioner for the counties of Superior and Humboldt.

I WAS in error in stating that the Benham murder trial at Batavia, N. Y. was reported by Mr. W. W. Osgoodby, of Rochester, N. Y. The credit belongs to Mr. Charles F. Bailey, of Buffalo, whose four weeks reportorial work in that now celebrated case is highly spoken of.

MR. W. R. SMITH, of Big Rapids, Mich., is a very enthusiastic stenographer. He occupies the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Educational Associations, the next annual meeting of which will be held during the coming holiday week at the Chicago Business College, in that city. That stenography does not play "second fiddle" at the meetings of this Association is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Isaac S. Dement is its president.

I call the attention of readers who have heretofore requested pages of my actual reporting notes to the article "Cold Stenographic Notes," which will more fully explain to them my uniform refusal to furnish such notes. The old notes of law stenographers are part of their capital and stock in trade.

STENOGRAPHER Whirbach, of Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday, September 5th, reported Rev. A. R. Horne's sermon, and also the hymns sung by the choir.

THE Superior Court at Montreal, Canada, was recently forced to adjourn twice in one day because of the absence of the French official stenographers. The presiding judge imposed a fine upon the delinquent officials equivalent to the witnesses' fees in the delayed cases, amounting to $37.50. The salary of the stenographers is $1000 per annum.

THERE is a story going the rounds of the press to the effect that a Missouri stenographer connected with one of the State departments, having been sent out upon a mission of importance, first became so "full" of whisky that his notes were indecipherable by him when sober. The brilliant inspiration came to him to again "fill up" with whisky and view his notes from that standpoint. He did so, and lo! the result was a perfect transcript. It is said upon reliable authority that such experiments are only successful by the use of Missouri whisky upon—or in—Missouri stenographers.

THE court reporters of Kansas have recently organized under the name of "The Official Reporters," and not long since held a meeting at Topeka. Mr. Austin T. McKay, the secretary of the association, of Anthony, Kansas, desires to correspond with officers of similar associations in other states respecting the work of other societies. He is particularly anxious to obtain such facts "as relate to salary, per diem and per folio price of transcript work." THE STENOGRAPHER greets this new organization and wishes it long life and prosperity.

H. W. THORNE.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of the Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, 156 Fifth Avenue (New Presbyterian Building), N. W. corner of 20th St., N. Y. Instructor in Phonography at the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York City. Also Official Instructor in Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City, Nos. 20, 25, 44, 75 and 79.

AT Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says "*The American Phonographer*," the Eastman College, a national institution of practical business education, has, for more than a quarter of a century, taught a modification of Isaac Pitman and, later, a light line system. Both systems now give place to the pure Isaac Pitman.

* * *

THE importance of careful practice in order to acquire the ability to read one's notes as easily and readily as print, cannot, remarks "*Pitman's Shorthand Weekly*," be too strongly impressed on the young phonographer who expects to make use of his shorthand ability in after life. The methods by which this desirable efficiency may be secured, are very simple. When getting up speed, the phonographic student should read over as large a portion as possible of the notes he takes, and if he has written from dictation, he should read his notes aloud and get someone to check his reading by looking at the original. If he finds himself in the habit of making any serious departures from the original test, he should take care to break himself of the habit without delay. All errors in outlines, or in the positions of grammalogues, should be marked and avoided in future, for strict observance of the text-book rules is a great aid to accuracy, both in writing and reading.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

These accounts at Five Forks, Will you please inform him as to what books and accounting forms he will need, so that he can secure them from the Storekeeper?

—Yours | truly. (61.)

6.

MR. L. DANE,
Athens, Ga.

DEAR SIR: Business is being offered for Hull. I wish you to have the siding put in at once. You can use the material that | came out of the "Y" at Athens. I think the Construction Department have switch ties at Athens; if not, you will find them on car at Jug Tavern.—Yours truly. (60.)

7.

MESSRS. HARVEY, BOND & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your favor of the 30th inst., relative to your shipment of one box meat, consigned to L. A. & | W. E. Green, West Bowersville, Ga., which you advised was billed at 750 lbs., when it only weighed and should have been billed at 550 lbs., I beg | to advise that I have issued a correction reducing the weight of this box of meat to 550 lbs. as per your request, and the amount of | overcharge will be refunded to consignees by the Agent at West Bowersville, Ga. Concerning your claim for loss of one case Coffee consigned to Louis Bros., Atlanta, Ga., I | may state that this matter is now being investigated by our General Claim Agent, who is doing all in his power to effect some settlement with our connections with whom | the loss occurred. I will, however, write to him to-day and request him to close the matter up as early as possible.—Yours truly. (175.)

8.

MESSRS. J. D. HOWE & BRO.,
Richmond, Va.

GENTLEMEN: I notice that most of your shipments made *via* our line destined to points South, are being sent to this depot | late in the evenings. I would be glad if you would arrange to have all your shipments destined to points South *via* our line placed in this depot before 2 | 30 *p. m.* By so doing, I can then get this freight off on our fast through train which leaves here the same evening, otherwise all such shipments are | necessarily delayed 24 hours here in Richmond, as they have to be held over here until the next day. Hoping you will take advantage of this gain of time | by having your shipments here as above requested, I remain, Yours truly. (132.)

9.

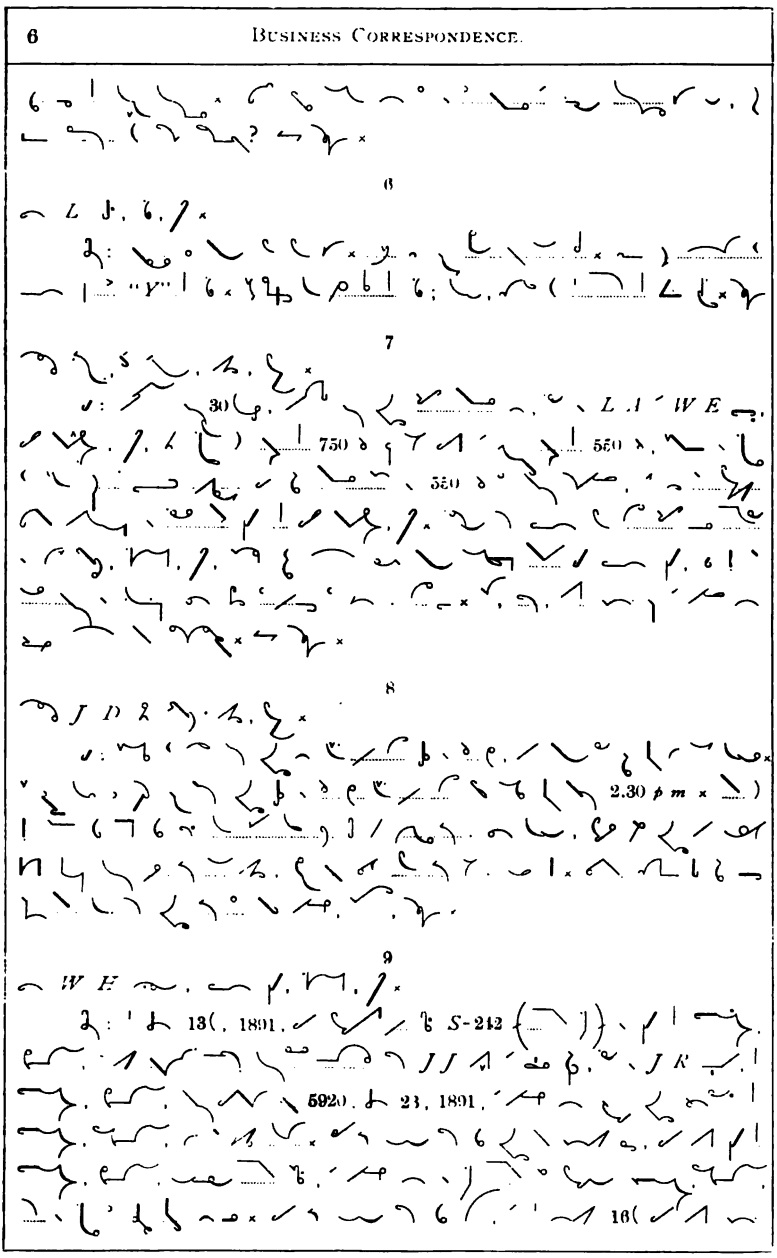
MR. W. H. MASON,
Claim Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR: On Dec. 13th, 1891, we forwarded our trace S-242 (copy attached) to agent at | Greenville, S. C., with original bill of lading covering four sacks collars from J. J. Wright & Stokes of this city, consigned to J. R. Cory, at Greenville, S. C., | per way-bill No. 5920, Dec. 23rd, 1891, and requested him to forward shipment to same consignee at Greenville, N. C., letting all charges follow. As we heard nothing from this shipment up to March 2nd, we wrote agent at Greenville, S. C., enclosing copy of trace, and requested him to attach copy of his | forwarding to Greenville, N. C., or to advise what disposition had been made of the goods. We heard nothing from this letter, and on March 16th we wrote to | him.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. Published by Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE



Schools and others, desiring the services of experienced shorthand teachers, will please apply to Teachers' Bureau Department, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.



The "Speed Secret."

CHARLES T. PLATT.

(Continued.)

TO summarize the September article: The basis of shorthand representation is the spoken syllable. The connecting link between the spoken syllable and the shorthand representative is the nomenclature. The elasticity of the spoken syllable permits the shifting of a medial consonant from a preceding to a following syllable, and vice versa, as required by the exigencies of shorthand combinations. The following are additional illustrations, the hyphens indicating the syllabic division productive of the best shorthand forms: Defences, def-ences (not de-fences); patent, pa-tent (not pat-ent); cravat, cra-vat (not crav-at); defect, def-ect (not de-fect); blunder, blund-er (not blun-der); joiner, joi-ner (not join-er), etc. It will be found profitable to experiment extensively with this juggling of the medial consonant in order to acquire facility in the shorthand application.

Another important idea (almost identical with the syllabic) is analogy between primitives and derivatives. That is, avoid the necessity of reconstructing primitive forms when writing the derivatives. For instance, do not change the syllabication from "plant" to "planter," etc. The derivatives of "plant" are "plant-er," "plant-ed," "plant-s," "im-plant," "re-plant," "su-plant," "plant-ation," "plant-ing." It will be seen that after acquiring the outline for the primitive "plant," the writer has the basis for eight derivatives—the only additional mental operation consisting in determining the shorthand expression of the formatives "er," "ed," "s," "im," "re," "su," "ation" and "ing." As a corollary to this thought, care must be taken to adopt forms for primitives which will serve as good foundations for the derivatives. For instance, do not acquire the habit of using the N-hook in words like "convince," whose derivatives require the En-stem. Mental facility is catered to by using the En-stem in the primitive—the hesitation caused by changing from the hook to stem being thus avoided. Of course this plan compels the anticipation and study of derivatives; but results will amply reward such painstaking. In addition to the benefits from a shorthand standpoint, it confers a broader knowledge of English—an inestimable advantage to the ambitious reporter.

Adhere closely to the rules governing the expression of R, L and Sh. This is a wonderful help to the acquirement of shorthand, and any resulting loss of cursiveness in form is fully compensated for by the extra mental facility conferred. Write downward direction when immediately following an initial vowel, or when last sound in a word. Write upward direction when first sound in a word, or when immediately preceding a final-vowel sound. The reason for the absolutely necessary exceptions to these rules (as in "room," "allowed," etc.) is so apparent as to be easily appreciated by learners. The *questionable* exceptions are the bewildering and discouraging ones; they embarrass both learner and practitioner.

Systems and teachers generally agree in presenting rules covering analogic and syllabic writing and the various expressions of R, L and Sh. But by loosely excepting in favor of every slight gain in manual execution they virtually nullify the rule. The resulting mental hesitation defeats the object of the exceptions. The less facile form would materialize as rapidly as the other, at the same time having the advantage of superior legibility. I wish to emphasize the point: A check to the mental operation is a check to the manual.

The ideal shorthand system should provide for the representation of speech in its naturalness. That is, should provide mater-

ial to meet every syllabic and analogic requirement. But, unhappily, among the legion of "systems" this ideal is not to be found, and, perhaps, is not practicable. But a nearer approximation can be attained by more rigid adherence to rule, by a more systematic use of the material already at hand, and by a slight accretion of new material.

Rather than reconstruct a primitive form, disjoin a formative prefix or suffix sign. For illustration, in writing "condens-er," "dense-ly," "dance-r," "dispens-ary," disjoin the formative signs for "or," "ly," "ary," causing them to intersect the stroke of the primitive if convenient.

To avoid writing an involute En-stem in connection with an evolute circle, the Pitmanic systems use an evolute curl at the beginning of outlines (as in "unseemly," "instruct," etc.) Some systems also use the curl at the end of outlines for N following evolute circles (as in "arson," "mason," etc.)—all will find it advantageous to do so. If the N-curl is used only in connection with *evolute* circles (the En-stem being always written with the involute circle), there will be no conflict with the "eshn"-curl. The terminal N-curl confers a great advantage in writing such words as "arson," "arsenic," "mason," "masonry," "masonic," etc.

The "ed"-tick is another help to analogic-syllabic writing, if used with judgment. It should be employed only where halving or the Dee-stem is impracticable. Its mission is mainly to avoid the disjoining of the Dee-stem. For example: Roast-ed, treat-ed, graft-ed, etc. This restricted use does not seriously interfere with the "the"-tick. The "ed"-tick may be written at any convenient angle. "The" following the "ed"-tick is of course represented by its dot.

My "speed secret" is to thoroughly familiarize all the shorthand material and *intelligently* adapt and apply it to the needs of speech representation. Note that I urge something more than mere familiarity with the shorthand material. The learner may possess this familiarity, and yet be in the position of a builder confronted with a mass of lumber, laths, lime, bricks, sand, nails, etc. What is to be done with the material? Its intelligent use means a solid edifice; unguided by intelligence, there will be a structural failure! Is this a strained parallel? I claim that the multitudes who are struggling to gain speed in shorthand writing by a purely mechanical use of the shorthand material presented in the text books, and who are incessantly seeking for the "speed secret," give a negative answer.

I will close this article by quoting from Mr. Dement. Coming from such a speed exponent it will have proper weight:

"The real reason why reporters do not reach higher qualifications in the use of the art is because of an endeavor to apply a host of symbols and endless variety of exceptions to rules, and deal in the construction of abstract forms, thus compelling the mind to work under a heavy and shifting burden. Stick to principals. Let exceptions be born of necessity. * * * The mind must be absolutely unhampered in note-taking; and an adherence to thoroughly comprehended rules, with only such departures as artistic sense demands, gives the mind the opportunity and the pleasure of devoting itself to the comprehension of language, the thoughts of the speaker."

MORAL: The hand may be ever so quick—it must wait upon the action of the mind.

This is the "mental" side of the "speed secret."

* * *

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 7, 1897.

I was much interested in both articles in the September number of THE STENOGRAPHER. Naturally Mr. Watson's article was of interest, because of his reply to my inquiries, but I have never found his articles otherwise than helpful.

In regard to the matter of repetition in dictation, I know the common practice is to follow that method, and I had seriously questioned myself as to the advisability of doing what it seemed to me must be right, or of following the example of others. I thought much on the subject when I first began teaching shorthand and decided that, after a letter or article had been written once or twice, and corrected, further writing was largely or wholly mechanical and the pupil was not learning, even though he might write those particular words with a greater degree of speed than at first. My work has nearly always been teaching in one line or another, and I have never believed in mere

repetition as a means of mental growth. However, I was not so sure of being right about it in the matter of shorthand practice, and was desirous of knowing what other teachers who read your columns are doing.

At one business college, where I know the results are good, all matter for dictation is read at least seven times. Of course it is impossible to give as great a variety of work if each article is repeated so many times, and it would seem to be of less value to the student than a wider field. Of course the alphabet must be learned by repetition, but that is a case where forms *must* be memorized, not where words are to be written according to established principles.

Another matter I would like to know about is the one of law forms. Just what does Mr. Watson, or other teachers, use for dictation? I have used forms of deeds, wills, mortgages, assignments, court testimony to some extent, but do not feel that I have given all the pupil needs in this direction. I have Mr. Thorne's capital work on "Court Reporting," which I put into the hands of students and occasionally read to them, but that, of course, does not give what is really needed for dictation, either in shorthand or on the machine.

E. E. THRASHER.

* * *

Methods of Teaching Shorthand.

From my present standpoint there seems to be but little difference between the methods of teaching shorthand and the methods of teaching other things. This carries the subject into its broadest field and must be dealt with as methods of teaching. I believe the highest results in teaching are obtained through a study of the individual and finding the right starting point on which to build the structure sought. In other words, teachers must "find" their pupils, by discovering their natural tendencies, habits of thought, likes and dislikes and mental atitudes. A foundation thus obtained, it becomes a mere matter of tact and knowledge of the subject in hand to arouse the self-activity of the pupil. According to our greatest educator, F. Froebel, this self-activity is the underlying law of all acquisition. This law is related to, if not co-existent with, enthusiasm, which must be fed by the material or subject matter of the question under examination. Mental growth appears to go forward more upon the unfolding plan, than the gradual "filling up" idea of the present century. I have found the highest result in shorthand education to accrue by following the lead of the "father of the kindergarten" who advocated that coercion dwarfs self-activity and that the pupil should be recognized as an individual and not as one of a class, to be molded after a set pattern by an unvarying routine. The recreation of the mind needs about the same attention as its application, because enthusiasm needs to be governed by the introduction of things other than of the subject in hand. With these general principles constantly in view, I find results are many degrees higher than when other methods were used in my earlier experience as a teacher. Alphabets, whether shorthand or longhand, seem to be of no practical value as alphabets. Shorthand principles as well as other principles, when viewed from a theoretical standpoint before practice is taken up, cloud the mind and hinder the execution of forms, or the executive ability of the learner. If the latter is of more value than mere knowledge (and it certainly appears to be in the shorthand field) the practical side should be made initial instead of final; or, to put it in another way, if practice procedes theory, no amount of subsequent theoretical study will destroy or mar the original impression.

While the individuality of the pupil is recognized by the teacher, the latter should avoid the tendency of being too self-assertive. A dictorial manner defeats the purpose for which it is assumed. The true teacher stands in the light of a companion, guide and co-worker.

The true teacher is resourceful, entertaining and imbued with quiet courage. Instruction and knowledge are not imparted in the sense of giving and taking; pupils are guided into the channels where the waters of knowledge flow, and if they are thirsty (and there is no good reason for the absence of such desire) they can be trusted to satisfy themselves. Pupils so treated are self-dependent and self-conscious of their power at every step. They see that their progress is the direct result of their own exertions, and not an end attained solely through the skill of their instructor whose chief business is to provide ways, means and material. A shorthand education gained under these conditions covers more ground than the ability to write rapidly and to decipher that writing. It means courage, self-reliance, force. It means progress in the art after the school is supplemented by the wider field of actual experience.

E. C. MERRILL,
Principal of the Bishop School,
Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

First Impressions.

NOT long ago we heard of a firm that, having advertised for an experienced stenographer, received 124 replies, of which the "board of examiners" considered there were but four that merited their notice. Now, granted, for argument's sake alone, that one-half of the remaining 120 applicants were confessedly incompetent, from their letters, it is fair to assume that the other sixty had some claims to recognition; well then, why were they passed over?

Taking into account the fact that while a letter may impress one man unfavorably and another the reverse, does it not yet suggest, and is it not a fact, that a letter of application, in response to an advertisement, is of pre-eminent importance, in that it forms the first impression,—which usually makes or mars? One would think that when the applicant for a position answers an unknown advertiser,—who hides his identity in the convenient "letter box," thus "avoiding the rush" and affording himself the chance to pick and choose,—she would, in common parlance, "do her prettiest;" but, from specimens we have seen, it does not invariably follow that she does. The most successful applicants are those who:

First, of all, select good, plain stationery,—the envelope and sheet a match, rather than a "misfit," and not of a lurid or sanguinary hue!

Second,—their penmanship is characteristic, yet neat,—anything but labored.

Third,—the arrangement of their letter is above criticism by being in thorough accord with the established or accepted rules governing such.

Fourth,—their punctuation, spelling and manner of expression or rhetoric are above reproach.

Fifth,—the tenor of their letter is business-like and to the point, without being abrupt, for a business man's time is valuable, and verbosity will not add to a good impression.

Sixth,—their claims are made modestly, rather than boastfully, but yet their capabilities are put forward, as this is an instance where, if they do not speak for themselves, no one else will!

Seventh,—their references are plainly stated; the remark that "unexceptional ones can be furnished" being a little too vague, and not likely to impress. Another thing that sometimes scores a good point is to name one's last employer as a reference, if possible, and cover the reason for severance of connection as well as length of service.

It will have been seen from the foregoing we consider it a foregone conclusion that our applicant will write her letter with a pen,—and not on the typewriter; but to "make assurance doubly sure" and fortify herself on all points, we advise her to send as well a fac-simile in typewriting; in other words, let the penned letter and the typewritten one be identical in arrangement and construction,—excepting the reference in the penned communication that a typewritten copy accompanies same to indicate her typewriting.

Special attention to these details will afford her a much better opportunity for recognition and eventual employment than she would at first think; in competing with so many it is certainly prudent to run no risks, and to do all she can to make her selection sure. A careless letter premises or suggests that the writer will be equally so in her work; it is the straws which show, and if a girl who is endeavoring to secure employment, and needs it, should fail to obtain it by this very indifference to "first impressions," regret is wasted, and she has the cold comfort of knowing that she bartered away her best chance when she failed to observe the precautions which the foregoing hints are intended to convey.

In our next we shall consider personal or office applications, having, on this occasion, confined ourselves to the written effort. Almost everyone has profited by experience along the line of individual attempts to come in personal contact with would-be-employers, and a few words from them covering their stored-up wisdom will be helpful to many of our readers, and are, therefore, earnestly solicited by the editor; do not delay.

* * *

The Last Word on "Supply and Demand."

WE have one more opinion to present on this long-drawn-out, though important, subject, and it is the one referred to some time since from a masculine reader; it is lengthier than we usually publish, but to cut it down would spoil it. Mr. D. M. says:—

"You are entirely correct in the ground you take for the condition of the labor market,—*in re* the young woman who proffers her services for $4.00 per week,—viz.: Supply and Demand. The ad. also suggests the presumption that the young woman is not worth more than $4.00 per week, and may want employment with some firm that is not able to pay more than that sum; there are firms like that. Perhaps, she is like the young man about whom Dickens speaks somewhere, whose thoughts did not fly higher than a clerkship to a barber! Be that as it may, the only conclusion any rational man or woman can reach is, that she is either otherwise unfit for a stenographic position, with commensurate salary, as paid to capable parties, or else she needs, poor thing, the money so badly she is willing to work for a bare subsistence; in the latter case her condition is to be deplored, but this is merely a surmise, and is hardly probable, though such a state of affairs may be possible.

"When you come down to a bare issue regarding the subject, you have a young woman who wants to sell her labor for $4.00 per week; she makes a public offer through the press; the conclusion, so far as my experience with true business men goes, is that a responsible or representative firm or business man would not, if such desired a female stenographer, pay any attention whatever to the ad., should same notice it. A typical business man naturally concludes that the girl is illiterate, does not know, probably, how to spell or punctuate, or has not the common elements of the English language, and would likely remark, 'Well, this is no primary school, and we cannot afford to lose time on such material.'

"Then again, stenography has become so general (and properly so) that many men of small means, in business and professions, utilize the services of just such girls, paying them, for working from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., the highly remunerative wage of $4.00, $5.00 or, mayhap, $6.00 per week. Of course, there are many exceptions, but the great bulk of the feminine stenographic labor of the present day is paid for in this way. Were it not so, these men would go without such help, for the simple reason they cannot afford to pay more. There is, of course, for all of us, always 'room at the top,' but how few there are on the eminence. If the girl were a bright, all-around, capable stenographer, she would not work for $4.00,—but $14.00 would be nearer the figure.

"One can hardly separate stenography from other clerical work; so that as it is within the reach of all, and as so many at present have acquired the art, it is practically an adjunct to book-keeping and similar office occupations. It is impossible at the present day for any kind of clerical labor to take the stand of organized manual labor successfully against employers, such as bricklayers, engineers, trainmen, etc., for the simple reason that the employers of clerical help can run their business without it at all, if necessary, and could adopt a system (primitive, no doubt, in itself) of keeping no accounts at all, but simply paying off from day to day their laborers, as in Scriptural times. They cannot so control their masons, carpenters, etc.; so stenographers, like clerks, have to work hard, be good tempered and wait for better weather!

"What I have said is merely a reiteration, in a more detailed form, of your subject, 'Supply and Demand;' there is a large supply; the best places are filled. The numerous business concerns of a mediocre capacity that are starting up all over the land want cheap clerical help, and out of the large supply they obtain it; and generally the supply is also of a mediocre character. In the instances where a first-class man or woman accepts a position at a small salary, it is merely to 'keep the wolf from the door,' and as soon as a better one turns up, it is promptly taken.

"In everything in this world there is a 'survival of the fittest;' and as 'the meek shall inherit the earth,' I do not know of a class of human beings more worthy to be partakers in a large degree of that huge piece of real estate than stenographers who are dominated by that aristocracy known as 'the dictator.'"

* * *

Notes from the Field.

ACCORDING to Miss Frances E. Willard, and she certainly has made a study of it enough to know, the only occupations in which women are not now engaged are those connected with railroads, paving-stones and lumbering.—"*Far and Near.*"

Now that typewriters are found in homes almost as commonly as the writing-desk, it is, perhaps, pertinent to remind women that the use of the machine is very hurtful to a piano player. The sharp staccato movement of the writing machine stiffens the fingers and tends to lessen the suppleness necessary for the piano keys.—"*Public Ledger.*"

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., of Dayton, Ohio, employs forty young women to do typewriting,—addressing envelopes, writing circular letters, etc. The shorthand work is done by young men, each department employing one or more stenographers. This establishment is an ideal one, everything possible being done for the comfort and health of the employees; the young women have special consideration,—fewer hours, a separate dining-room, sitting-room, calisthenic exercises, etc., etc. Needless to say that the waiting list is a large one, and that it is considered a privilege to work for so broad-minded and humane a concern.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.

FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.

The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.

Issued on the first of each month.

Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

LAST month we were obliged to yield all our space, and this month we shall be quite brief.

THE New York State Stenographers' Association still stands at the head.

BY a recent improvement in telegraphy, it is said that 4,300 words were sent over 1,100-mile circuit in one minute. Of course, the matter was specially prepared and sent in bulk.

AT the Sexagenarian Conference, held at Memorial Hall, London, September 10 and 11, Mr. Alfred Pitman was announced to take the chair, Mr. T. A. Reed to lead off with a series of papers dealing with the Progress of Phonography, his topic being, "Phonography in the Past;" Mr. Bernard de Bear was to follow on "Phonography in the present," and Mr. W. L. Battison, "Phonography in the Future." Contributions were to be received to the Pitman Memorial Fund.

THERE seems to be a marked improvement in business of all kinds, and we trust that our shorthand friends will be benefitted thereby.

THE National Society of Shorthand Teachers, of England, was founded in 1894. The President is Mr. B. de Bear, of London; Organizing Secretary, Alfred Nixon, 33 Victoria Buildings, Manchester, England.

THE first number of the *Typewriter World*, published at Chicago, by J. Sidney McCarthy, announces its dedication to the interests of the typewriter operator, manufactors and dealers, as well as to the general reader.

MR. JONES, of Manchester, England, opens a department this month, to be called the "British Section." The shorthand notes he furnishes are such as Sir Isaac Pitman recommended just before his death. Mr. Jones is our authorized English agent.

MR. BATES TORREY has returned from his "outing" in Maine, and resumed his good work with Comer's College, in Boston. Mr. Torrey is full of enthusiasm for his specialties—the "All Finger Method," and "Torrey Touch Keyboard."

MISS E. E. THRASHER, of Hartford, Conn., teaches the Lindsley system as modified by Mrs. Chandler, for which simplicity, conformity to principles and extreme legibility are claimed. The impressions made by Miss Thrasher are favorable to her integrity, thoroughness and general competency.

MR. DAVID WOLFE BROWN'S reply to Mr. Irland's friendly criticism upon Mr. Brown's book, "The Factors of Shorthand Speed," strikes us as being bright, honest, comprehensive and satisfactory. The subject of dispute is the old, old question of phrasing. Practically, there seems to be but very little difference between the two gentlemen, as exemplified in their works, but we like the way of stating the *theory* by Mr. Brown, as leading to the best results.

THE Nashville meeting of shorthand writers has revived the question of a National Association. If anybody can do anything with this subject, it will be Mr. Kendrick C. Hill and Dr. Tombo.

THE editor of *The New Education*, published monthly by The Atlanta Business College, at 128 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., referring to notices in *The Stenographer* and *Phonographic Magazine*, says: "We appreciate their words of commendation. Every wide-awake stenographer should subscribe for each of these magazines. A stenographer without a good shorthand publication is like a ship without a compass. Send for a sample copy of these papers and then subscribe for them. They are worth a hundred times their subscription price.

MR. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, Ph. D., editor of the Department of Rhetoric in *The Student's Journal*, says: "Many grammarians, perhaps hypercritical, would censure the insertion of an adverb between the parts of an infinitive, but there is a growing tendency to greater freedom in this respect."

We agree entirely with Mr. Sprague in his views of the matter. There are plenty of errors which can properly be pointed out in the every-day work of our young people, but it is unnecessary to be hypercritical in regard to the insertion of an adverb or adverbial phrase between parts of the infinitive.

THE vacations are over, and everybody has, we trust, been benefitted by an outing of some kind.

It is a very poor kind of a business which cannot afford to grant its faithful supporters a brief breathing spell of rest and recreation without charge upon the salary account.

The tired bodies have, we trust, all been braced up; the minds which have been fagged by exhausting cares in the days gone by, have all been refreshed.

For the coming months, then, let the watchword be, "Good work and true service."

The editor of THE STENOGRAPHER wishes you all success.

Books Received.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE IN SHORTHAND. No. 1. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, N. Y. Revised Edition. Price, 30 cents.

THE REPORTERS' ASSISTANT. Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, N. Y. Fifth Edition. Price, 35 cents.

CITY OUTLINES. Containing shorthand outlines for the names of the principal states and towns in the United States. C. H. Stille, Cincinnati, O. Price, 25 cents.

"OUR JUVENILE CLASS." This is a souvenir-booklet, containing half-tone pictures of thirty-six little girls living in different cities in the United States and England, each represented as operating The Smith Premier Typewriter; the written sentences in the pictures expressing a sentiment concerning the machine. It will be sent to any of the subscribers of THE STENOGRAPHER upon request of The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y. We notice that the little girls in spelling "Mamma" have all left out one "m."

MODERN BOOK-KEEPING—A TRIAL BALANCE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES. Wonderful advancement in the field of accounting has been made in the last ten years, but the present may be properly called the real era of "Modern Methods" of book-keeping. And, in consequence, we have presented to us a number of high-class systems, each having some new and valuable feature which warrants their general adoption in the counting-room. From the very remote date of 1495 when Lucas di Borgo, of Venice, wrote and published the first treatise upon book-keeping up to the present time, business men have longed for a plain, safe, practical method of book-keeping which would enable them to know exactly the state of their affairs at any time.

A system, worthy of particular mention because of the new field it occupies in book-keeping, is the "Daily Business Record and Trial Balance," the invention of Mr. E. H. Haas, of New York City. The system has proved its immense value to business houses of every kind. Its main features are to expedite Trial Balancing, and to supply continuously a statement of the business affairs. By the use of this system, a Trial Balance may be prepared in fifteen minutes in any business. The system has been given a tremendous welcome both in this country and abroad by book-keepers and proprietors, and it has become universally adopted by business houses and institutions requiring book-keeping of the highest order. The Business Record and Trial Balance Co's special announcement of the system appears elsewhere in this issue of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Publisher's Department.

"OLD HARD TIMES IS DEAD."—"No Flowers." We are happy to see that the above quotation is so universally used. We meet it everywhere, and we feel it ourselves. Look over the new advertisetisements in this issue of THE STENOGRAPHER, and be convinced.

You will also see the old familiar advertisements, as our patrons say it is necessary to keep before the public.

Write to our advertisers for information; that is the reason why they advertise, and be sure to say you saw the advertisement in THE STENOGRAPHER.

We regret to learn that our old friends, Messrs. Mittag & Volger, have had a set back on account of a fire at their large factory, Park Ridge, N. J., but they inform us that their books are open for orders which they will be in a position to fill in a few days in the same prompt and reliable shape, See their full page advertisement.

Owing to a rush of other matter, the Publishers and Editorial Departments were crowded out of the September issue.

Old reliable firms know just where, when and how to advertise, but the young and inexperienced man of business has much to learn. He has an article that would have a ready sale if its merits were placed before the people using such a device, but his education in advertising has been neglected, and he listens to the sweet voice of some agent who tells him of the wonderful circulation and the great advantages of having his advertisement appear in the one, only, and great magazine or newspaper, as the case may be. Orders do not come in as rapidly as he expects they should, and he becomes disgusted with advertising. It pays to advertise, but you have to advertise where it pays.

* * *

"PITMANIC SHORTHAND SIMPLIFIED."—A complete and systematic exposition of phonography, based on the Pitmanic alphabet, by R. Stanton Wright, Official Court Stenographer, Montreal, Canada. Formerly principal of the Spencerian School of Shorthand, Cleveland, O.

Mr. Wright has prepared a manual of remarkable clearness and comprehensiveness within a reasonable compass. He has adopted the method which we have had in mind for some time as likely to give the best results, that of presenting the consonant stems in pairs, with initial and final hooks and the shortening modification in clusters, well illustrated, so that the student can grasp the principle and put it to use at once.

We quote a paragraph to show Mr. Wright's style:

"The learner will soon notice that, gentrally speaking, there is a peculiar and striking resemblance between the name of the seem and the word or words represented by that particular stem. In fact, the stem may be designated as the skeleton outline of the word. In most cases the stem is immediately suggested by substituting the vowel 'e' as heard in the word 'net' for the accented vowel in the word; thus, the word 'grain' gives the stem Gren; 'Kane' or 'cane' gives Ken; 'crate' gives Kert; 'Kill' gives Kel; 'Cleft' gives Kleft; 'gray' gives Greh or Ger; 'cliff' gives Clef, etc., etc."

Mr. Wright is to be congratulated upon having prepared a most useful text-book, setting forth the Pitmanic system as modified by Graham, which can be sold at a reasonable price, and which covers everything that is necessary for the student to know which can be taught by any text-book.

* * *

As the colleges and schools throughout the country are now brushing up for the opening season, we are making a point to have THE STENOGRAPHER in the hands of every principal in the land, at least. Where we "see a head we hit it," and we trust that our advertisers will reap a rich harvest.

* * *

IT pays to advertise honestly, and the readers of THE STENOGRAPHER can have every reason to trust the correctness of what they find in our advertising pages.

* * *

ONE day last week the same mail brought us an inquiry for a teacher of Spanish, and, from a teacher of Spanish, asking for advertising rates. We hope to make both happy. It always gives us pleasure to be of service to our friends, and if you have any questions to ask, let as hear from you.

* * *

MR. C. M. BROUGH is the instructor in shorthand at Smith's Grove College, Kentucky. This is a chartered institution with a course which will enable its graduates and the holders of its diplomas to enter the universities and higher colleges of the country. The course of shorthand instruction covers a period of twenty weeks, and from the thoroughly graded outline sent us by the author, we feel satisfied that it will lead to good results. With moderate price, in a healthful country, and with excellent instruction, this college should draw its patrons from all quarters of the land. For particulars, write C. M. Brough, Smith's Grove College, Smith's Grove, Kentucky.

* * *

What is Life?

A dainty kiss, a little hug,
To the parson's then skedaddle;
For food and raiment then to tug,
Then o'er the Styx to paddle.

The book from which the above is taken will be sent free to teachers. Address The Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT,
Principal of Shorthand Department of Hartford Business College, Hartford, Conn.

The Cost of Modern Government.

(CONTINUED.)

THE tariff and the internal taxation on the manufacture and sale of liquor and tobacco have been almost the sole sources of income since the adoption of the Constitution. For a few years during the Civil War period the Federal Government levied a direct tax on income, but it was discontinued as soon as the extraordinary need for revenue passed. When an attempt was made in 1894 to revive the income tax by levying two per cent. on the excess of annual incomes above $4,000; this provision of the Wilson law was declared unconstitutional.

How does our Federal Government expend its income? The largest single item of expenditure has been for many years the pension payment. From the close of the Civil War until 1879 the annual amount paid for pensions never reached $30,000,000, except in 1871, when it was $34,000,000. But, in 1879, the pension payment began to increase rapidly. In 1890 it passed the $100,000,000 mark, and, in 1893, attained its highest maximum figure of $159,357, 558. In 1896 we paid in pensions $139,434,001, which was more than two-fifths of our total income.

The next largest single item of expenditure, during the last fiscal year, was interest on the public debt, amounting to $34,000,000. Our army of 27,000 men cost us about $27,000,000, and our new navy the same amount. The improvement of our rivers and harbors absorbed over $23,500,000. The maintenance of our 250,000 Indian wards required an expenditure of $12,000,000. The remaining $87,000,000, expended in 1896, was paid out for our civil establishment; that is, for salaries and general expenses of the various executive departments of Congress and of our federal courts. Congress cost the nation nearly $9,500,000, while the federal courts were maintained for a little more than $8,000,000.

We turn now to consider how our local governments—state, county and municipal—collect and disburse about $600,000,000 annually. Upon these local agencies we throw the heavy burden of free public education, which demands an expenditure of about $170,000,000 annually. We depend upon them for our highways and bridges, and, in 1890, when the bicycle was something of a curiosity in rural districts. and before it had inspired a good-roads agitation, local governments spent more than $70,000,000 on roads and bridges.

* * *

NOTES.—Manufacture, manufacturer, manufactory—see line 17, shorthand page.

Yay is adopted for "year," because it phrases to better advantage than the coalescent sign; it also avoids conflict with "night."

"Civil"—The stem-El is used because the resulting outline best suits the derivative "uncivil"; it is at the same time facile and suggestive for the primitive.

"Government," "expenditure"—The reporter may contract any frequently-occurring word, so long as no conflict is caused thereby.

"Direct"—Dee-Ray-Ket avoids conflict with "contractor" and "intricate" in writing the derivatives "director" and "indirect."

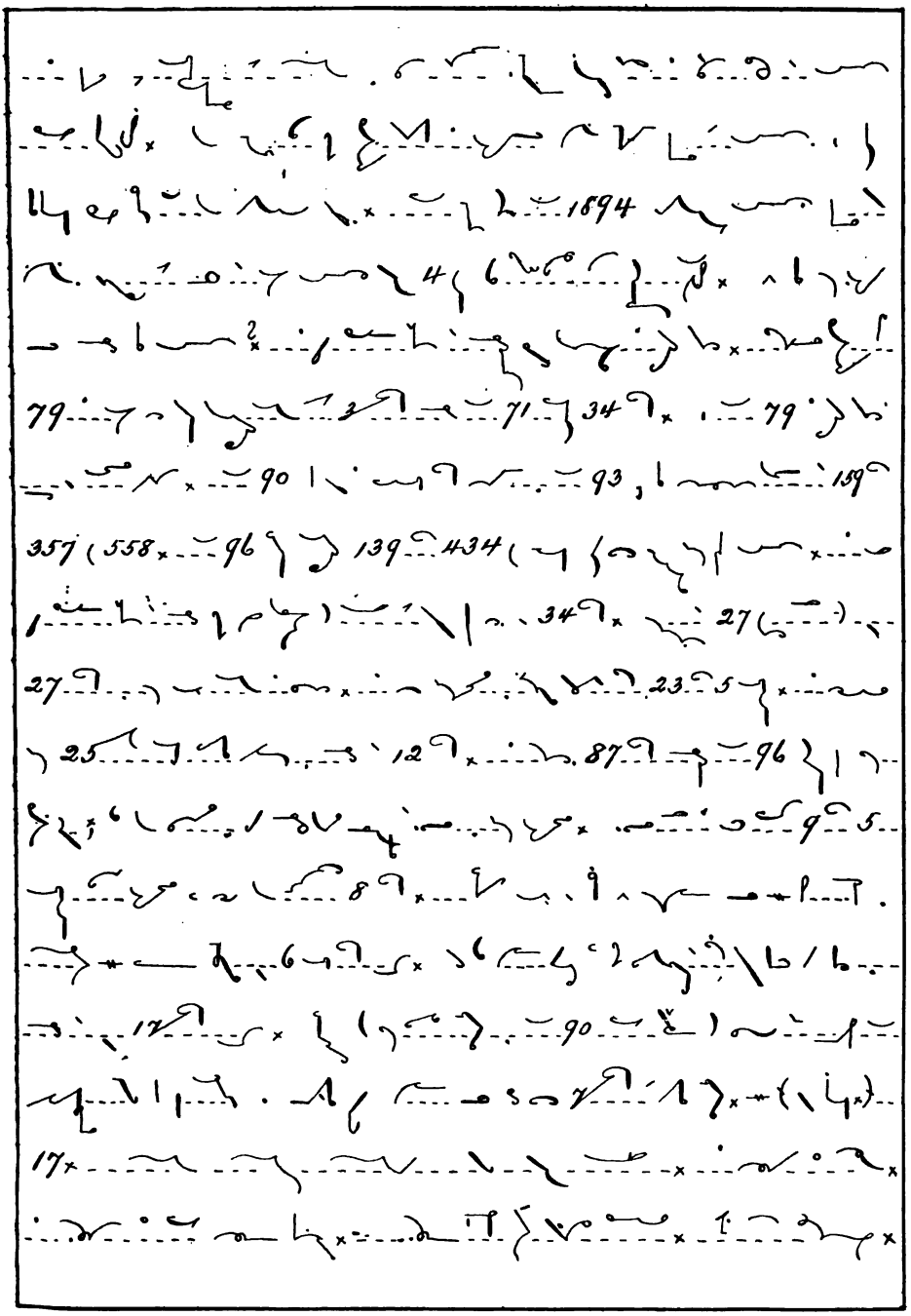
"Before" and "above" distinguished—see line 17. Dedoid-2 is awkward and liable to conflict with "but."

"Interest"—The lengthened En is more facile and suggestive than Ent-Stee. Use the "ed"-tick in "interested." See line 17.

The subsequent notes will reflect the method outlined in articles on "The Speed Secret," in this and last month's STENOGRAPHER.

Morse's Hartford Business College has, I understand, the unique distinction of being the first commercial school to attempt correspondence and business-practice with students of colleges in Europe. Professor Morse's system of teaching bookkeeping and business-practice by bringing into use all kinds of business and legal forms in actual practice has been well known and favorably commented on by the business-college fraternity for a number of years. but not until this year has anything been attempted in the way of communication with colleges outside of the United States. This venture is, however, now past the experimental stage. Steamship manifests, bills of lading, sets of foreign exchange, and all kinds of foreign forms have been printed up, and are actually written in by the pupils themselves, every form representing a bona fide transaction. Professor Morse's school is shipshape in every way, and he welcomes visitors from any part of the country or the world.

Benn Pitman Shorthand by Chas. T. Platt.



Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Letter from Seth Low in accepting the nomination of the Citizens Union for Mayor of New York.

Corresponding Style.

GENTLEMEN: I accept with a deep sense of responsibility the nomination that you offer me in your communication of September 1. So far as the expression of popular desire which accompanies it implies confidence in me, it will be a lifelong inspiration, and a strong impulse, in the event of my election, to fulfill the expectation of those for whom you speak. I take it for granted that this nomination is offered subject to the expressed condition stated in my letter to a committee of the Citizens' Union, dated June 7, which letter was used as the basis of your canvass, and in which I said that I could accept no nomination if there were attached to it any obligation, expressed or implied, in case of election, other than the obligation of the official oath as Mayor to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty.

* * *

Reporting Style.

I am a Republican, and I expect to remain one; but I am completely in sympathy with the purpose of the Citizens' Union to secure a Mayor for the great city who shall be "free from all partisan obligations." Such a Mayor, if elected, I shall certainly be. In making appointments, it shall be my endeavor to fill every place with an eye single to the public good. The patronage of the city shall not be used, so far as it is in the Mayor's power to prevent it, for the purpose of either strengthening or weakening one party or the other, or any faction of any party. I shall try to make an administration that will be honest, broad-minded, efficient and business-like, and considerate of the interests of every citizen.

The Civil Service laws of the State shall be impartially enforced "by such methods as will insure a practicable and reasonable test of fitness and the selection of subordinate officers upon their merits, irrespective of political influence, so as to afford a fair chance to every citizen, without regard to race, religious belief, or political affiliation." It shall be my endeavor to build up in all parts of the public service a spirit of honest pride, based upon the well-settled conviction on the part of every person in the city's employ that, so long as his services are needed and he renders them faithfully and well, no influence in the city shall be able to turn him out; while the moment he fails in his duty, no influence shall be strong enough to keep him in.

Nothing is more vital to the welfare of the city, as I conceive, than that it be allowed by the Legislature to shape its own destinies in all matters that are purely local. I would wish the great city to bear its part proudly in all the concerns of the Empire State, and willingly to bear its share of the burdens of the State; but, as concerns the city's local affairs, it is not so much a part of the State as it is the home of its inhabitants. If I am elected, I shall contend sturdily for the city's right, in such matters, to govern itself.

(To be continued.)

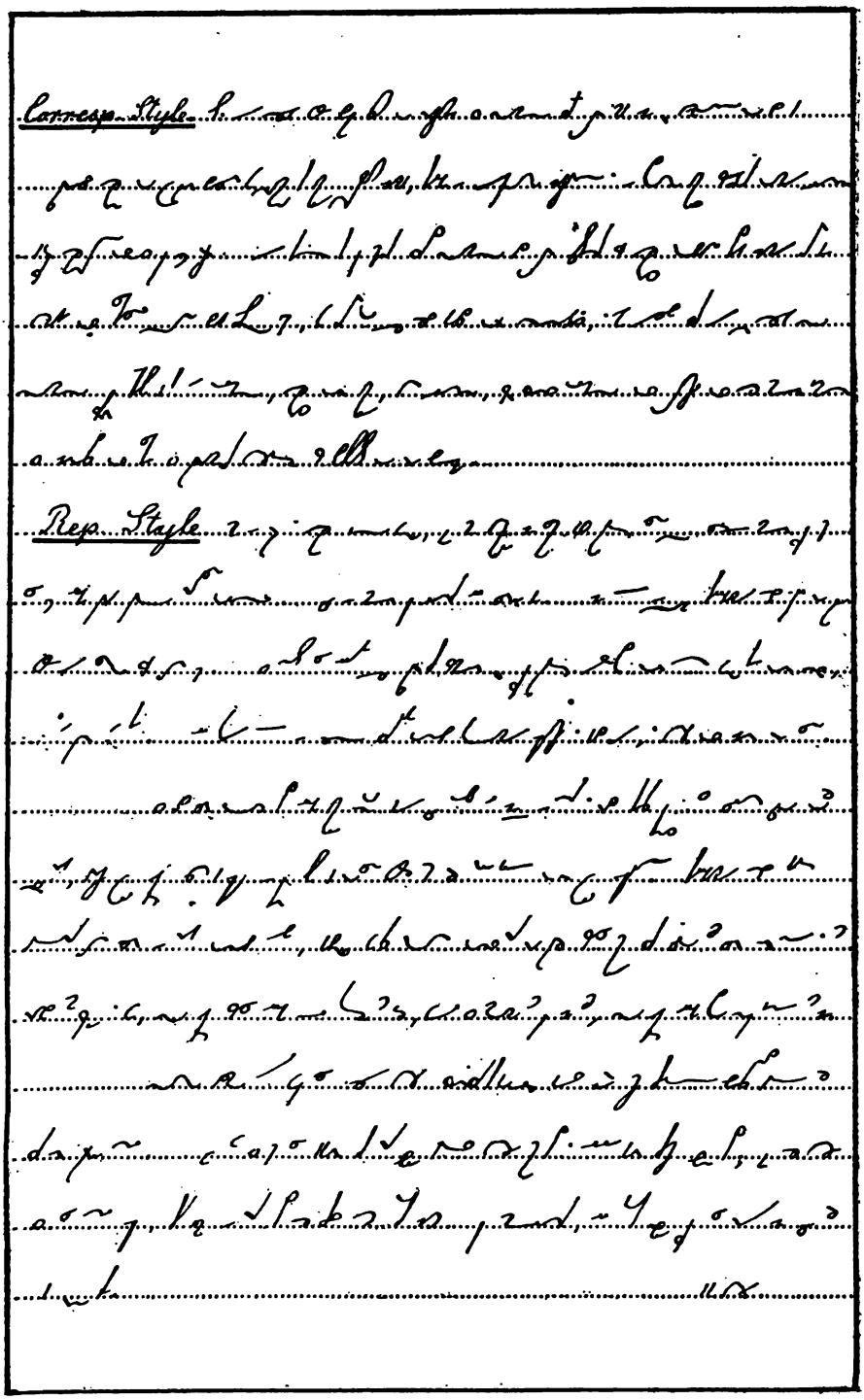
"He is the happiest man who can carry the golden threads of boyish enjoyment farthest along through the web of life."

MRS. I. H. LEOPOLD has been appointed a stenographer at $1,200 per annum in the office of the first assistant postmaster general. Mrs. Leopold was formerly stenographer and typewriter in the office of the public printer.—*Star, Washington, D. C.*

"If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading or do things worth writing."

The Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y., July 2d, 1897, says: "Mrs. E. A. Packard is now county court stenographer, vice Mrs. Clara White, who has so capably filled the position for a number of years."

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



British Section.

Edited by MR. WILLIAM H. JONES, 41 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England.

SHORTHAND CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

THE National Federation of Shorthand Writers Associations and National Society of Shorthand Teachers held their joint annual conference in the Athenæum, Manchester, on July 31st and August 2nd, at which there was a large and representative gathering of delegates and members from all parts of the country. The proceedings, on both days, were said to have surpassed the success of any previous meeting of the kind, and we feel sure that many of those who were present will look forward with pleasure for the next conference.

* * *

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SHORTHAND TEACHERS.

During the past few years the above society has been extending its *influence* and *activities* in every direction, not only at home, but also in the Colonies. The membership has increased to 110, which includes some of the best shorthand teachers in the kingdom.

The *Entrance* Examination of the society is recognized by many educational authorities as being the *hall-mark* of proficiency in teaching Pitman's Phonography, and, on this account, the *examination* is gaining in popularity.

* * *

BRITISH EXPERTS ON MR. ISAAC DEMENT'S SPEED TEST.

In the September number the *Phonographer* gives the opinions of a few British experts on Mr. Isaac Dement's latest speed test of 211 words in half-a-minute.

The following is a summary: *Mr. Thomas Allen Reed* does not regard the *style* of writing given in the specimens as a *practical* presentation of shorthand, at any rate for ordinary writers, and believes that he would not be able to read his own notes if he indulged in such abbreviations, and is more certain that no one else could read them.

Mr. William Mair assures his readers that he has tried to get a reader at 300 words per minute, but failed to obtain one who could *articulate* at that rate, the result only being a mere gabble; he considers that this *record-breaking* is a pure waste of precious time.

Mr. B. de Bear attaches absolutely no importance to these so-called speed tests, and refers to what Mr. Irland (who is in the know) has to say on the subject; he further considers that these performances are such a sham on the face of them, that no sane person could be expected to treat them seriously.

Mr. Hayns goes into the matter from a mathematical point of view, and shows (after comparison with the number of syllables contained in 100 words of matter which would be considered an *ordinary speed test*) that he obtained an average (after examining four different kinds of matter) of 154 syllables to 100 *ordinary* words, then deducting *60* from the 254 syllables calculated by Mr. Dement for the words *question* and *answer*, which were neither written nor indicated and should not be taken into account, finds that the test contained 194 syllables; and, if 154 syllables are equal to 100 ordinary words, 194 would equal 126 for the half-minute, making 252 *ordinary* words per minute, and this rate being maintained for half-a-minute only!

* * *

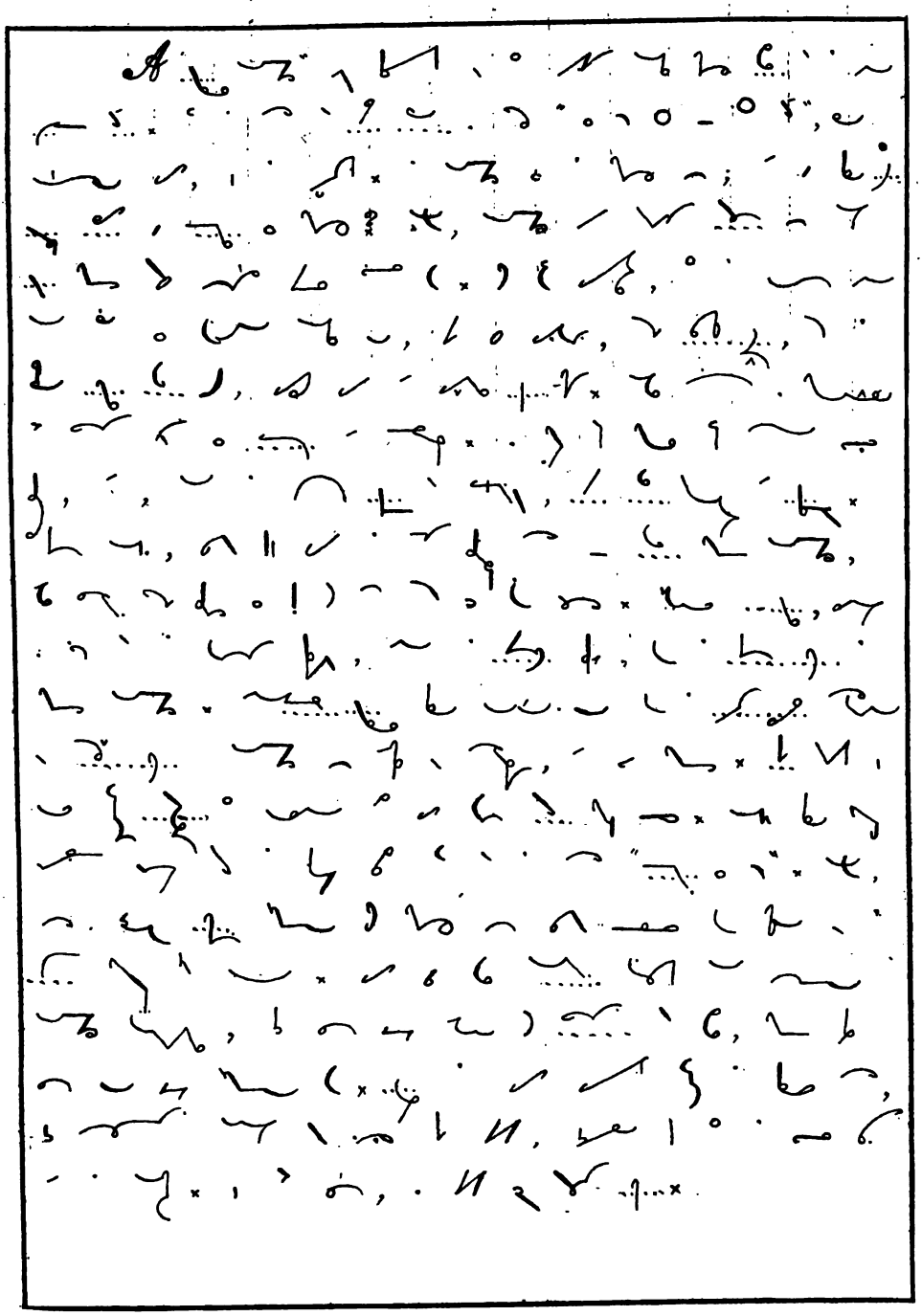
THE PHANTOM STOCKMAN. By Guy Booth by. This splendid Bush story is now issued by the Phono-Publishing Co., of Dunfermline, Scotland, and is beautifully lithographed in the *easy reporting* style of Isaac Pitman phonography. The transfers have been written by Mr. Al. Munro-Peebles, the *prince* of geometrical accuracy in phonographic writing. The Booklet, besides being interesting as a thrilling novel, will be found to be first-class reading practice for students. 8 cents, post paid.

* * *

Typist: "I am rapid enough, and understand business all right, but I must admit, that I cannot spell."

Business Man: "You won't do then, at the price. I can't spell, either."—*Typist's Gazette.*

Isaac Pitman—"New Style."



LESSON II.

KEY TO PLATE 2.

1 D J G (called gay) H (hay) R (ray) F V Y (yea).
2 With him for your or to-the have.
3 Hotel ride Hoke potato go Eli hide.
4 Moore Jake Lafe Milo Fido rogue.
5 Hoke will eat veal pie and a potato.
6 Kate will take cake, a tomato and tea.
7 Will you have milk, or tea, or cocoa?
8 We make a meal of milk and game.
9 Dale and Maud will eat a loaf of rye.
10 The dog Fido will have a bowl of milk.
11-15. Te be translated.

WRITING EXERCISE.

1 Jake and I will walk to the hotel.
2 Joe will ride and you may ride with him.
3 You may walk and Fido may go with you.
4 We will go to the hotel and eat a meal.
5 Lafe Moore will tie the rogue with a rope.

EXPLANATORY.

H and R (called HAY and RAY) are struck upwards. H begins, not with a hook, but with a short, horizontal, backward tick. In ELI (L 3) the signs for E and I are written at the bottom of L (upward stroke), because their proper place is at the beginning of the stem.

In Short-hand, vowels, for the most part, are entirely omitted, words being expressed by consonant outlines simply, as in HOTEL (L 3), TAKE (L 6), MAKE and MILK (L 8).

Many of the commonest words are abbreviated; e. g. the curves M and V are used to express HIM and HAVE (L 2), the H being omitted in both cases. FOR and YOUR are represented by F and Y simply, R being omitted. These shortened outlines are called WORD-SIGNS. (L 2.)

Some words, as WITH, I, ON, etc., are placed above the line, occupying what is called the FIRST POSITION. The dot is placed at the left of T in EAT (L 5) because in this word, E is read first. In BUY the vowel occurs last, and is for this reason placed on the right side of B. —Line 3, Plate 1.

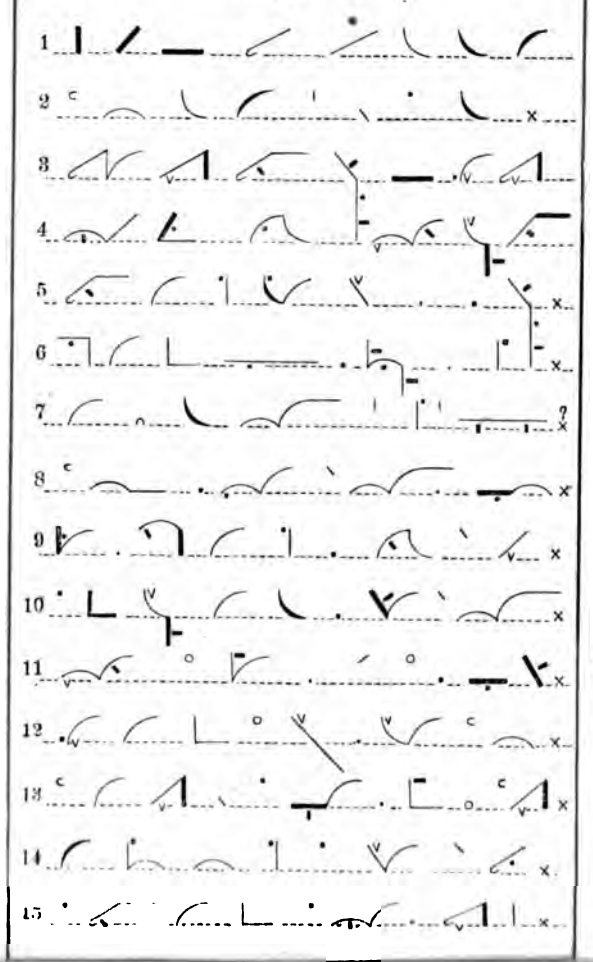
NOTE.—Write small, not too large. The semi-circular sign for WITH should be formed very small and light.

Learners' Department.

Conducted by ELDON MORAN, American Home University, St. Louis, Mo.

EXPLANATORY.—The aim of this series of lessons, begun in the September STENOGRAPHER, is to present the Pitman System in the concrete—to teach the "how" of shorthand, rather than the "why." The method of instruction employed is practical and progressive. The principles are taken up and explained in an orderly manner, and the student directed how to apply them correctly in the work of forming the characters rapidly and artistically. Two or three new principles only are introduced in a single lesson, and a list of words inserted which are to be written in accordance therewith. The words chosen for this purpose are those in common use. The drill which enables the learner to write and read them with the required speed, fixes the characters firmly in his memory. No word or phrase is introduced until the learner has been fully directed how to write it in the proper manner. The student who, taking the lessons in turn, masters each, will, upon completing the course, be a competent writer of shorthand. The student is recommended to compare his work frequently with the original characters; write a small hand; place the words closely together, speak-

PLATE 2.



LESSON III.

KEY TO PLATE 3.

1 In any know no his has he-is he-has is-he as-he.
2 James bale Guy pail coal jail.
3 Slope reap ripe Giles age leave.
4 Road Yale yoke Sunday sly maul.
5 Ike smiles for he-has a nice knife.
6 Samuel hides it in his hat for a joke.
7 The yawl will sail into the bay Tuesday.
8 Will Mame bake a rye loaf for you?
9 Yes, and Lee Miles will pay a dime for it.
10 Vie and May will go to the Lake Saturday.
11-15 To be translated.

WRITING EXERCISE.

1 James has a bale of hay for his team.
2 Guy will take a pail of coal to the jail.
3 You may take the road and ride to the slope.
4 It is time for you to reap the ripe rye.
5 Giles is of age and will leave for Yale.

EXPLANATORY.

The circle S should be written very small, and placed on the inside of curves, and on the right, or upper, side of straight letters.

The curve N written in the FIRST POSITION—that is, above the line—represents both IN and ANY; on the line, NO or KNOW. See L 1. The plan of using a single sign for either one of two different words is safe, providing the words are not the same part of speech.

Two or more very common words are often joined together without lifting the pen. See HE-IS, HE-HAS, (L 1). This practice, called PHRASING is an important feature of the Pitman system.

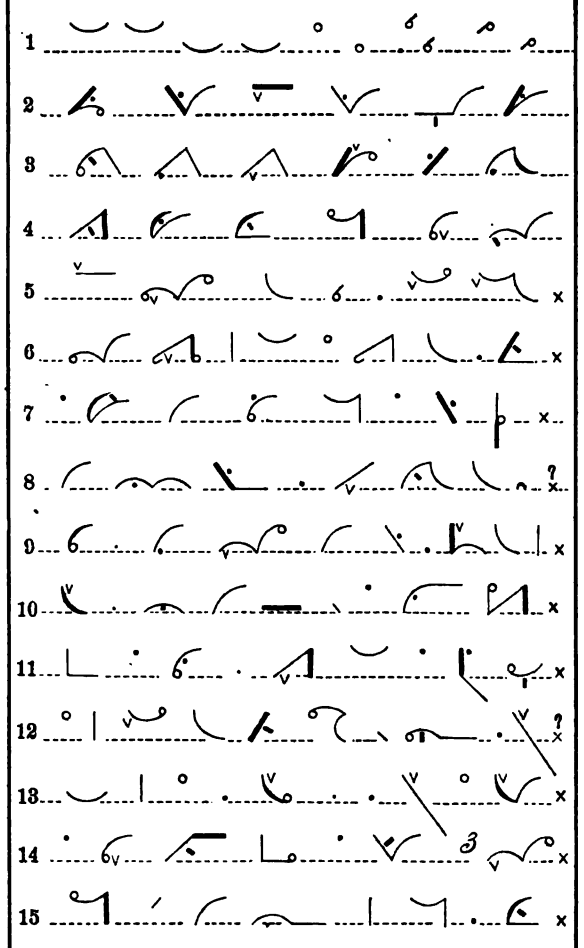
If a word begins with a circle, then the S thus represented is pronounced first, that is, before the vowel, as in SAIL, or SLOPE.

CAUTION.—Don't allow T and D to lean to the right, a common fault with beginners. They should stand exactly vertical.

ing them aloud as they are written, and reading them over afterwards.

SUGGESTIONS.—I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of many letters of inquiry: also exercises for correction, orders for subscription, etc., from interested young persons. If you wish or intend to learn shorthand, or have a young friend that is interested, you are requested to study the Learners' Department as here presented, making sure not to overlook the announcement published in the September number. You will be enrolled as a member of THE STENOGRAPHER Home Study Class if you will subscribe for THE STENOGRAPHER for one year, remitting $1.00 to my address. I offer to correct, free of charge, an exercise for every person enclosing stamp for reply. Send a carefully prepared copy of one of the plates, written according to the directions given, and mail to me promptly, I will review, criticise, grade and return to you with directions what to do next. If you wish to be introduced and correspond with a young lady or gentleman who is a member of the class, send two additional stamps for introduction card. If you wish to form a students' club in your town, write for particulars. We will make it pay you. Every member of the club must be a subscriber. Address all letters to Eldon Moran, American Home University, St. Louis, Mo.

PLATE 3.



"PITMANIC Shorthand Simplified"

By R. STANTON WRIGHT,
OFFICIAL COURT STENOGRAPHER,
Montreal.

(Formerly Principal of the Spencerian School of Shorthand, Cleveland, Ohio, and joint author of "Practical Shorthand" published by the Practical Textbook Company of that city.)

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CHARLES F. LARKIN, Official Court Stenographer, Montreal, says: I have examined your book carefully, and from the standpoint of an Isaac Pitman writer of some twelve years' experience, I am free to confess that I see many important improvements in your treatment of the subject; and when I recollect the difficulty I experienced in studying from Pitman's pamphlets, I can the more readily appreciate the value of your services in the direction of simplifying the acquisition of the art. I have no doubt that teachers will consider your method in the light of a "discovery," and give the book a most cordial reception."

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The Stenographer

IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XII. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1897. NUMBER 5.

National Stenographers' Association.

THE Congress of stenographers that met at Nashville last August stirred up the problem of the formation of a National Stenographers' Association, and appointed e writer chairman of a committe on organzation, which was to be composed of five shorthand writers from each State, of his choosing. Many other matters have prevented my taking hold of the national shorthand question until now, although I have been studying and surveying the subject and endeavoring to evolve some practicable scheme therefor.

As an excellent beginning I asked Dr. Rudolph Tombo, Prof. Wm. L. Mason and Prof. Norman P. Heffley to meet me in conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on October 17th. They all came. These four gentlemen (for I shall include myself) well represent the rank and file of the phonographic profession in America of this present time—they have the best interests of stenographers at heart—they do not live to themselves alone, but "look up, lift up" is their dearest theme.

All of us know that a National Stenographers' Association could be made a power for good—to elevate and ennoble the profession—but many are the principles lying useless and unused because the people, profession or class of individuals they would serve are asleep and not awake, passive and not progressive.

Dr. Tombo and Prof. Mason were at the Nashville convention, and brought home with them vivid recollections and bright hopes of a future full of national stenographic promise. Prof. Heffley and the writer were less sanguine. The conference was pointed and prolonged. The problem s unsolved and duty dictates the solving of it, irrespective of what individual opinions of ultimate success may be, and, in accordance with the command of the Nashville Congress I shall proceed to find out whether a National Stenographers' Association is wanted at this time. I say *at this time*, for it is only a question of *time* when such an organization will have being and be very much alive under proper management.

The writer's plan for a national stenographic society has always been through a union of State associations, but they are not now, as a rule, in flourishing condition—in fact, most of them seem likely to die young, which I greatly regret.

Another plan I can conceive is through local societies in large cities, they comprising State organizations to send delegates annually to the national body.

The place and time of annual meeting, it seems to me, should be at the National Business Educators' Convention, held in July of each year, which would give the advantage of half rates of travel, reduced hotel expenses, etc.

But I shall not enter further into the consideration of these things now—the Committee on organization, no doubt, will act wisely in all these matters.

The conclusion is that I shall name a chairman only of each State committee of five on organization, he to choose his four associates. At this writing I have appointed the following, hoping they will be prompt in the selection of four associates and report to me:

Maine, Reuel Small, Portland; New Hampshire, A. J. Smith, Manchester; Vermont, Miss Frances Bissell, St. Johnsburg; Massachusetts, Frank H. Burt, Boston; Rhode Island, Edwin R. Gardiner, Providence; Connecticut, Chas. H. Meigs, New

Haven; New York, Dr. Rudolph Tombo, New York; New Jersey, Fred. W. Gnichtel, Trenton; Pennsylvania, Francis H. Hemperley, Philadelphia; Ohio, Jerome B. Howard, Cincinnati; Indiana, J. D. Strachan, Brazil; Illinois, Charles H. Rush, Chicago; Iowa, Miss Carrie A. Clarke, Des Moines; Missouri, Eldon Moran, St. Louis; Michigan, Geo. C. Higbee, Marquette; Tennessee, Buford Duke, Nashville; Georgia, Julius Ensign Rockwell, Atlanta; Minnesota, Geo. F. Hitchcock, Minneapolis; Colorado, W. A. Woodworth, Denver; Louisiana, Nat. L. Marks, New Orleans.

I shall not name more at this writing, wishing to consult with others before doing so. It is quite probable that some of those named may not have enough interest in the matter to serve, but I have endeavored to select such as will accept and manifest an interest in the furthering of the movement.

Ere long the advisory committee will hold another meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and will doubtless be prepared to lay before the full committee some suggestions of a definite plan of action.

Correspondence upon any phase of the movement is solicited by the writer with those who are interested therein.

KENDRICK C. HILL,
Chairman Committee on Organization of National Stenographers' Asso.
117 Duane Street, New York,
October 18, 1897.

* * *

EDITORIAL.—I sincerely trust that Brother Hill will be able to benefit the entire profession in some way, but, candidly, I have not very much hope of accomplishing a great deal in the way of forming a large organization. Still, if a few of the leading people of the profession in each State can be induced to take hold and pull together, very valuable results will follow.

"Those are the best husbands and fathers who prove their devotion by actions that continue to bless even after death."

"Some wise man once remarked, that he would rather be born possessed of a cheerful and contented disposition than heir to twenty thousand a year. He was right in his choice: for a cheerful nature, like a Claude Lorraine glass, tinges all objects with sunlight; while a discontented disposition makes itself miserable everywhere."

Shakespeare's Text Shorthand.

[*From the London Standard.*]

DR. EDWARD ENGEL has written the following letter to one of the Berlin newspapers:

"In a lecture I delivered some years ago to the Berlin Society of Stenographers, who use Stolze's system, I suggested that those accurately acquainted with the oldest English shorthand systems of the sixteenth century should try to ascertain whether many of the deficiencies of the text of Shakespeare might not be explained by stenographic mistakes. This idea was suggested to me by the old and well founded conjecture of Shakespearean scholars that the oldest copies of Shakespeare's plays—the so-called quartos—were printed from stenographic notes, taken in the theatre, and that many of the unintelligibilities of the text are due to this. My suggestion fell on fruitful soil, and I have now the pleasure of making the excellent work of a young savant, who has thus sprung at one leap into the ranks of our best Shakepearean scholars, known to wider circles. In a series of articles on Shakespeare and the beginnings of English stenography. Herr Kurt Dewischeit has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the quarto editions of Shakespeare's plays were piratical editions printed from stenographic notes, that the stenographic system used was that of Timothy Bright, who was born in 1550, and that innumerable mistakes in the quartos, innumerable contradictions between them and the first authorized folio edition, can be at once and most simply explained by the defects of that stenographic system and the indexterity of the stenographers of that time. Her Dewischeit has confirmed my conjecture almost beyond my own expectation. He is at present the only person who possesses all the requisite qualifications for this quite new kind of text investigation, and it is to be wished that he with his accurate knowledge of the oldest English stenography, combined with solid Shakespearean scholarship, would subject the texts of the dramas to a thorough reinvestigation. The purification of the text of Shakespeare is raised by him for the first time from arbitrary fantasticality to the rank of a strict science, with which, however, only Shakesperean scholars theoretically and practically trained in stenographic questions are at liberty to busy themselves. Seldom has a higher, never has a more delightful, task fallen to stenography."

H. A. Gehringer.

By W. P. STEINHAEUSER.

THE subject of this sketch, H. A. Gehringer, a man of well-known repute, and one who, during the last decade or two, made a brilliant and successful mark in the shorthand profession, as reporter and teacher; one who is beloved and esteemed by all his fellow men; one who is always on the alert to help his fellow phonographers and raise them above the level of mere novices in the profession; one who has indeed been very successful during this short life which we spend in this world, is the one I shall portray as far as my ability and acquaintance with the man permits and allows.



H. A. Gehringer was born November 30, 1857, in Lehigh Co., Penna. At an early age he attended the Allentown schools, and was instructed in the branches which constitute such a course. At the age of 14, at which age he was yet young and unacquainted with the world, he was compelled to earn his own living, and hence entered a printing office as apprentice, at which occupation he continued for 17 years.

In the beginning of the eighties he concluded to take up the study of shorthand, having heard many reports concerning that interesting study, and that by its use one could become successful; and, not being acquainted with the many and various systems that even pervaded that day, he took up the first one that came to hand, which happened to be the Baker system of shorthand, now long forgotten. He gained a meager knowledge of shorthand writing from this publication, but soon found that it was not capable and rapid enough for reporting purposes. Eventually hearing of Standard Phonography, better known to the public as Graham's shorthand, and, being of an ardent and studious disposition, he soon mastered that excellent system, which he never diverted from, and which he continues to advocate and use at the present writing.

For a goodly number of years he did office work, general newspaper and court reporting; and, being considered a good reporter by all who employed him, as well as patient and willing, soon won the praises of his fellow men. Being also a good German scholar—which he picked up by home study—occasionally was employed to report Pennsylvania German discourses by various newspapers throughout this city and adjacent towns.

In 1889 he accepted the principalship of the shorthand and typewriting departments of the well-known American Business College, of Allentown, Penna.—which college has just been established by one Professor O. C. Dorney—and under his efficient guidance and highly successful teaching, soon became known as one of the best colleges in Eastern Pennsylvania for its excellent stenographic material.

He continued as principal of this department until the middle of January, 1896, when the college changed hands, he resigned. He then left for the South, as his health had become impaired after many years continuous teaching, but later found him in Allentown again.

On the 17th of May, 1897, he received a call as instructor in shorthand and typewriting, from the Woods and American Business College (formerly known as the American Business College); which, after due consideration, he accepted. In this avocation he proves himself the efficient and worthy instructor as of yore.

H. A. Gehringer is a good exponent of Standard Phonography; and as a teacher he stands second to none. By his wide and varied experience and extensive professional career he can well guide the struggling novice and give him the benefits and advantages of such experience.

He rose, as it were, with the times. From his humble beginning, with the meager education he possessed, and the little he knew of this world, he gained a solid foothold, and has gradually stepped into prominence. This is how we see him to-day; a mountain of strength, energy, perseverence and push.

My dear phonographic friend, this lesson is for you. Make it your model—look up to the man who worked unceasingly and untiringly to attain the place he occupies at present; learn the lesson. Will you learn it? Will you try it? YOU.

—

Mr. Gehringer honored us with a call sometime since, and we were very much pleased with him. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Steinhaeuser, but his peculiar and forceful style of English speaks for itself.—EDITOR.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., 2d Sept., 1897.

The Editor, THE STENOGRAPHER.

DEAR SIR.—In the employ of the government of this colony

1. A stenographer (young man) taking notes of replies to general official correspondence, and transcribing them on a typewriter, is paid £150 p. a.

2. A stenographer taking notes of replies to correspondence for a Minister of the Crown (the head of a public department), and taking notes of and transcribing with a typewriter, drafts of speeches for the Minister, receives from £175 to £200 p. a.

3. A shorthand-writer employed by a Government Board to take notes of sworn testimony, given at semi-judicial inquiries, concerning misconduct on the part of Government officials, to take notes of sworn testimony at Royal Commissions, to travel in the interior of the colony taking notes of official inspections of Government offices, &c., is paid £175 p. a. (This shorthand writer is sworn at each inquiry. His duties are in very many respects similar to those performed by official stenographers in American courts of law. Transcripts are all in typing.)

4. The members of the Hansard staff, reporting the deliberations of the N. S. W. Parliament, are paid from £400 to £800 p. a.

5. A shorthand-writer and typist (girl) engaged purely on correspondence, receives £125.

6. A girl typist (not a shorthand writer) is paid £75 for simply copying documents and drafts, &c.

These are all experts who have won their positions by taking pride of place at open competitive examinations.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me through the columns of your journal what are the rates paid by your Government for similar work.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am,

Yours faithfully, "J. G. L. S. W."

MR. BUFORD DUKE, in an excellent article to *The American*, Nashville, Tenn., on the subject of stenography in the public schools, presents the following:—

"Stenography, without regard to its future use as a means of livelihood, is well worth the time and labor spent in its acquirement. There is no finer mental training; it encourages accuracy, perfection in detail, alertness of thought and quickness of action, and is the greatest aid in securing a better and higher education. Instead of the time being lost, the learning of stenography, even if not used as a profession, would prove of the greatest aid in whatever business the pupil may be engaged. It is now successfully taught in the following cities in the public school course, to wit: New York City, Albany, Brooklyn, Boston, Lowell, Brockton, Fitchburg, Hyde Park, Holyoke, Hartford, Stamford, Bridgeport, Providence, Philadelphia, Easton, Bloomsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, Dayton, Mt. Vernon, Columbus, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Chicago, Peoria, Phœnix, Louisville, Owensboro, Newport, Hoboken, Duluth, Omaha, Atlanta, Augusta, Oakland, San Diego, and in many other places. In some of these cities it has been successfully taught for eight or more years, and should Nashville be behind the march of progress?"

THE New Orleans Stenographers' Association meets regularly at 345 Carondelet Street, Mr. Arthur J. Peters, chairman of the Employment Committee, is active in finding places for the unemployed. Shorthand dictation for special speed practice every Monday evening at rate of 140 to 160. The literary circle takes up and discusses appropriate topics, and Spanish is one of the regular studies perused. The Association favors "the Federation of Stenographers."

PERSISTENTLY COMPLIMENTARY.—A candid and well meaning professor who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house, in which his hostess had taken the leading part, met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

"Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently. The part fits you to perfection."

"Oh no," said the lady, modestly; "a young and pretty woman is needed for that part."

"But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"

Attracting Much Attention.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW for September contains a large photo engraving and sketch of the career of E. C. Merrill, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Merrill is attracting considerable attention as the first educator in the world to apply the Froebel idea to the acquisition of a technical subject. He is the founder of the Bishop school in Tremont Temple, where a stenographic education can be effectively gained during an average attendance of sixty days. Previous to the opening of this school it required six months, at least, to attain equal proficiency by other methods of teaching. This work of Mr. Merrill's has been deemed to be of sufficient interest to the public to secure the hearty endorsement of all the leading newspapers.—*Boston Herald.*

* * *

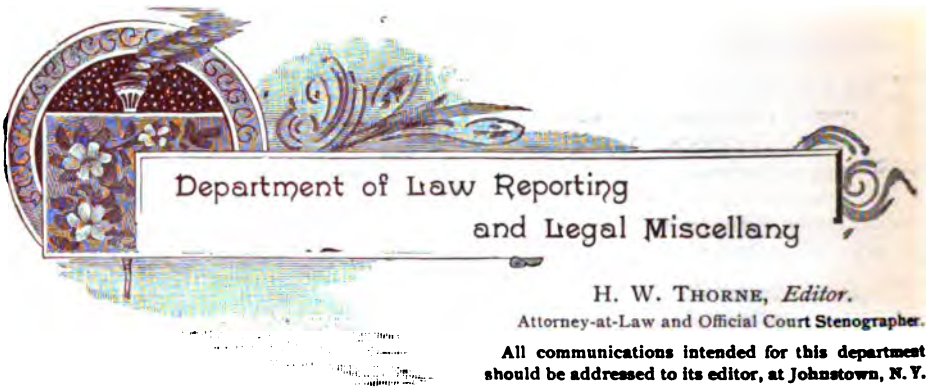
Attracting Attention.

In the September issue of the American Review is an excellent half-tone portrait and sketch of Mr. E. C. Merrill, of the Bishop Shorthand School in Tremont Temple. Mr.



E. C. MERRILL.

Merrill was among the first to apply the Froebel educational law to the teaching of shorthand writing, and he has met with most gratifying success in the teaching of George R. Bishop's "Exact Phonography," a system that represents language completely and briefly by a few general principles of wide application; in fact, a brief, unmistakable representation of language.—*Boston Journal.*



H. W. THORNE, *Editor.*
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Regarding Transcript.

IT IS now almost generally conceded that the most desirable form for typewritten transcript of testimony is that prepared upon good paper, size 8 x 10½ inches, and bound upon the longest side. The sheets are to be typewritten on but one side, the pages being numbered consecutively in the upper right-hand corner. Covers of what is known as "leatherette" are most appropriate for small transcripts. These are flexible and found to be very convenient in use. For larger transcripts, stiffer and stronger covers are to be preferred. Either kind, ready eyeletted, or otherwise prepared for binding, may be purchased from dealers in stenographers' supplies. In typewriting each page, care should be observed to leave a sufficient margin (at the left side) for binding. Some stenographers place the index of the contents of transcript at the beginning, while others bind it in at the end. Some commence the testimony of each witness at the top of a page, regardless of the point of ending on the preceeding page of the testimony of the previous witness. If the transcript is correctly indexed and the name of each witness boldly written in the body of the transcript, there seems to be no valid objection to running the testimony solid throughout. It is well to have the heading of the various examinations—cross-examination, re-direct-examination and re-cross-examination—typewritten in upper-case letters in the centre of the line of writing, leaving sufficient space above and below it to give it prominence. Some stenographers write the name of the witness and the examination—whether direct, cross, re-direct, or re-cross—at the top of each page. It is well to insert at least one fly-leaf between each cover and the body of the transcript, as these serve to protect the transcripts and furnish space for memoranda.

* * *

One hindrance to young stenographers performing accurate law reporting, is the fear of stopping proceedings and witnesses and asking for repetition of answers or other matters. The record of judicial proceedings is often impaired by this. It is not to be expected that experienced law reporters will find, under ordinary circumstances, necessity for doing this; but, if the necessity arise, I am of opinion that the feelings of the stenographer, rather than the honesty of the record, should be sacrificed, by calling a halt. Young practitioners usually find their first employment upon references, which are conducted with less formality than proceedings before a judge and jury. The limited experience of such practitioners is generally known to those connected with a reference, and there is, usually, an inclination to view with charity the inability of a young stenographer to keep pace with the rapid, and oftimes disconnected, speech of witnesses. Speaking now as a lawyer, I much prefer that a stenographer should stop a witness in the middle of an answer to my question and secure an accurate report of the answer than to *appear* to be "getting" it all, whereas, in fact, he gets but part and garbles the rest. The old-fashioned rule that "Honesty is the best policy" applies to this subject, and stenographers, young and old, should live up to it. It would be better, however, for the profession if stenographers were prohibited from doing law reporting until declared proficient by a competent board of examiners.

The general public entertain the belief that court stenographers are compelled to transcribe the notes of all cases reported. One of the most frequent questions put to a court reporter by jurors and court-room spectators is, "Do you have to write that all out?" In most of the States official stenographers are required by law to preserve their original notes for a prescribed period of time, and, with certain exceptions (notably murder cases wherein a conviction has been had), they are not obliged to make transcripts unless requested by someone entitled thereto.

* * *

The two most notable murder cases of the year have been the Benham and Luetgert cases, the former having been tried at Batavia, N. Y., and the latter at Chicago. In both a very high order of reportorial skill and a knowledge of special subjects was required. Both involved a mass of expert medical and chemical testimony.

* * *

The advanced student and young stenographer will now begin, and continue through the approaching Winter, a systematic course of study and practice upon those branches of the art in which he has found himself deficient. Labor to increase your knowledge of general subjects, as well as to progress in the art stenographic, so that, by the time the flowers bloom next Spring you will feel that the Winter has been a season of profit and pleasure to you.

* * *

Some persons are born great, while others have it thrust upon them. If you do not belong to either of those classes, do not believe yourself unfortunate. Greatness is a relative term; a result to be guaged, largely, by the opportunities of the individual. Live up to the full measure of your individuality and environment, and, although you may not win the public stamp of greatness, yet, having developed your personality to the utmost limit, you will, in one sense, have achieved greatness.

H. W. THORNE.

SQUIBLETS.

When may a man be considered to be really over his head and ears in debt? When he owes for his wig.

Rapid Stenography.

Anent the prevailing discussion as to the highest speed ever attained by expert shorthand writers, there is a story going the rounds of the feat of a Georgia court stenographer, which by long odds broke the world's record in that line of work.

It was when that eminent jurist, the late Judge Richard Clarke, were presiding in the Atlanta circuit of the Superior Court. One of the most remarkable murder trials was in progress. The evidence was conflicting, and the judge was called upon to charge the jury on some decidedly new and interesting legal points. Now, the judge was a rapid talker. In this instance it was very important that every word he spoke should be correctly recorded, and he so cautioned the stenographer.

Then Judge Clarke began. As he warmed up to his charge he was speaking at the rate of 250 words a minute. Once he glanced toward the stenographer. That worthy official seemed to be half sleeping over his work, and apparently writing very slowly.

"Mr. ——, are you getting my words down correctly?" asked the judge.

At this the stenographer seemed to wake up. With little concern he replied:

"That's all right, Judge, fire away. I am about fifteen words ahead of you now!"—*Washington Post.*

OLD PUT'S ENGLISH.

The following specimens of General Putnam's English are given, showing that education was not necessary to success, honor and fame in those days. Uniform spelling was not then common either in England or America. Johnson's Dictionary had been but recently completed, and Webster was unknown. Franklin spelled correctly, but Washington was not well drilled in orthography:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, ye 14 of December, 1776. All offsors and soldiers boath Thoas that are Newly enlisted in the contenonal sarvis, Thoas of the fileing camp are requested to parad to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the markit to go on fitig to fortify this city and so on every morning tel farther orders.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Camp at Perspect Hil.

Sir: Please to deliver the Barror hereof 2 Tons of Bread to some rod Islanders as they came from roxbury yesterday and nothing to eat. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

—*School, N. Y.*



The Jugendgarden Method of Teaching Shorthand.

THE builder's apprentice gains knowledge and skill in the use of tools by *using* them. It would be considered a foolish proceeding to require him to make a study of the contents of a tool chest for several weeks before ascertaining, for himself, the purposes for which the various implements were constructed. The practical demonstration of the constructive use of any instrument or tool seems to be the concrete form of the extensive knowledge which has accumulated when the apprentice finally becomes a builder himself. Comenius said, nearly three centuries ago, that the successive steps in education were perception, memory, intellect and judgment. It is generally admitted now, I believe, that education of all kinds should proceed from the concrete to the abstract; and where teachers have failed to effect satisfactory results, I think it has been through a misconception of the exact relation existing between these terms. To deal with the concrete seems, to me, to deal, not only with the execution of something, but also with the purpose for which the thing is being executed. The purpose of shorthand is to represent language, and the characters used are the instruments by which this purpose is effected. The student of shorthand, in order to begin with the concrete must first write shorthand that represents not only words, but *words that express ideas.* I became convinced of this about twelve years ago, but it has required several years' research to discover that I was attempting to teach shorthand backwards. The only excuse I can assign for this error, is that the text-books which I have seen are written that way. Because shorthand authors have skillfully reasoned out the art by profound treatises on the subject, I felt rather bound to make the inexperienced student travel over the same road, commencing with conclusions or principles, in the abstract, and ending with shorthand in its concrete form. I am now teaching my pupils to write and read shorthand *first;* then this concrete knowledge forms a basis for the abstract principles, or such of them as they do not know already, by the natural process of deduction.

This plan, which is denominated the "Jugendgarten," coincides with Froebel's kindergarten.

E. C. MERRILL,
Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

* * *

GO TO KLONDIKE, YOUNG MAN. "The quickest means of gaining speed is by everlasting practice on the same matter until the brain is weary and the fingers almost mechanically guide the pen." *Pernin.*

MISS THRASER, whatever her convictions, must just repeat dictation seven or more times as others do until ways and means are found of putting an end to the whole miserable business; meanwhile let us hope that all good teachers are beginning to feel a little ashamed of it. Miss T. will find "Law Language" an excellent book for *study*, but not for dictation unless one will frequently inject the words, "that is to say," or the like, to keep the sense clear.

PERSEVERENCE REWARDED. Mr. H., a Johns Hopkins student, resolved to spend two months of his vacation in "laying a good foundation" in *Graham.* Unfortunately no teacher could be found, and so it happened that he came under my care. To his astonishment and delight he now finds that he has not merely laid the coveted foundation, but will carry off much of the superstructure. Although one week remains of the time mentioned, Mr. H. has already written, neatly, freely and from dictation, 350 business letters, the whole of my

"Dictation Exercises"—a hard lot—several lengthy speeches, the U. S. Constitution, considerable testimony and many other law and miscellaneous matter. Mr. H. got more dictation in the hot months than could have been given in Winter, but he just had to take his turn with others. No typewriting.

GREAT IS CHICAGO OF THE AMERICANS. Big and bustling Baltimore, with probably less than six stenographers in its largest business houses, cuts a sorry figure compared with Chicago, where as many as a hundred are employed in some single establishments. Seventy-five is the number where Miss Anna Enke, a former pupil of mine is employed, and from whom I had a pleasant visit during her vacation. Miss Enke, although quite young, is the secretary's "best man," and I had a letter from that gentleman telling how highly her services are appreciated. Miss E. reports the regular Board meetings, and also does considerable dictating to her fellow workers; she is not merely bright, she is brilliant.

WHAT a pity that the editor of the *Pernin* monthly, an estimable lady, should steadily allow her correspondents free rein in disparaging the *legibility* of the *Pitman* system. One wonders if she knows—what all the world knows—that every insinuation in that direction is *a stupid lie*, and, of course, the more of it that is published the greater the incentive to manufacture the silly stuff.

FIVE DOLLARS per head is the commission paid here by Professor X. for fresh pupils. I was applied to in the hope that I could go the professor a dollar or two better. No bargain.

MR. THORNE tells of a reporter who succeeded not only in taking a sermon but "also the hymns sung by the choir." Choirs must have improved greatly in enunciation since it was my privilege to hear them. Great feat.

IF THE National Association will pin down all brag as to speed, etc., by fair tests, it will accomplish one good thing; yarns of sailors and stenographers are about synonymous at present.

MR. E. C. MERRILL'S theory and practice are surely greatly at variance. He says, in his article on teaching, that "there seems to be little difference between the methods of teaching shorthand and the methods of teaching other things." Yet, in his advertisement he shows that there is a great difference, for he has found ways and means of teaching in sixty days what gives most teachers enough to do in six months. If Mr. Merrill would follow up this theoretical article with a practical one, I am sure it would be much appreciated.

JOHN WATSON.

Stenographers' Speed.

Fred S. Irland, one of the expert stenographers of the House, talked interestingly the other day with a *Washington Post* reporter regarding the speed with which congressmen talk.

"It has been said in the newspapers," remarked Mr. Irland, "that Representative Lewis of Washington talks at the rate of 300 words a minute. He does not. No man could speak in the House at that speed and be reported. I doubt whether he could be understood, I mean, of course, such words as occur in debates. Of course, in taking routine testimony, where frequently recurring phrases, such as 'What is your name?" and 'Where do you live?" are expressed by brief arbitrary signs, a stenographer can write as fast as a man can think. It is very different matter when a congressman talks. He uses words with many syllables."

"What is the fastest record in the House?"

"Representative Johnson of Indiana once talked for an hour and a half, when discussing a contested election case, at an average rate of 220 words a minute. That is rapid work. If a man talks 250 words a minute, he is very swift. I have noticed one thing," added Mr. Irland. "The fast talkers slow up after being in the House a little while. The vastness of the air space they have to fill with their voices gradually makes its impression upon them, and they find, too, that they get more attention when they do not talk so fast."—*Herald*, Boston, Mass.

"Truth clears a story but never darkens it."

We arrive at extremes by easy stages, therefore cultivate in the right direction: cheerfulness, mirth, industry, generosity, cleanliness, energy, self-control; and avoid fretfulness, melancholy, laziness, meanness, dirt, inactivity, weakness.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

Personal Impressions.

HAVING promised to write something anent the personal approach of the applicant to the prospective employer or dictater, we must redeem ourselves, but will frankly confess at the outset that we fear we do not know sufficient to speak with authority; however, why anticipate what will be apparent as we proceed!

We shall take for granted that our applicant has the necessary qualifications to entitle her to apply for a position, although this may be her first personal attempt to do so. To continue,—she has been requested to call at a certain time for an interview and test, upon which will depend her hope of success; now, she will not betray misplaced anxiety if her first thought flies to dress; of all things, will it not be natural for her to array herself in her very best, if that be suitable for an office? The outfit will be her neatest and most becoming one,—with care regarding those two unmistakable indications of a lady,—gloves and shoes; in this connection permit us to quote from one of the newspapers:—

"Girls who are seeking positions as stenographers or cashiers or clerks should be careful, while appearing stylish, not to be overdressed; colors suitable for evening wear, lace and jewelry, are as much out of place as a man's full-dress costume would be. It is not because you are earning your living that these things are denied you, but because business demands a dress that will not be injured by dust or wet,—that will not attract attention. It pays to buy the best that you can afford; to have gowns well fitted, hats well made, for these retain color and shape when nearly worn out; a neat shoe and a perfect fitting glove, the fingers of which are never frayed, bespeak the woman of refinement even though her gown be old and somewhat out of fashion."

We do wish we had a recipe, and a good one, to hand out at this point to our applicant for the cure of nervousness, or that "heart in the mouth" feeling which comes o'er one as she opens the door of the office where her trial by one (or even more) is to take place; but, alas, we have not, and can only advise our friend to reason it all out with herself in advance, and to bear in mind the solemn fact that the tremor or extreme nervousness common to the applicant of any kind is detrimental to the impression she so earnestly desires to make. If she could only imagine during the crucial time that the "inquisitor" is kindness personified, or a relative, for the nonce, with whom, therefore, she can be perfectly natural,—happy is she, and how much she is to be congratulated upon her vivid imagination as well as her power over her inner consciousness. A cool head and a firm hand are one's best friends at such a time.

The introduction and usual questions over,—we judge that she will be asked to "sit down and take a letter;" and right here we are led to go back to the subject of personal appearance for a moment, as we have known the hopes of quite a few otherwise well favored applicants blasted in the drawing off of their gloves,—they had not, to be plain, used their manicure sufficiently; the occasions when this feature has been a factor have been frequent enough to warrant a passing reference to it; when the stenographer, of all other writers, "takes her pen in hand," her digits show off to the greatest advantage,—or disadvantage,—and she is wise in her day and generation who is alive to the importance of this item. It does require endless patience and fortitude to keep one's hands in uniformly good condition when hovering around the dust-contracting typewriter and the besmirching carbon sheet, but it can be done, and it is surely worth the effort.

Passing on,—if the dictater (as he usually does) affect a steam-engine speed, the subject being like A. B. C. to him and Greek to you, and you are thereby getting into deep

waters, do not, we beg of you, flounder on and, from a false sense of pride, keep silent; it would be better to tell him frankly at the start that, while your rate of speed on general matter is so and so (make it mild, too), on new or technical work you must necessarily at first write at a somewhat less rate, in order to be accurate and work intelligently; if he be a reasonable man, he will respect your candor and motive in speaking, and act accordingly. In doing as advised, you will have a much easier task in transcribing, for, otherwise, what hope have you when sitting at the typewriter and endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, while the precious moments of probation slip by? Doubtless, you will be required to read back your notes, which, if they have been taken in the manner urged, you will have no trouble in doing. As to the typewriter itself, we advise you to spend a moment or two, first, in getting acquainted with the little peculiarities which this machine, in common with others, may have; look at the ribbon and, above all, see if it runs smoothly; examine the "fillable" types and make sure before commencing to write that they are not too full for proper expression on paper. Of course, if this be your first attempt at securing a position, you will depend upon your college training for the arrangement of your letter,—if not the spelling and punctuation; but if you can recount many efforts along this line, then such advice as we are now attempting to give will not be of much service to you, as you can proceed unhesitatingly to act upon the established principles of business in transcription.

Ofttimes, the dictater requires the applicant to take a letter press copy of her specimen sheet, and to prepare for that, she must become versed in the use of the letter press; and it is a foregone conclusion that every one seeking her fortune through a position in shorthand fields will have become an expert in the use of carbon paper.

As transcription, with its thousand and one details, is the last test, it would seem superfluous to remind our heroine to observe every precaution and adopt every safeguard consistent with the length of time given her for transcription; having complied with all these suggestions, victory is in her grasp,—or it ought to be.

Nervousness.

In close relation with one of the points touched upon in the foregoing is the following extract from "Harper's Bazaar," concerning which we invite opinions,—and, in fact, upon the whole subject of applications for positions, personal and otherwise:

"Physical causes are often at work to undermine our powers at critical moments; and so eager are most of us to find excuses for ourselves, reasons for our inadequacies, that they who will not admit the power of a potato to hurt us will tell us that since Scorpio put his tail in his mouth the planets have had their own adverse way with us. For all that, one sometimes wonder if all this outcry against examinations is quite fair. Are not all the great performances of life but tests of ability performed in great crises, proofs of the power of individuals to rise above and overcome personal feelings? It is all a delicate question, and yet it seems to us that even when we recognize the fact that many a skilled workman fails through nervousness, the charity we feel for others ought never to extend too far to ourselves,—ought never, at least, so to affect us in our judgment of ourselves that we make excuses for our failures, or cheat ourselves into believing that final conquest is neither necessary nor possible; for the complete possession of a gift seems certainly to imply the ability for its complete expression, and whatever the cost to ourselves, we must ultimately learn to be masters of ourselves in order to be masters of any art. We must prepare ourselves for tests, for crises, for emergencies. It is what the dicipline of life is meant to teach us. *Suppose that the surgeon in an operation admitted to himself the excuses of nervous stenographers!*"

Association Echoes.

Chicago women, it is said, have organized a practical addition to their clubs in a Business Women's Exchange, with offices down town. The purpose of this exchange is to do the work of an employment bureau for women. There are at present 1,500 young women registered at the Exchange. A similar organization, the Gentlewomen's Employment Club, of London, has been in operation for seven or eight years. and has been of great service to necessitous gentlewomen. The manager thinks there should be such a club in every large town, and that it would be an advantage, both to the rich and the poor.

Notes from the Field.

MISS RITA WILDWOOD is the richest woman coffee planter on the Hawaiian Islands. She is only 26 years old and 10 years ago was a stenographer in a law office, with a capital of $1,000; this she invested in her venture, and, in partnership with her brother, whose capital was about the same as hers, took up 260 acres of land at $4.00 per acre. The two have already realized considerable profit, and expect to earn an annual income of several thousand dollars each.

MISS MARGARET FAY, of San Francisco, has gone to the Klondike region, believing that there will be plenty of legal business there to engage her services as a stenographer.

IDA E. TURNER.

THE STENOGRAPHER
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOGRAPHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
38 South Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY, - - *Editor.*

THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.
The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.
Issued on the first of each month.
Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

MR. ROY TYGARD, of Butler, Mo., says: "Please explain through the next issue of THE STENOGRAPHER what the speed of the Congressional shorthand reporters has to be; their salary, and why there are more than one, or do they relieve each other, etc." Answer.—The speed has to be sufficient to report fast speakers on the floor, some of whom, occasionally, talk over 250 words per minute. Their salary is five thousand dollars a year each. It is customary to take short turns of ten minutes or so, relieving each other in that way.

The principal qualifications of Congressional reporters are, first, sufficient speed to get down to what said; second, sufficient intelligence and good sense to make no mistakes in transcribing their notes; and, third, sufficient general intelligence and education to enable them to detect errors on the part of the speaker, and to see that the speaker has the proper opportunity of correcting his mistakes before the matter is printed in the *Record*.

* * *

MR. C. GEHMAN, of 716 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado, says:

"I am interested to know about Mr. Dement's 402 words in one minute. If a fac-simile of the notes has been published, how can I procure a copy? I should be interested, too, to know your opinion as to why some of the scoffers who are continually condemning the performances of Mr. Dement as trivial, don't do something in the same line but still more wonderful, so as to demonstrate, and not assert merely, that Mr. Dement is not a wonderful writer, as compared with others."

Perhaps Mr. Dement will kindly send a fac-simile of the notes referred to to Mr. Gehman. We should also be glad to have Mr. Dement answer Mr. Gehman's questions through the medium of THE STENOGRAPHER.

* * *

MR. WM. H. SCHAEFER, of Port Chester, N. Y., says:

"THE STENOGRAPHER is a publication for stenographers, and should be read by every one in the profession, whether at the top or bottom of the ladder."

Mr. Schaefer evidently appreciates our magazine by sending his subscription upon receipt of a sample copy, and shows his interest by urging others to do likewise. We feel satisfied that there are thousands o first-class shorthand writers throughout the the country who would subscribe if our magazine were brought to their attention, and we hereby urge our readers to assist us in accomplishing this object. We shall be glad to send sample copies to friends of anyone who will request us so to do.

* * *

OUR readers will observe, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Shorthand Publication Bureau has been removed from New York City to Washington, D. C., and that a paper-bound edition of Mr. D. W. Brown's "The Factors of Shorthand Speed" has been issued by it, at 50 cents per copy.

W. R. SARGENT, of New York, says that he knows of only three hotels in London where one can procure the help of a typewriter.

* * *

STENOGRAPHER Frederick G. Isles, of City Clerk Benjamin's office, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently saved the lives of two young women at Rockaway Beach.

* * *

MISS M. M. JOHNSTON, stenographer in the Department of Public Works of Pittsburg, Pa., is said to have cleared five thousand dollars on an investment made three years ago in real estate.

* * *

WEBSTER YOUNG, of Cortland, N. Y., is manufacturing the Crittenden Roll Feed Attachment, which is said to feed a roll of paper the same as the flat paper, obviating the necessity of changing the paper until the roll is all consumed,

* * *

MRS. JULIA BARRETT, of Sacramento, Cal., claims to have a system of stenography by which she can reproduce all languages, including numberless dialects and inflections. She says that by her system the Chinese can be written as accurately as the ordinary shorthand can represent English. She is to give an explanation of her system at the Chinese mission in San Francisco.

* * *

MRS. ETTA F. KIMBALL, of 218 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., says: "There are four typewriters for every typewriting machine, five bookkeepers for every set of books, six clerks for every counter stool." Her advice to women is to learn how to do the work of advertisement writing. "This" she says, "is interesting, because it is educational; pleasant, because it throws women among the best class of business people; and remunerative, because it is a specialty."

THE Bureau and Division chiefs of the Government ask that male stenographers be assigned to their offices. Some claim that the young women have failed to give satisfaction. Others say that the presence of a woman in an office places more or less restraint upon the men. A woman in the office means "no smoking." Thus women have another grievance against the weed.

* * *

THIRTY-FIVE years ago a few persons supplied the entire demand for carbon paper. It was only used by draftsmen and school girls. In 1870 manifolding became known and L. H. Rogers & Co. spent ten thousand dollars in advertising the carbon-paper business. The secrets of the process were guarded with the utmost jealousy. The introduction of the typewriter brought the carbon-paper industry up to two millions per annum. Carbon-paper is shipped from New York all over the world. It is made by coating post paper with gelatine, containing, in solution, plumbago, Venetian red, yellow ochre, or some other coloring matter. The tendency to rub off has recently been obviated.

"Want of moral courage is the secret of many men's financial ruin. Upon a decisive and well-timed 'no' may hinge a weighty crisis. It is more difficult for most persons to say 'no' than 'yes,' and therefore it is oftentimes left unsaid when it should have been uttered emphatically."

PUTTING OFF A CREDITOR.

A lawyer very seldom advises a client to assume a humorous attitude towards the demands of a creditor, and the following example is the more interesting on that account. In this case the client had received a bullying letter closing with the remark—"Unless the ballance of your account is settled at once I shall proceed to extremities."

The lawyer smiled as he read the letter, and suggested to his client that there was a good chance of making a hit at the writer's expense.

"Write him," he added, as follows: "Will you tell me what authority you have for spelling l alance with two l's?"

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of THE METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. W. cor. Twentieth Street, New York, and Official Instructor in Isaac Pitman's Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City.

BUSINESS college people will be interested to learn that one of their number has received a substantial recognition from the McKinley Administration. We refer to the appointment of J. N. McCunn, Prin. of Green Bay, Wis., B. C., as United States Consular Agent at Dunfermline, Scotland. Mr. McCunn is a native of Scotland.

* * *

THE Woman's Evening High School—the first of its kind in this country—recently inaugurated in New York City, has adopted the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand, and the "*Complete Phonographic Instructor*," as the text-book. Miss Agnes Boldt is the teacher, and an able exponent of the system. This same system has recently been adopted by the Tyrone (Pa.) Public Schools. Previously to this a light-line system was taught. The Salem (Mass.) High School introduces the Isaac Pitman system this fall.

Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

Again as per letter attached. This letter was returned to us this morning with copy of his way-bill No. 610, March 15th, showing that the goods | in question had just been forwarded to consignee at Greenville, NORTH CAROLINA. As the consignee will not now accept the goods, shippers desire them to be returned to them at | Richmond, Va. I have wired agent at Goldsboro, N. C., hoping that I might succeed in stopping them there to hold the goods for instructions from you. Kindly instruct agent | at Greenville, SOUTH CAROLINA, to cancel his billing to Greenville, NORTH CAROLINA, and bill the shipment to J. J. Wright & Stokes, at Richmond, Va., all charges to follow, also | please instruct agent at Goldsboro, N. C., to forward the shipment to J. J. Wright & Stokes, at Richmond, Va., on mem. way-bill.

I would be glad if you | would have this matter straightened out at once, as shippers will make claim unless goods are received in a few days.—Yours truly. (323)

10

MR. J. H. GRANT, Agent,
Birmingham, Ala.

DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith attached copy of my way-bill No. 8512, Oct. 23rd, 1891 | covering one cotton press in 26 parts from the Cardwell Machine Co., consigned to the State Fair, care of Crossgrove & Ellis. I would be glad if you would | look into this matter in person and advise me exactly the date this shipment arrived at your station, also the date the Fair at Birmingham commenced. It seems that this | shipment was intended to be exhibited, but the shippers claim in consequence of its having met with delay between here and Birmingham, owing to which it arrived too late to | be placed on exhibition. Shipment has been returned here and arrived a few days ago with $24 85 charges, which shippers state should be refunded to | them. I was very particular when this shipment left here to trace it by wire to insure its prompt arrival at Birmingham, and am under the impression that it did | not meet with the delay as stated by shippers, and if the shipment did not meet with any delay, I do not think shippers are entitled to any refund of | the freight charges.

Please let me hear from you as early as possible, giving the information requested above, and also advise if Messrs. Grossgrove & Ellis were promptly notified on | arrival of shipment.—Yours truly. (245)

11.

CAPT. W. T. COOPER, Master of Trains,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith attached copy of telegram to agent at Fountain Inn, S. C., which we sent to | your office to be forwarded to destination, March 16th, 1892. I am in receipt of telegram from agent at Fountain Inn, in which he states | that he failed to comply with my instructions contained in the message attached, but gives no reason therefor. As this is a very important message, and I shall have to | make some satisfactory explanation to the shippers, I would be glad if you would trace this message through and advise me date and hour it was received by the agent | at Fountain Inn.

By giving this your prompt attention, you will greatly oblige.—Yours truly. (133)

12.

MR. J. D. DAVIES,
Richmond, Va.

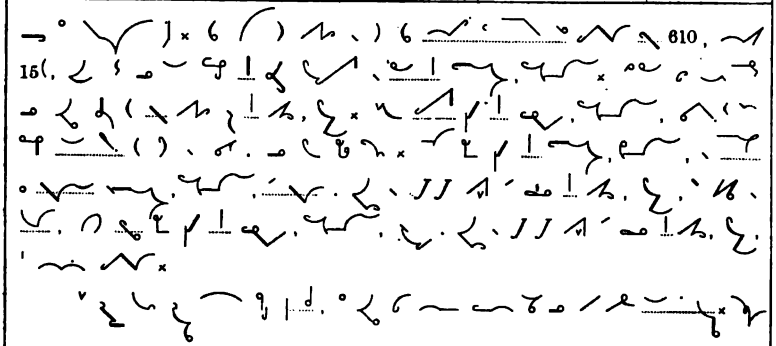
DEAR SIR: I hand vou herewith attached copy of our letter of Jan. 12th, 1892, to Mr. W. H. Halsey, C. A.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. Published by Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

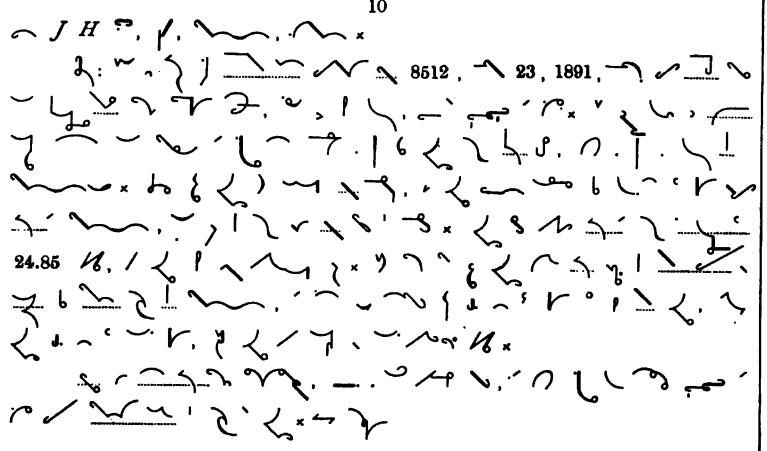
Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

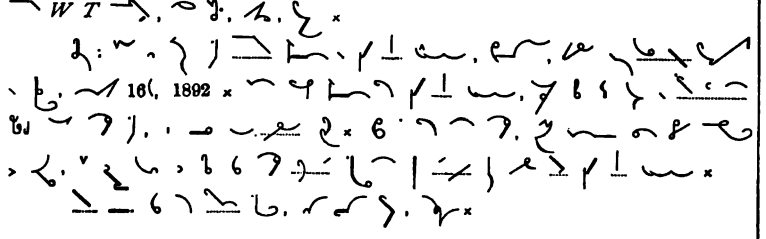
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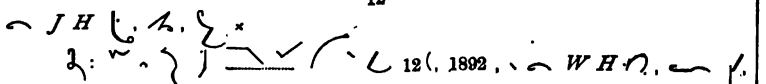
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11



12



*** Schools and others, desiring the services of experienced shorthand teachers, will please apply to Teachers' Bureau Department, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Letter from Seth Low in accepting the nomination of the Citizens Union for Mayor of New York:

Corresponding Style.

As to the public franchises, the Greater New York charter practically embodies the doctrine that the city shall not part with the ownership of its franchises, but shall lease them for limited periods subject to occasional revision of the terms. I think legislation should be had, however, in addition to the charter, that will enable the city to treat every consent to a change of power by street railroads as a new franchise. It is utterly unreasonable that because of defective legislation these valuable grants should continue to be given away without compensation to the city. As matters now stand, these consents are granted by the State Railroad Commission and the city is deprived of all opportunity to secure a return for them either by way of a money payment or by imposing conditions calculated to secure a service thoroughly in the interest of the public.

* * *

Reporting Style.

I AM heartily in favor of carrying to as speedy completion as possible the municipal rapid transit system for which the people of the present city of New York voted in November, 1894, and, if elected, I shall do everything in my power to facilitate communication between the various boroughs of the great city by means of bridges, tunnels and ferries. Nothing will do so much as a complete system of intercommunication to unify the people of all the boroughs into one municipality, and to secure for all parts of the city the maximum advantages of consolidation.

I should gladly interest myself heartily in the schools and in all that concerns the higher life of the people; and I should strive earnestly to promote every municipal interest that makes for the commercial and business prosperity of the city and the welfare of the citizens. The harbor and the water front would command my especial care.

I believe that the labor laws of the State, as they apply to the city, should be administered in the letter and in the spirit. This is the laborer's right, and, in my judgment, it is eminently in the interest of the city.

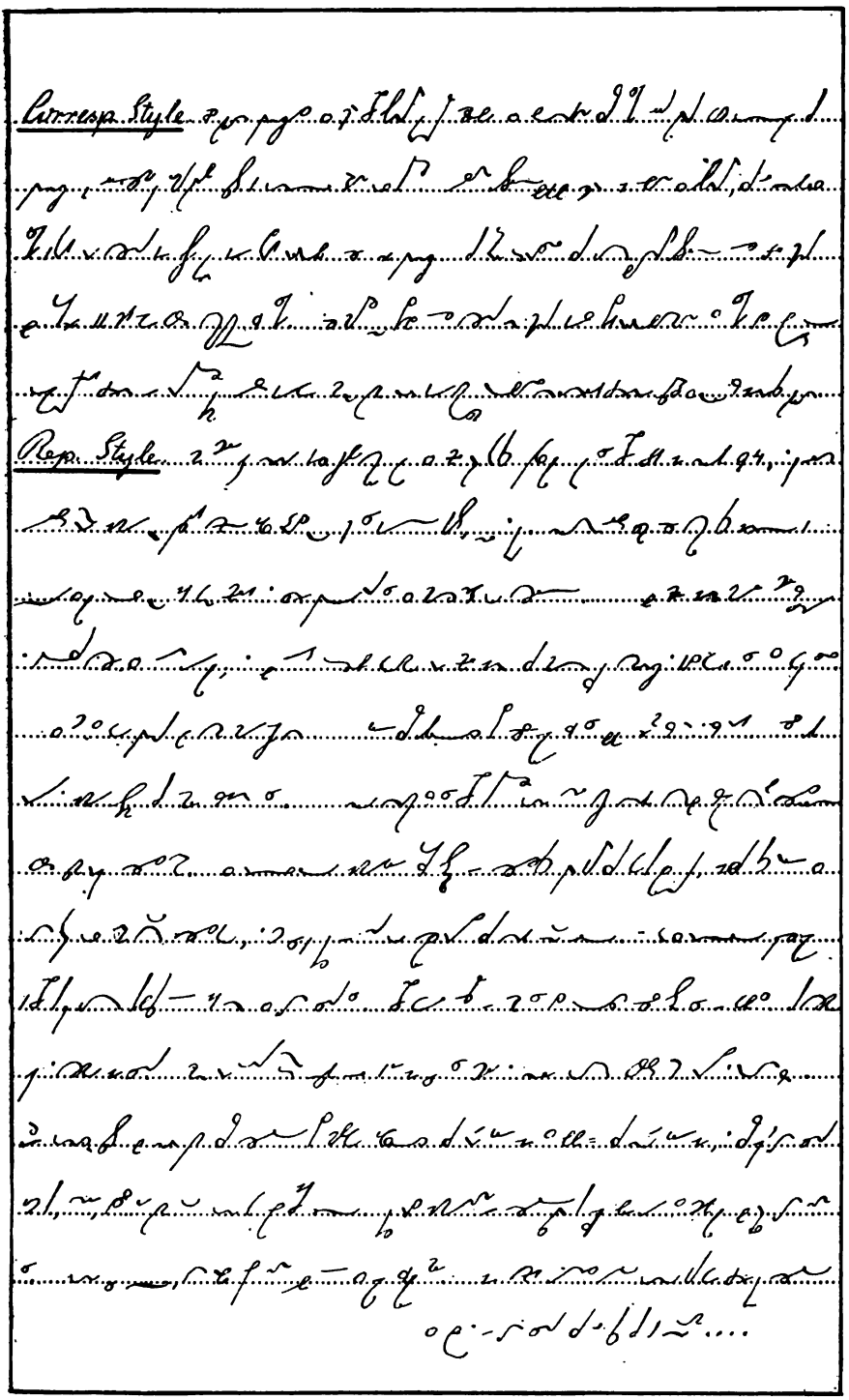
No campaign in the city of New York turning on local issues can be conducted, in the present condition of excise legislation, without some reference to the excise question. The Raines law, in my belief, contains the germ of an excise system far better than that which it supplanted, in that it has relieved the liquor traffic of the arbitrary control of excise boards, and has substituted for this a grant of explicit rights that can be enforced at law. Where the Raines law fails as applied to New York it fails because it does not take into account the public sentiment of the city. New York, while characteristically an American city, is also, as the Germans say, a world city. It is cosmopolitan in fact and cosmopolitan in sentiment. Men of every sort of upbringing must be able to live in such a city happily and naturally, of course with due regard to the rights and convictions of others. Legislators on this subject should never forget that the Excise law stands midway between the laws that everybody believes in and the dead laws that nobody believes in, and that the effective public sentiment behind it, locally, is the only permanent force on which to depend in its administration. For this reason, in my opinion, an excise law, so far as it affects the daily life and the habits of the people, should reflect the public opinion of the city. On such points, in case of radical differences of opinion, I should take the appeal to the people themselves. In a community like this, I know of no better way to secure for an excise law the support of a public sentiment that will sustain its even enforcement.

(CONCLUDED.)

* * *

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G. R. Phonography," explain the general principles of Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.—*Dr. R. Tombo.*

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT,
Principal of Shorthand Department of Hartford Business College, Hartford, Conn.

The Cost of Modern Government.

(CONTINUED.)

PROTECTION of life and property through the police and court system entail upon local authorities an expenditure of about $50,000,000. A multitude of other functions which separately required less expenditure, but which in the aggregate present a formidable total, made the necessary revenues of local governments in 1890 a per capita tax of $9.09 on each inhabitant of the United States. How is this obtained? National taxation is indirect; local taxation is direct. The systems of local taxation differ very widely in different States, but, everywhere throughout the United States the direct tax on property, real and personal, is the main source of revenue for State, county and city or town. The last census showed that out of a total of $579,000,000 raised by local taxation in 1890, $443,000,000, or nearly four-fifths, was derived from advalorem taxes on real and personal property.

A per capita tax of about $9 for State, county and municipal purposes should not be burdensome on a community if properly distributed, but, if it is not fairly apportioned, it may press with crushing force upon certain individuals. What, then, are the merits of our almost universal system of local taxation?

The best theory of taxation demands equality of sacrifice in regulating contributions toward the common expense. Each member of the community should be called upon to contribute to the public treasury in proportion to his ability. Our State legislatures, in attempting to apply this principle, have concluded that the best index of a man's ability to pay, is the amount of property he has accumulated, and, therefore, the general property tax has been established. On this theory—that each shouid bear a share of the common burden proportioned to his accumulated wealth—it is clear that real and personal property should be treated alike by the tax assessor. The man who owns $100,000 in railroad bonds, and the man who possesses a city lot valued at $100,000, should be taxed the same amount.

The general property tax attempts to do this, but it fails utterly. It is easy to tax real estate; it is difficult to reach personal property. The ownership of real estate is a matter of public record, and its value is known to all men. Personal property, on the contrary, is easily concealed and readily removed beyond the reach of the taxing power. Therefore, it has happened that the general property tax has become mainly a tax on real estate. Although it is well known that the value of personal property far exceeds that of real property, in 1890 the assessed valuation of real property in the United States was $18,956,000,000, while the assessed value of personal property was only $6,516,000,000. In 1894, in Illinois, personal property paid only 17 per cent. of the tax. Recent figures for New York show that personal property escapes with only 10 per cent. of the total tax, while, in Brooklyn, in 1895 such property paid only a little more than 1 per cent. of the tax. And comparative figures show that the proportion borne by personality is continually decreasing. As Professor Seligman puts it: "The taxation of personal property is in inverse ratio to its quantity; the more it increases the less it pays."

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

* * *

NOTES.—It is customary to write a short stroke through parentheses, and dashes to indicate that they are longhand characters, and thus avoid conflict with shorthand forms. This practice is extended to figures when there is any fear that they may be mistaken for phonographs. The outline of any following word that properly phrases with the figure or number may be attached to the intersecting line. See third line of shorthand notes—"$9.09."

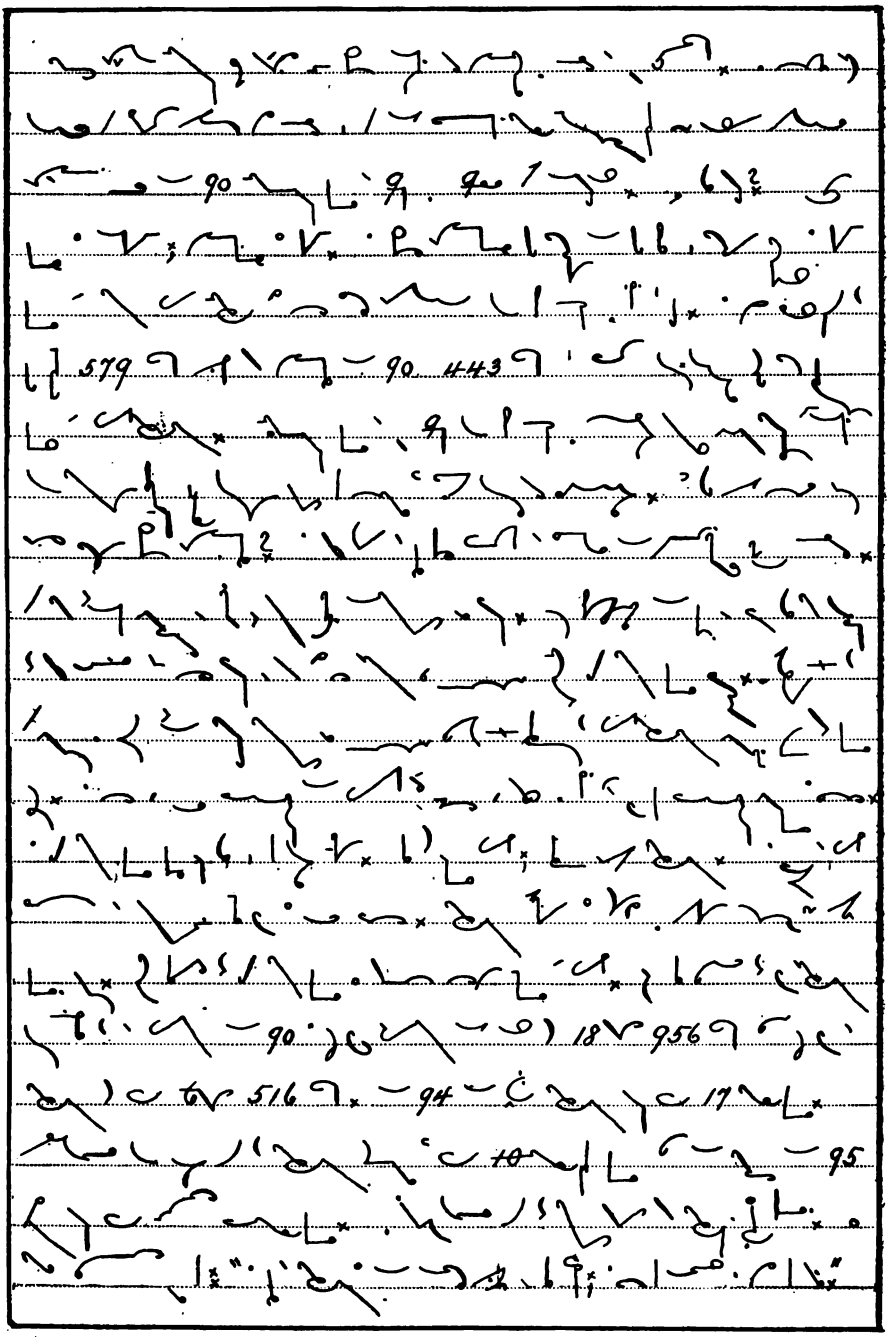
As further illustration of the principle of progressive contraction, the "K" is omitted from the frequently-occurring word "taxation." See sixth line of notes—"raised by local taxation." Another instance of this principle is the word "property," which is progressively written as if pronounced "propty," "prop," "pop."

In a few natural phrases it is advantageous and safe to add "of," "if," "have," or "ever" to the dash-vowel word signs by means of the F or V-hook. See eighth line—"but if it is not." This idea may be extended to "or if," "who have," "whoever," etc. "All" or "will" may be phrased by means of the L-hook in writing "to all," "who will," etc. See fifteenth line—"to all men."

Common may be written with the Enstem—the "com" being either expressed by the dot or implied by proximity. See ninth line—"toward the common expense." This is the full expression of the word and is at the same time about as facile as the ordinary and unsuggestive word sign "Kay-1." A no less important consideration is that it provides for the natural and easy construction of the derivatives—"commonly," "commonest," "commoner," etc.

(Continued on Page 114).

Benn Pitman Shorthand by Chas. T. Platt.



British Section.

Edited by MR. WILLIAM H. JONES, 41 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England.

THE BRITISH CHAMPION ON MR. DEMENT'S SPEED FEATS.

Mr. George W. Bunbury, commenting upon the 422 words-a minute test, says, that he can see no reason to doubt Mr. Dement's statement, as he is unquestionable one of the fastest writers living. Having had an opportunity of studying Mr. Dement's system of shorthand, he has adopted some of the devices to be found therein. But, Mr. Bunbury admits that these very short tests of half-a-minute, or a minute, are of no practical value, and do not prove anything as to one's speed capabilities. With regard to reading, Mr. Bunbury states that he has heard a trained reader articulate at slightly over 300 words in one minute, and thinks that anyone accustomed to the reader's voice, and familiar with the matter being read, would have no difficulty in following for a short time.—*From "The Phonographer."*

THE AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN.

He is, to begin with, more readily attracted by things practical than by things theoretical; he prefers a feat of arms to any intellectual achievement; he would rather hear of things done than of things attempted; he worships success in everything, because success means battle and victory; he is combative and aggressive; he likes fighting as much as his ancestors. Whenever there is fighting to be had, whenever the army is creditably engaged, the recruits flock in by thousands. He is subject to restlessness; he cannot be always sitting still; he will throw up his situation and go roaming about the world; he likes trade, especially trade across the seas, because it demands enterprise and courage—it is a great mistake to suppose that the love of trade denotes a mean and money-grubbing spirit. He is profoundly religious, but he will not endure the dominion of priests; he is tender, and even chivalrous towards women; he loves children; he sits at home with his wife and children, and desires no other society. To the kings who have, from time to time, attempted to extend the royal prerogative and to curtail his own liberties, he has always opposed a steady, stubborn resistance—in the long run it has been the worse for the king—and he demands freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of faith. He insists on self-government as his inheritance, he enters into combinations and associations with readiness, and understands what is meant by give and take. He is not the most courteous person in the civilized world; he is well satisfied with himself; he seldom troubles himself much about the position and the views of other people. Add to all these points that he is a strong, big and healthy animal; that he is greatly led by his animal instinct; and that his views on all subjects are influenced by sentiment rather than reason.—*Sir Walter Besant, in "Great Thoughts."*

* * *

BY A LADY.

As a rule a man's a fool;
When it's hot he wants it cool;
When it's cool he wants it hot;
Always wanting what it's not;
Never liking what he's got,
As a rule a man's a fool.

Benn Pitman Shorthand.

(Continued from Page 112)

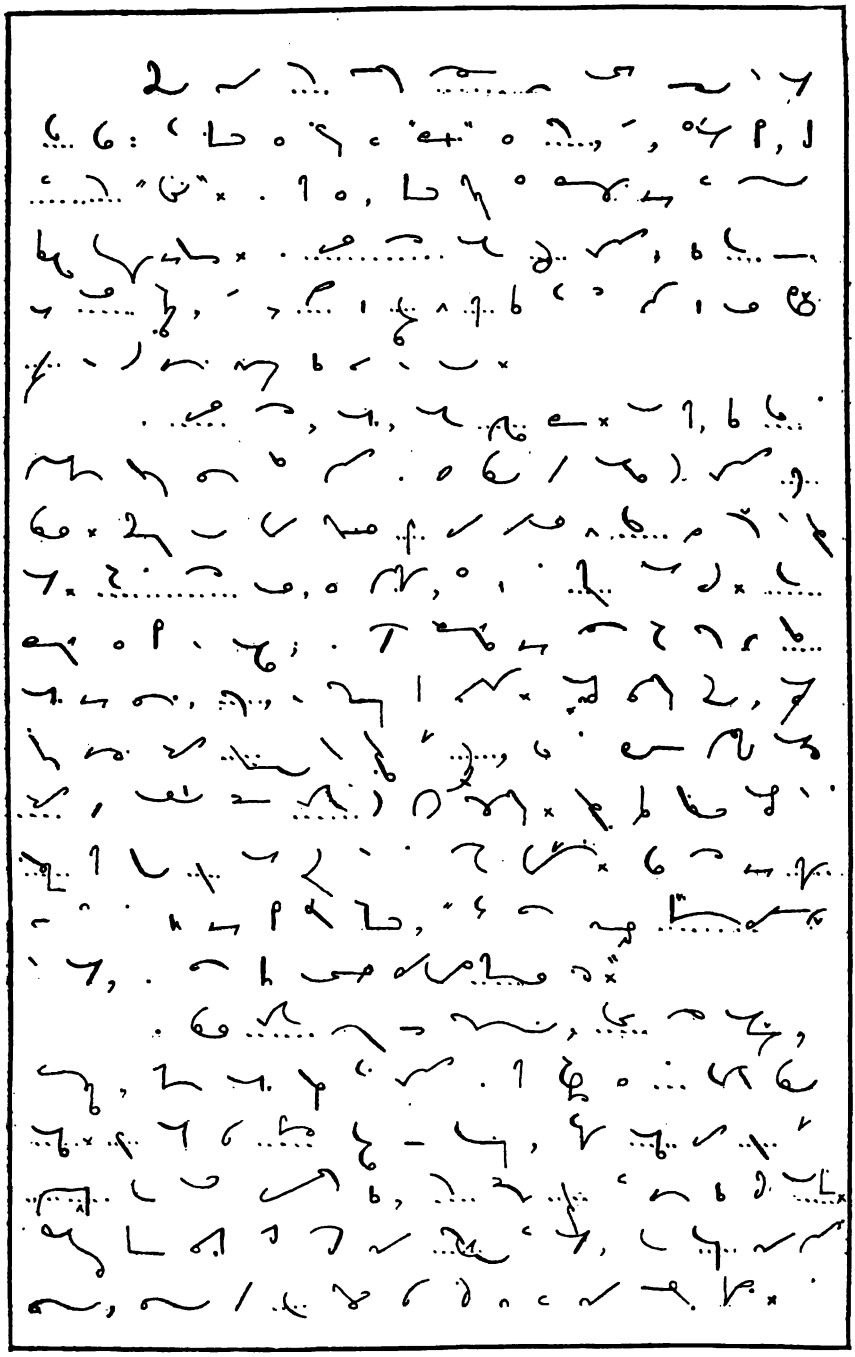
"Real estate," see fourteenth line. The initial vowel of "estate" is disregarded, and a facile and safe form thus secured for this common phrase.

"It has happened," sixteenth line. The Hay-hook is implied by "violation" of circle rule. If the upward stroke were Ray, the simple circle would appear on the outside of the angle. This is analogous to implying the R-hook on Kay or Pee under like circumstances.

"New York," nineteenth line. The En-stem is made to rest upon the line (the position of "New") in order to avoid conflict with the phrase "in your," in which the En-stem would be written above the line. Compare "in your city" and "New York City."

All students and teachers of shorthand should read David Wolf Brown's "Factors of Shorthand Speed." It contains golden truths, expressed in a masterly way by a master of the art. The writer does not waste time in the thankless task of polishing up the ready-made reporters; the light from his brilliant lamp of experience is directed upon the path of the learner, that they may be guided over the shoals and quicksands that wreck so many devotees of the art. I shall urge the book upon the attention of the pupils of the Morse Hartford Business College. It is Mr. Morse's ambition to afford his pupils every facility to attain the highest proficiency in the various branches included in his curriculum.

Isaac Pitman—"New Style"—By Mr. Wm. H. Jones.



LESSON IV.

KEY TO PLATE 4.

1 Chay Ith The W (way) S Z never always do.
2 About way him may an which this such said both.
3 Ask before think me my all by if on.
4 What would that away cheek poach loath march.
5 Study this book if you have time to do so.
6 Study it day by day and page by page.
7 He asks you to take the rope to-the dome.
8 Would you like to buy this jacket for Otto?
9 I will buy a cape and veil for May.
10 Which of you will rake hay all day?
11-15 To be translated.

WRITING EXERCISE.

1 Always take time to think about what you do.
2 I ask you to write your name in my book.
3 You may write your name on this leaf.
4 About what time of day will you go with me?
5 I will write this page before you go away.

EXPLANATORY.

A WORD-SIGN is an outline from which one or more consonants are omitted. See WHICH, THINK, ALL, ON, etc. (Ls 2 and 3). Word-signs require special study; must be memorized by copying over and over many times. ON (L 3) is always struck upwards.

Observe that the FIRST DOWNWARD LETTER rests on the base line. To illustrate; in POACH (L 4) P, the first downward letter, stands on the base line, while CHAY, the second letter, falls below it. In CAPE (L 9) K is placed one space above, in order that P, the down stroke, may fall upon the line.

Some words are struck through the line, as AWAY, (L 4.) These are called THIRD POSITION words.

Learners' Department.

Conducted by ELDON MORAN, American Home University, St. Louis, Mo.

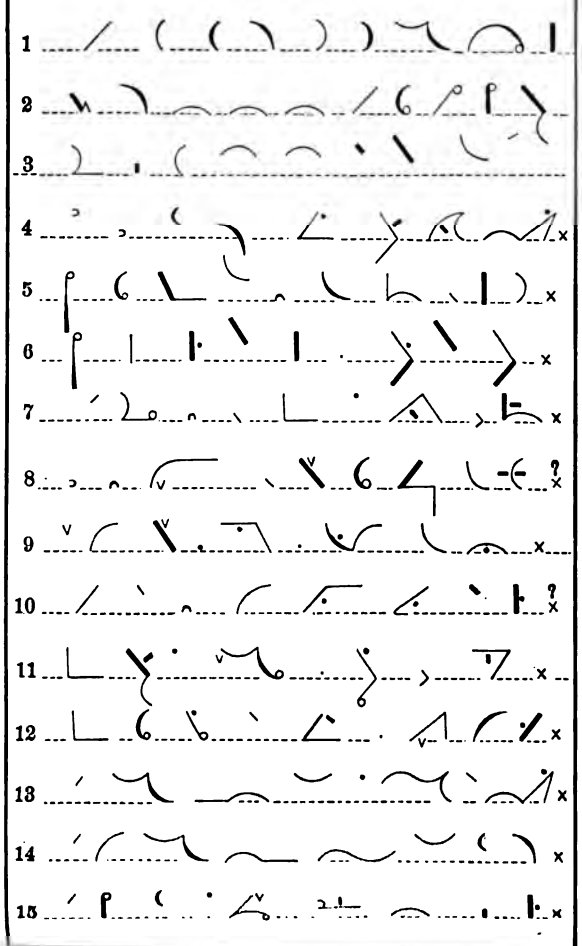
THE COURSE.—The aim of this series of lessons, begun in the September STENOGRAPHER, is to present the American Pitman System practically,—to teach the "how" of Shorthand, rather than the "why" of it. The lessons will be found simple and easy, and the method practical and progressive. Two or three new principles and a number of corresponding word-signs, are introduced in each lesson. The earnest student of course will understand that nothing short of much long-continued, systematic practice will secure for him skill in writing the Pitman or any other system.

WHAT TO DO.—Study the lessons systematically, beginning with the first taking them in order. Compare your work frequently with the original characters; write a small hand; place your words closely together, speaking them aloud as you write them, always reading over afterwards what you have written. The student who, taking the lessons in turn, masters each, will, upon completing the course, be a competent writer of Shorthand.

SUGGESTIONS.—Correspond with two or three of your class-mates, living in other States. Form a Shorthand club and meet for practice twice a week. Send a trial lesson for correction. Get five new subscribers for THE STENOGRAPHER; you will receive a set of Shorthand books for your trouble.

OFFERS.—A trial lesson is given free by mail to every person sending a two-cent stamp. For five stamps you will receive three introduction cards, making you acquainted with class-mates with whom you may correspond. Send $1 for a year's subscription to THE STENOGRAPHER for yourself or some friends. As a premium you will receive a Shorthand Primer. Every person wishing either to learn, or to improve his knowledge of Shorthand, is requested to write, and information and valuable suggestions will be given. Address letters to Eldon Moran, American Home University, St. Louis, Mo. Always mention THE STENOGRAPHER.

PLATE 4.



Publisher's Department.

New Blood in an Old Firm.

CUSHMAN & DENISON.

Mr. George F. Wilcoxson, has recently become a partner in the old established firm of Cushman & Denison. As is well known, this firm is one of the oldest in the trade. Established in 1883, they have made a specialty of Oilers: which articles they manufacture for, practically, the entire trade: Although their "Perfect" and "Star" oilers are staple articles, and have always been the acknowledged *leaders* in their lines, they are still the subject of constant study and continual improvement. Mr. Wilcoxson was formerly General Eastern Agent of the Mexican National Railroad, with headquarters in New York City. He is an enthusiastic believer in the efficacy of the "machine" and an ardent believer in the merits of the "Perfect" Pocket Oiler. His past record as a "hustler" is a guarantee that the oilers will continue to be well made, well advertised and well handled generally. Mr. Wilcoxson agrees with the old firm that *an oiler cannot be made too good.* There will be no change in the firm name, nor in its policy, which will continue as in the past; "The best oilers possible at the best price possible."

* * *

Shorthand Teachers

Of any of the Pitmanic Systems are recommended to send us their address with personal information. We can aid you in securing a position. MORAN SHORTHAND CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Books Received.

The Manual of Phonography, by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. 355th thousand. Cincinnati, O. The Phonographic Institute Co., 1897. Newly revised, enlarged and improved, price, cloth, $1.00.

The American Phonographer, devoted to the interests of Isaac Pitman shorthand in America. Clement C. Gains and William Hope, editors, 81 E. 125th St., New York City.

There for Business.

STORY OF A LADY STENOGRAPHER WHO WAS VERY STRICT AND FORMAL.

The sign was painted in gilt letters on a door on the tenth floor of a big building down in Broadway, which looked like a grain elevator. The legend upon the sign was that "Stenography, Typewriting and Transcribing" would be done within with great expedition, and also with great cheapness.

The furniture of the room behind the door consisted of a wonderful roll-top desk and a great bundle of linen paper of the size which lawyers use. The principal ornament of the place was a young woman who spoke in short sentences and seldom smiled, says the *New York Telegram.* She had a great responsibility in life, and she felt that it was incumbent upon her to demonstrate a theory. Her theory was that no person for whom she had ever done any typewriting should be regarded as a social acquaintance.

This really did not seem to make any difference to anybody except the young clerk in the lawyer's office on the floor above. The flush of chagrin came to his face one day when the girl said to him in her quiet way: "No, Mr. Blackston, you must distinctly realize that because I have met you through the fact that I have done some typewriting for you I cannot regard you even as a social acquaintance, I cannot permit you to call, and I certainly shall not go to luncheon with you. I am very sorry."

Nobody could understand what had happened the other day when the painter came and, with his putty knife, scraped off the gilt sign from the young stenographer's door.

The elevator man grinned when he was asked about it, and said: "Haven't you heard about it? She was married last week to young Blackstone, who used to be a clerk with Jarndyce & Doe, on the floor just above her office."

Here was another case where a splendid theory had been overthrown and a lofty ideal had been shattered.

HENRY M. WILSON, court stenographer at Worcester, Conn., in a recent case, with his staff, took 30,655 words the first day and 41,816 words the second day.

The Stenographer Dictation Book OF Business Letters

By FRANCIS H. HEMPERLEY.

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The Stenographer

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; IN THINGS DOUBTFUL, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOLUME XII. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1897. NUMBER 6.

Adequacy of Compensation.

H. W. THORNE.

THE most notable of recent events in stenographic law-reporting circles have been the so-called "strike" of the court reporters at Montreal, Can., the decision of a California judge declaring unconstitutional a statute under which, it is alleged by San Francisco newspapers and taxpayers, that the police court stenographers of that city have been receiving exorbitant fees for unnecessary reporting and transcribing, and the severe criticism of law stenographers by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York for dishonest charges.

The San Francisco court stenographers are charged with making unnecessary reports of testimony. They receive $10 per day and fifteen cents per folio of one hundred words for transcribing. During the fiscal year, 1896-7, the following amounts were paid to them: Howard Vernon. $5,211.60; Frank Vernon, $7,008.10; J. F. Gawthorne, $4,238; J. B. Olsen, $4,911.30. Before any part of these sums could be paid to these officials, the stenographer was required to, and did, obtain a certificate from the presiding judge setting forth the kind and amount of services performed, and the sum to which he was entitled. It had been customary, for a long time, for the stenographers to report cases similar to those for which these charges were made, and to make transcripts, doing the same under the provisions of the law which, as above stated, has been recently declared unconstitutional.

The strike of the Canadian court stenographers was the result of an unjust order, recently promulgated by the Canadian government, which repealed a law, or order, by which fifteen Montreal stenographers had been made permanent officials, and reduced their compensation from 20 to 12 cents per folio for transcribed work, and from 15 to 12 cents for non-transcribed work. The stenographers stopped work in a body, and their confreres at Quebec, sympathizing with them, also struck. It appears to be conceded that, under the old tariff, their average gross earnings was about $2,000 per annum, while, at the reduced rates, they would be but about $400 net. A majority of the members of the Bench and Bar espoused the cause of the stenographers. Various expedients were suggested to meet the emergency caused by the refusal of the stenographers to accept the reduced rates, among which was the proposed employment of students, and the importation of young women from the United States, who, it was intimated, would gladly fill the vacant places at the low rates offered. The immediate effect of the strike was to bring the machinery of the courts to a standstill, producing a chaotic condition of affairs, which, of course, brought forth loud complaints from all sides. Some of the judges refused to hold court because a stenographer was not present.

The caustic opinion of the New York Supreme Court, above mentioned (which will be found by those who care to read it in the case of Halbert *vs.* Gibbs, 16 App. Div., 126), has attracted wide attention from lawyers and stenographers. The suit had been before a referee for over four years. The stenographer had been paid about $1,900. There had been 144 hearings, averaging "a fraction less than two-and-a-half hours each." The court, commenting upon this, say:

"For a long time the fees of referees led the procession of fees, and frequently amounted to more than the sums paid to

counsel. But established order cannot always maintain itself. Stenographers looked with jealous eye upon this fatness of fees. Modestly, but with determination, pertinacity and legislation to aid, they crept up, desire ever keeping pace with opportunity, until it has brought them at the top, with appetites whetted and keen scent for more. It is the usual thing now that stenographers' fees are greater than referees fees. * * *

"The defendant surely can testify that the sentimental age, when honor and renown was the motive which brought men to devotion in the law, has passed away. He seems to have met only the hardest kind of hard, practical facts, and is at present being ground between the upper millstone of the plaintiff's active efforts and the lower millstone of his attorney's refusal to act, or to permit anyone else to do so. It is these things which bring the administration of justice into disrepute. This practice courts should lay hold of with an iron hand, setting their stern disapproval upon such methods. The system impoverishes litigants, amounts to a denial of justice, and is the cause of just complaint by the people."

Mr. James E. Munson discussed this matter before the New York State Stenographers' Association at its last annual meeting last August, when, among other things, he said:

"As is well known to us all, in the reporting of references, stenographers are not working under a salary, neither are they employed by the day or the hour, but they are paid for the amount of work actually done, so much a folio of 100 words. In the case under consideration, it is not stated what the number of folios charged for was, but the number of pages is given as 4,970; and if the transcript was typewritten in the usual way, the answers being "run in," it would probably average two-and-a-half folios to the page, which would make the entire number of folios 12,425. Now, outside of official court reporting, the fees of stenographers are not now, and never have been, fixed by legislation, as is intimated in the opinion, but have always been determined by custom; and for time out of the memory of any living stenographer, in the absence of a special agreement for a different rate, certainly, in the City of New York, the established charge for stenographic reporting has been 25 cents a folio. Now 12,425 folios at 25 cents a folio would be $3,106.25, instead of $1,900. At 15 cents a folio, which is a very moderate charge for reference work, the same number of folios would amount to $1,863.75, which is not far below the sum of "about $1,900," mentioned in the opinion. Then, again, even if we allow only two folios to the page, we would have 9,940 folios, which, at 20 cents a folio, five cents less than the customary rate, would be $1,988. So that, in any event, the stenographer cannot be charged with extortion.

"But if we look at the trial of this case from the standpoint of the time consumed, the facts are still more favorable to the stenographer. There were 144 hearings, averaging "a fraction less than two and one-half hours" each. The regular court day in the City of New York is from 10.30 A. M. to 4 P. M., with a recess of an hour, or four and one-half hours of working time. Therefore, it is safe to say that if this case had been tried before one of our judges, in exactly the same way that it was tried before the referee, it would have taken seventy-two days, or two days over fourteen weeks of five days each! * * * Three months and nearly a half of solid, hard work! Now, when it is remembered that the stenographer, in order to furnish all this transcript, was obliged to pay out in disbursements for typewriting, stationary, etc., at least one-third of the $1,900, who will say that he was overpaid?"

The New York Law Journal (the official law paper of New York City) believing that the court had gone to too great a length in its drastic treatment of stenographers, made the following editorial remarks:

"It is, of course, unwarranted to base an opinion that a stenographer's charge is extortionate on the mere ground that it amounts to a large sum, and, moreover, exceeds the compensation of the referee. Cases not infrequently arise, where testimony is taken upon issues of fact, especially if the cross-examination be protracted and savage, in which the stenographer's fees quite properly exceed those of the referee. This is a matter for which counsel are responsible, and which cannot be laid at the door of the stenographer. It certainly behooves counsel and the referee to keep an eye on the growth of the record, lest the old fable be recalled of the woman who carried a favorite calf about in her arms till it grew up to be a bull. It is a very common observation that the introduction of stenographers led to the systematic and enormous lengthening of records. Where testimony was taken in longhand, naturally only important and material matters were transcribed. * * * Many pages of matter frequently get into a record through simple inadvertence. Personal conversations, remarks of no real pertinence, and even mere pleasantries, are thus perpetuated. Undoubtedly, the average stenographers cheerfully takes down a number of such things, which, of course, go to swell his bill, and which he knows in his soul nobody wants. On the other hand, it is not fair to expect, and sometimes it might be dangerous to trust the stenographer to edit the record. This is the function of counsel and the court, or referee.

"But, after making all proper concessions, we still think that the language of the

opinion of the Appellate Division, above quoted, expresses a general sentiment entertained not altogether unjustly about stenographers' fees. We do not think that lawyers look upon stenographers in the same light as, according to newspaper authorities, laymen regard plumbers. But there is something of the same feeling as to the expense of phonographying reports. In practice we think it excessive to charge $5 for merely attending a reference, where an adjourment is immediately taken. Then,

* * * * * *

too, there is good ground for the view that, either the current rates per folio, or the practical method of reckoning folios, together with inflexibility as to reduction to reasonable lump sums, result in certainly disproportionate and probably excessive charges. There seems to be a limit to the number of first-class stenographers, so that competition among those capable of handling an important case does not bring down the rates. It is only just to remember that to be a first-class stenographer requires not only technical skill and long experience in the art, but also a thorough command of the English language and wide general knowledge. But an attorney is in the same position, and he, to an extent, has to grade his compensation according to amount involved and results, while the stenographer's bill stands as a fixed arbitrary sum.

"The difficulty is by no means an easy one to practically solve. There is no doubt that, as intimated in the opinion of the Appellate Division, stenographers' fees constitute a heavy burden upon, and often a deterrent from, litigation. One suggestion that occurs for keeping down this expense would be an arrangement by which each party shall pay forthwith for the testimony taken by his counsel, both on direct and cross-examination."

A communication was published in the New York *Sun* in relation to the Supreme Court's treatment of stenographers in the opinion referred to, from which the following is quoted:

"Under the circumstances, also, it is surprising that the compensation of the referee should be less than that of the stenographer? In the case of a reference lasting four hours, for example, the work of the referee ceases at the end of that time. while the work of the reporter scarcely begins. For him remains the wearisome task of dictating his notes and editing his copy. If the session has been a lively one, eight or ten hours, or even longer, may be required for him to go over his notes and render an absolutely accurate transcription. Quotations and technicalities are likely to be encountered. Both must be captured by the stenographer, and he must be familiar wtth the latter. In case of uncertainty he will take time to consult a library before permitting terms about which he is doubtful to enter the record. Besides he must have one or more typewriters to receive his dictation, and must furnish stationary and whatever else is needed to make the report. After deducting the necessary expenditures, therefore, the reporter has left as his share of remuneration somewhat less than two-thirds of the original fee. * * * *

"Years ago when reporting was done in longhand, lawyers were obliged to proceed very slowly with their examinations, and the process was extremely tedious. The reporter usually charged from 10 to 20 cents a folio for his copy, and he accomplished perhaps one-sixth or one-seventh as much in a given time as will a competent stenographer to-day. In Great Britain, if I mistake not, a folio is seventy-two words, not 100, and the smaller folio was the one charged for in this country in the days of longhand reporters.

"Yet it is asserted that reporters now-a-days should be paid no more than was received by their long-hand-writing ancestors. This argument is really that of the man who denounced a railroad company for charging the same fare for an hour's ride as was charged fifty years ago for half-a-day's ride in a stagecoach. The fact that he could cover ten times the distance by rail that he could by stage in a given time didn't appeal to him.

"The stenographer who successfully reports references or law cases of any sort must be well read, painstaking, consciencious, and a hard worker. His path is by no means flowery, and his fees are well earned."

The primary cause of the three episodes above considered is the popular belief that stenographers' services are not fairly and honestly worth the compensation paid for them. The stenographic profession cannot ignore the patent fact that there exists in the public mind the opinion that law stenographers are overpaid for their services. Neither can they be oblivious to the circumstance that such opinion is based upon an imperfect conception of the true character of the work performed by skilled law stenographers.

Current events continue to indicate that the Bench and Bar, which by this time should have become aware of the attainments essential to make a competent law stenographer, are woefully ignorant of this subject. Until these classes learn the true nature of the law reporter's work, and that a proficient practitioner is something more than a mere shorthand writer—an automatic scribbler—compensation will be the subject of much acrimonious discussion.

THE STENOGRAPHER does not deny the existence of sporadic instances of excessive charges; but it does assert, with confidence, that the compensation of law stenographers, as a class, is not greater than the value of the work they perform.

Final Report of the Andrew J. Graham Memorial Fund Committee.

THE committee appointed to take charge of the Andrew J. Graham Memorial Fund sincerely regret that this their final report could not have been made earlier; and there is due to the subscribers the explanation that its appearance has been delayed until now on account of unavoidable circumstances. A part of the Memorial was but very recently completed, so that the whole could only a few weeks ago be placed where it will henceforth stand to commemorate the life and work of the late Andrew J. Graham, as an affectionate tribute to his noble character and labor from many appreciative and admiring phonographers throughout the English-speaking world.

It will be remembered that the friends and followers of Mr. Graham, at the suggestion of the editor of the *Phonographic World*, undertook the erection to his memory of a monument that should be in some degree commensurate with the great service he had rendered to the phonographic cause. In response to requests made through that journal, a sum was contributed by popular subscriptions sufficiently large to enable the committee to secure from the eminent sculptor, Mr. William Ordway Partridge, a very superior bronze bust of heroic size, which has been placed on a handsome polished granite pedestal.

After long and careful consideration by the committee, in consultation with the family of Mr. Graham, it was decided to place the Memorial beside his grave in the beautiful Rosedale Cemetery at Orange, N. J., his home during his later years, and the scene of his most important work as a phonographic author and publisher. Orange being but a few miles distant from New York, visitors to the latter city who desire to view this monument can easily do so; and not a few who owe a debt of love and gratitude to Mr. Graham will doubtless give themselves the pleasure of thus paying respect to his memory.

If the limits of this report would permit, we should be pleased to incorporate into it extracts from the letters of numerous subscribers in our own and other countries to the Memorial Fund, showing the high esteem in which Mr. Graham was held by writers not only of Standard Phonography but of other systems of shorthand.

Before taking leave of the subscribers to this Fund, whose wishes in its expenditure we have endeavored to faithfully carry out, we desire to heartily thank them for their generous co-operation in the erection of so fitting and enduring a work of art, as an expression of their appreciation of Mr. Graham's beneficent services rendered to this and to coming generations.

As for ourselves, although we have necessarily expended much time and pains in procuring and erecting this beautiful Memorial, we feel amply repaid for our efforts to this end by the gratifying result which has at last been accomplished; and we trust that the disposition of the Fund will meet with the approbation of all persons interested in the undertaking.

T. J. ELLENWOOD, Chairman.
E. N. MINER,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Committee.

E. B. DENNISON, of Medford, Mass., formerly private secretary and stenographer to the mayor of that city, is now stenographer under the War Department of the government in the office of the commanding officer at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

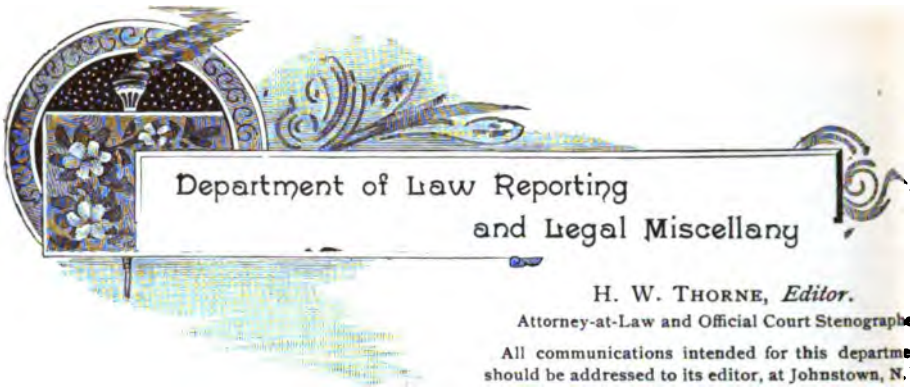
Adjutant (hurriedly entering Gen. Weyler's headquarters)—General, I'm sorry, but I have very bad news to report.

Gen. Weyler—What is it, Adjutant?

Adjutant—Six of our best stenographers are down with the fever, and four typewriting machines have been completely worn out.

Gen. Weyler (excitedly jumping to his feet)—Great heavens, man, but this is serious! Go as fast as your horse will carry you and order a dozen new typewriting machines, and when this is done offer a heavy reward for more stenographers. We must have men and weapons to carry on this war.


ANDREW J. GRAHAM
AUTHOR OF
STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY
ELECTED TO HIS HONOR
BY
PHONOGRAPHERS



H. W. THORNE, *Editor*.
Attorney-at-Law and Official Court Stenographer.
All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, at Johnstown, N. Y.

Testimony of a Deceased Witness.

IN the case of Wilbur *vs.* Selden & Ano. (reported in 6 Cowen, at page 161) decided by the New York Supreme Court in 1826, the rule of evidence governing the admission of testimony of a witness, since deceased, given upon a former trial, is properly laid down as follows: "To render such testimony admissible, it [*i.e.*, the legal proceeding] must be between the same parties, and the point in issue the same: and the words of the witness must be given, not what is supposed to be the substance of his testimony." In a foot-note to this text, in an edition published in 1859, the annotator remarks: "This is Lord Kenyon's rule, which, when enforced in its strictest sense, the most experienced stenographer cannot satisfy." In other words, this annotator, a counselor of the Supreme Court, writing in 1859, understood the state of the art of shorthand writing at that date to be such that the most experienced stenographer could not upon a second trial reproduce the exact language of a witness whose testimony he had reported upon a previous trial! This sheds a good deal of light upon the estimate which the legal profession, less than forty years ago, entertained of the best stenographic practitioners of that time.

The question recently arose in one of the counties of New York as to whether original stenographic notes taken by an official court stenographer may be read upon a second trial by a non-official stenographer familiar with, and able to read, such original notes. The consensus of opinion of the lawyers who then considered the question was that such testimony would not be admissible. One able lawyer, however, held to the opinion that, inasmuch as the original notes of such stenographer are made by a statute a judicial record, and, under certain circumstances may be required to be filed in the office of the county clerk, a longhand copy of such notes, properly certified by the official stenographer who took the same, would be admissible evidence.

Conservative and consciencious court stenographers will be found, generally, to be opposed to the admission of such testimony, realizing that the infirmity of human nature is such that to let such a record go in as conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated would be extremely dangerous, and liable to work great hardship.

It has been suggested that a statute should be enacted making a certified longhand transcript *prima facie* evidence, thereby giving the party against whom it is introduced an opportunity to attack, and, if possible, to impeach its accuracy and integrity.

I am informed that an act was framed by a lawyer-stenographer some years ago and caused to be introduced in the New York legislature. After reaching the proper committee it was opposed and finally defeated upon objections of which I have no knowledge save that they were utterly frivolous and positively inapplicable to the question involved.

* * *

The Connective-Vowel System.

"IN things essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity." That has been the motto of this magazine since the first number was issued from the press, and it is now the key note of its existence. The spirit which those words embody actuates me to consider the comments in the October issue of *Pernin's Monthly Stenographer* upon my article in this department of the September number, relative to the importance of vocalizing technical work.

In one part of that article I stated: "The stenographer will do well to follow the custom of stenographer Bailey and other law reporters to vocalize, as fully as time will permit, the technical terms used by expert witnesses."

The Pernin writer (who conceals his identity behind the initials "E. A. L.") deliberately distorts my statement into a concession of the superiority of the connective-vowel system, and an admission of the inadequacy of the Pitmanic method of vocalization for rapid law reporting.

That writer evidently belongs to that class of shorthand writers who deceive themselves with the fallacy that verbatim reporting speed is to be attained by extreme brevity of outline, complicated and unnatural unions of characters, frequent joinings of loops, circles, hooks, crooks and dashes, repeated changes in the direction of writing, producing the zig-zag, up-and-down, back-and-forth, in-and-out style of chyrograpny shown on page 121 of the October number of *Pernin's Monthly Stenographer;* demanding slavish attention to the mechanical work of forming such an intricate mass; leaving no chance for the mind to comprehend the thoughts and ideas of the matter reported.

Ease of writing, opportunity for mental grasp of the subject-matter, freedom from constant supervision of the act of writing—in short, verbatim speed is to be ultimately obtained by an easy, natural forward movement of the hand, simple, harmonious unions of strokes and use of stenographic material, comparatively little phrasing, and the use of unchanging outlines.

To my mind this Pernin writer is rehashing the exploded theory that long phrasing produces speed, which theory, twenty-odd years ago, was unfortunately dignified by some attention from law stenographers, but which has now sunk into merited oblivion. It used to be argued seriously that ten-word phrases were conducive to speed!

In contending for the Pitmanic method, I do not urge as a reason therefor the loss of time which must necessarily result in the connective-vowel systems by the vocalization of outlines that, written according to the Pitmanic style, are sufficiently legible unvocalized. If it be urged that the vowels may be omttted or connected at the pleasure of the writer, then it is insisted that the connective-vowel systems lose their distinctive characteristic. But such an omission of vowels would work radical changes, not only in the appearance of the shorthand outlines, but in the manual act of their formation, requiring not only a different hand-movement but vigilant circumspection of that act; whereas, in the Pitmanic systems, the consonant structure is preserved, whether the outlines be vocalized or unvocalized.

Some one has very aptly remarked that if the shorthand writer is not able to take down what occurs, he certainly cannot read it; whereas, if he puts on paper what actually takes place, even though his cabalistic characters be somewhat awry and shaky, he can, by aid of the context, almost invariably make an accurate transcript.

* * *

Notes.

EDWIN H. COLE, of New York City, was recently appointed an official stenographer to one of the District Courts of that city. Salary, $2,000 per annum; term of appointment, two years.

MISS PYNE has secured a position as stenographer in the law office of H. D. Wright, Gloversville, N. Y.

MISS CORA E. BURBANK, stenographer at Fall River, Mass, has been appointed official stenographer in the courts of Suffolk county (Mass.) The position was formerly filled by Mrs. Annie M. Bartlett, recently resigned.

MISS HARRIET N. INGELL is a practicing law stenographer at Taunton, Mass., and will probably be appointed to the position made vacant by the transfer of Miss Burbank.

ALLENTOWN (PA.) stenographers are a progressive body of persons. A short time ago they organized "The Lowell Literary Society," which has for its principal objects the improvement of its members in the use of, and acquaintance with the English language, and especially the development of fluency of speech. During its comparatively brief existence, much good has resulted to its members. At a special meeting of the society recently held, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. High; 1st Vice-President, Charles Geisinger; 2nd Vice-President, R. Erdman; Secretary, W. P. Steinhaeuser; Treasurer, James Reber; Historian, Claude Reno; Master of English, P. Kleckner.

STENOGRAPHER C. L. HELLER, of Savannah, Ga., intends to fit himself for court reporting. He is now employed, I am informed, in the office of the general counsel of the Georgia & Alabama Railway at the above-named city.

THE Select and Common Councils of Allentown, Penna., have passed an ordinance creating the position of typewriter and stenographer to the different departments of that city. The ordinance requires the incumbent to be "a person skilled in shorthand writing and in the use of the typewriter," and places the power of appointment in the hands of the mayor. It is pleasing to know that the appointee is also to perform the following duties: To act "as secretary of the Board of Health, record all ordinances and resolutions in the docket provided for the purpose, make out the city mercantile assessment, issue all city licenses exclusive of the market department, act as secretary of the Board of Revision of Taxes and Appeals, make out the books of delinquent tax collectors, shall be one of the board to prepare the city tax duplicate, prepare the water-rent duplicate, and shall act as additional water-rent assessor." And for the performance of these varied duties, and the filling of these several offices, the stenographer is to receive $40 per month. And yet the charges of stenographers are universally criticised as exorbitant. The ordinance should be amended to include the city blacksmithing and care of Allentown's public buildings, and require Mr. Stenographer to give a bond for $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

MR. C. E. HOWARD, of the San Francisco Business College, will please accept my thanks for newspaper clippings received.

H. W. THORNE.

A Shorthand Dictation Exercise.

It may be familiar to some of you, for it is one of the treasures that we dug up out of an old scrap-book:

If you stick a stick across a stick,
Or stick a cross across a stick,
Or cross a stick across a stick,
Or stick a cross across a cross,
Or cross a cross across a stick,
Or cross a cross across a cross.

Teachers' Department.

WE shall be pleased to have communications from practical shorthand teachers upon the following subjects:

1. *Methods of Instructions*, in shorthand and upon the typewriter.
2. *Methods of Examinations*, to ascertain fitness of graduates.
3. *What kind* of educational preparation is desirable before taking up the study of shorthand?

To the Editor:—In the October number of your magazine you very kindly spoke of me and my work. For the sake of simple justice to the author, and also for the sake of being absolutely accurate, I desire to correct the statemet that I teach the "Lindsley system as modified by Mrs. Chandler." The Chandler Practical Shorthand is not the Lindsley; though it is based on the Lindsley alphabet, it is quite different from that system. The words quoted are in a testimonial in my own circular, but it is a mistake. Will you kindly correct in the next number.

May I also say that Miss Thrasher will *not* have to go on "repeating dictation seven or more times," "in spite of her convictions." I generally have the "courage" of my convictions, which are strong; and in this case, at least, I act according to my convictions, and do not usually repeat dictation of general matter more than twice. I very carefully correct all matter taken from first dictation until I am thoroughly convinced that the pupil understands all principles fully, and is a careful writer, then I trust the pupil to go over the written matter and make a list of all words he is not absolutely sure he knows how to write; these words I correct. Sometimes I dictate the articles twice and sometimes not, very seldom more than twice, though I have in the past dictated the same matter three or four times, for special reasons, not generally.

I desire to thank Mr. Watson for the suggestion as to "Law Language," which I shall make use of in my work.

Respectfully.

(Transcribed.) E. E. THRASHER.

EDITORIAL.—We are glad to learn that Miss Thrasher's school is growing not only in numbers, but also in deserved reputation.

Women's Department

IDA E. TURNER, Editor.

Correspondence and items of general interest, relative to this department, are solicited, and should be addressed to the editor of same, office of THE STENOGRAPHER.

What Should be the Test?

AS before indicated, there is quite a question in the minds of many thinkers regarding the efficiency or justice of the present method of conducting examinations or tests. As we know, the plan is to give the applicant for a stenographic position a ten-minute trial, or even less, instead of, say, a day, two or three days, or, in some particular cases, a whole week. If such exercise brought out one's best, it would prove its value; but how often has an earnest, capable stenographer conscientiously witnessed to the fact that owing to the onerous conditions and distracting "environments of the breathless so-called trial," she did her very worst; whereas, a proper test during the day or week, as the case might be, prefaced by a few proper explanations, would have demonstrated her fitness for the position she sought. Our profession is rapidly gaining the reputation of being full of nervous girls and women, and much, if not all, of it is traceable to the misleading and actually harmful exercise known as "the business man's test." How is it that some of the best colleges and most excellent teachers of private classes and individuals, send forth scholars whom they believe to be fitted for the work, but who fail ignominiously, to all appearances, during examination?

How can a needed reform be brought about? Is it not natural to think that the campaign of educating the employers and dictaters must start with the teachers who, on general principles, are in a better position to undertake the good work than the ordinary private in the ranks?

In the trial by which a stenographer's fitness is gauged she stands unique; the bookkeeper is not so tried; neither is any other clerk; fancy the head of a department standing over a new saleswoman and forming an estimate of her ability to sell goods from her treatment of a single customer in his presence! This would obviously be voted unfair; and yet it is deemed perfectly legitimate by otherwise fairminded men that a trial on just about the same lines is sufficient to test the fitness or eligibility of a stenographic applicant.

What say you on the subject, and what has been your experience?

Women and the Civil Service.

THE following from the *New York Mail and Express* will illustrate to some extent what we have attempted to bring forward in the above:

"The result of a Civil Service examination of young women recently at Albany, for 'fitness' as candidates for the position of stenographer in the State Excise Department, suggests, as Commissioner Lyman said, the advisability of bringing to bear upon the cases of women aspirants for the public service some more considerate method in the detail of procedure. It was plain to those who knew these candidates and observed the examination that 20 out of 28 failed to secure the necessary rating of 35 or over, not through lack of knowledge or preparation, but because of sheer nervousness which incapacitated them for doing their best. The physician in attendance testified that in nearly all the applicants this nervous agitation was accompanied by an abnormally high pulse, ranging from 90 to 105, with only a few below 100; while, in a recent examination of men for special agents, the record was from 68 to 90. In addition, a number of the young women have themselves asserted that they were too much 'rattled' by the situation to do justice to themselves.

"The prevalence of this disconcerting nervousness, especially among women placed in unusual situations like competitive examinations, is well known. It will, of course, be held by many that this has nothing to do with the case; that when women enter the lists with men, demanding equal opportunities in the matter of appropriate employment, they must accept all the con-

ditions as they find them, and not 'play the baby act' in case of failure. While admitting that this is not barren of force, it is still the language of the professional politician rather than of the man. It is with the State as with society on which the State is based; when it ceases to concede anything on the ground of sex, it begins a course of brutalization which is ne ther desirable nor safe. We are not prepared to say what the remedy should be, but, we believe with the State Commissioner, that some means can and should be devised that will enable the women seeking the public service to do their best,—as the men do under existing conditions. Give the girls a fair chance. Pit their brains against those of the men, and make no concessions; but let us make some allowance for their nerves, since we cannot legislate the pulse down to the normal."

The *New York Sun* reported the State Commissioner as saying in this connection:

"I think the open competitive examination for Civil Service rating is not nearly so fair a test for women as for men who are less liable to suffer from nervousness. Women are not naturatly gamblers, and cannot keep as cool as men while going through an examination, which, at best, is largely a lottery, and concerning the result of which they are so anxious. The average young lady of education and good breeding is too delicately constituted, too finely strung, to be subject to the public competitive test prescribed by the present law without dangerous strain and damaging embarrassment. The dread of failure, where failure means mortification to herself and friends, as well as the loss of the long-coveted chance to earn money for her pressing necessities, half paralyzes her at the start, and her temporary nervous weakness leaves her helpless to do her usually good work or answer easy questions intelligently. The examination was not severe and was intended to be so conducted as to place everyone at her ease; the result showed that this was far from the case. A very bright young woman, well known to be an excellent and accurate stenographer and typewriter, said to me that she could not go on with the examination, and that when taking the 'merit' examination last March she could not see her machine one-half of the time, and thereby got an extremely low rating, which would debar her from any chance of public employment. It will be said that the same difficulty exists among young ladies in school examinations, which is undoubtedly true; in fact, very many bright young ladies are annually broken down thereby; but it only establishes still stronger the claim that some better system, some less cold-blooded method should be devised for ascertaining the relative qualifications and deciding the preference to be given young ladies who apply for positions in the public service."

Association Corner.

THE following report of the Columbus Stenographers' Association, from one of its officers, will form interesting reading:

"We admit both male and female stenographers, and they stand in the Association on the same footing; of course, the ladies outnumber the gentlemen, as there are so many more of the former in the profession. Our President is a man of business ability, and has done much towards building the Association up to where it is now. We feel that we are making good headway, and are much encouraged, as the business men are beginning to look upon our Association as having a purpose and as being in charge of people who know how to conduct it; we have had stenographers' associations here before, but their lives were short and without influence; of course, the effect of these has had to be lived down, but we feel that that has been accomplished, and the prospects of support of our employment bureau by employers are very good. This employment bureau is simply a centre of information; all members are beneficiaries of it. There are no examinations made as to speed or capability; all members hearing of vacancies are supposed to notify the superintendent, telling all facts as to requirements and speed of which they are aware; any member wishing a position, or desiring to make a change from the one he or she has, informs the superintendent, letting her know the salary wished, and also giving some idea of qualifications by stating the positions he or she has filled and the amount of experience. When information is received that there is a vacancy, the superintendent notifies two or three of those members who, in her judgment, are best fitted for the position, and they apply personally. Although in operation but a few months, good results have been obtained, and the bureau is growing in the estimation of all that have had any dealings with it. We are well pleased, so far, with the progress of our venture as an association, and think that other cites would do well to take up some such work. One of our first objects was the establishment of a uniform price for piece work; we have done much good in that way, although there are so many who do not belong to the society that write very cheaply; they seem to be totally devoid of ambition, and are very hard to reach. We are also planning a program for the coming winter, and a course of reading. We expect to have several lectures from some of our attorneys and literary men in the city, as well as papers from members."

Correspondence.

RUTS.—Miss E. E. T. says: "It is extremely easy to get into ruts in any line of

work, especially so in the routine duties of an ordinary office. The keeping out of ruts, whatever the occupation, is largely a matter of individuality; no rule would apply. The only suggestion I think of is to make the outside life very different from that of the regular every-day work; reading, bicycling, plenty of outdoor exercise of any kind, meeting new people, putting one's self in contact with other minds as much as possible, talking about matters not connected with the daily work; all these prevent the 'ruts' to a certain extent, and instead of hindering by distraction of mind, they will really promote it by keeping the mind fresh; I do not mean for an instant that one should spend all the outside time in any of the ways mentioned, knowing perfectly well that many are too weary at the close of the day for anything but rest. For these some simple form of recreation which does not require much thought will help one to forget the weariness consequent upon the day's business, and rest the brain as well as the body. A quotation which occurs to me may not be out of place,—'Ruts are blind footsteps which lead in a circle,—strike out of the beaten path!'"

IDA E. TURNER.

Fast Typewriting.

By the kindness of U. Grant Case, of the United Typewriter and Supply Co., 102 S. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, we present the following from the *Atlantic City Daily Press*, November 4th, 1897:

"On Tuesday of this week George P. Kelly, assistant in the office of Arthur W. Kelly, the court stenographer, made a record in typewriting that is not often excelled. The work was dictated by a stranger, whom he had never followed before, and consisted of specifications and descriptions of drawings for a patent for a complicated machine. In less than seven hours Mr. Kelly ground out seventy-six pages of matter, full legal cap size, with carbon copies of each, When it is considered that this was entirely what printers call solid matter, and bristling with figures, letters, abbreviations and signs, and in language almost unintelligible to the ordinary reader, this speed is remarkable. Mr. Kelly frequently writes fifteen or sixteen pages an hour of ordinary testimony, and in the month of July the office turned out, in less than twenty days of actual work, between 1,400 and 1,500 "original" pages of typewritten matter, most of it duplicated, making from one to ten carbon copies at one impression."

Good Stenographic Work.

NOTABLE EXHIBITION GIVEN BY PUPILS OF THE BISHOP SCHOOL IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

THE exhibition in stenography given by Miss Eva Rosenthal after one week's study of the Jugendgarten plan, at the Bishop school in Tremont Temple, this morning, offsets the old theory that the science of character-writing is an impossibility to the average mortal. Her speed, although but 20 words a minute as yet, showed phenomenal results.

Again, Miss Juline Gilchrist, of Somervill- after one month's experience in the new system perfected by Mr. E. C. Merrill, but originated by Mr. Bishop, the official stenographer of the New York Stock Exchange demonstrated that the old bugbear of "getting up speed" was all in the thought. As a climax to the exhibition, Miss Edith F. Barnard, of Waltham, who has completed the two months' course requisite for graduation, took dictation from a philosophical treatise at the rate of about 80 words per minute.

This school is the first in the world to apply Froebel's Kindergarten methods to the stenographic art.—*Boston Herald.*

* * *

Humors of Shorthand.

[*From the Westminster Gazette.*]

THE conference of shorthand writers in connection with the celebration of the "diamond jubilee" of Pitman's system discussed some unusual applications of shorthand. One fervid gentleman enlarged on the advantages of the "swift art" as a help to courtship. How much gushing affection, the speaker asked, evaporates in the process of writing love letters in longhand? The shorthand-writing swain, penning his tender epistles to the phonographic maiden, is free from this difficulty. His intensest feelings he can express in fluent strokes and curves the moment they stir within him. This suggestion brought up another speaker, who favored his hearers with a little reminiscence. In remote days he had desired to put to a certain young lady a certain question, to which he felt difficulty in giving utterance. A happy thought struck him. He would put the question on paper in the symbols of shorthand. This would be mysterious to the lady. She would ask him to read the question and his difficulties would at once disappear. Man proposes, but things do not always work out as he desires. The young lady exhibited no curiosity, but quietly pocketed the shorthand. At the next interview with her lover she calmly told him that she had unravelled his message and was prepared to give an affirmative reply. The wiley maiden had sent the shorthand proposal to Sir Isaac Pitman, who had supplied her with the translation.

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THE STENOGRAPHER is published in the interest of the Shorthand and Typewriting profession of the country; and all men, all systems and all machines will receive equal recognition in its columns.
The columns of THE STENOGRAPHER are always open to correspondents. We shall be glad to publish matters of interest to the profession in all its branches. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, who is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
THE STENOGRAPHER is a progressive journal, and the publishers will appreciate suggestions of improvement in any of its departments.
Issued on the first of each month.
Subscription: United States, Canada and Mexico, $1.00 a year; other places in Postal Union, $1.25 a year.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Don't Flirt.

IN *Munsey's Magazine* for November, there appears a very interesting story-ette relating the experience of a young lady who, while studying shorthand at school, fell into the habit of accepting the smiles of a gentleman whom she used to meet in the morning, and who, later, permitted him to present her with a bunch of violets. She was a good honest-hearted girl and had no idea of there being anything wrong about it, but, after graduating, upon applying for a position, to which she was strongly recommended by the school, the first person she met in the office was her gentleman of the pleasant smiles who had given her the violets, and the result was that she did not get the position.

There have been so many unpleasant things said about the young women who earn their living in various ways, that we think it only right to add a word of caution and recommend our young lady readers should not, under any circumstances, indulge in flirtations.

* * *

THE Federation of Educational Associations, Isaac Dement, President of the shorthand section, will hold a three days' session at the Chicago Business College, beginning Monday afternoon, December 27th. Mr. W. R. Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee, whose address is Big Rapids, Mich., says an interesting programme has been prepared. Last year's meeting was a grand success, and this year's meeting will surpass it. For fuller information, teachers are requested to correspond with Mr. Smith

* * *

THE Ferris Industrial School, of Big Rapids, Mich., has turned out a large number of first-class shorthand writers. We send a marked copy of THE STENOGRAPHER to some of them, and shall be glad to give each one who subscribes to THE STENOGRAPHER a special premium of a copy of THE STENOGRAPHER DICTATION BOOK. Please refer to this when writing.

* * *

BROTHER RUSH, editor of *The National Stenographer*, declines the appointment of chairman of the Committee for his State, in the matter of a National Stenographers' Association, on account of his being connected with a shorthand magazine, and nominates Mr. Howard and the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER as candidates for a similar declination. We appreciate Brother Rush's feelings and are inclined to sympathize with them, but if we decline, it will not be because, as an editor, we could not properly discharge the duties, but rather because we do not feel that we can spare the time to properly attend to them.

MR. ANDREWS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., editor of the Graham Department of THE STENOGRAPHER, writes that he has been ill since last August, but has now returned to work. He has our sympathy and best wishes.

* * *

MR. CHARLES T. PLATT, teacher of stenography in the Hartford Business College sends an invitation to the editor of THE STENOGRAPHER to be present at a meeting to be held Saturday, November 27th, in Hartford, at the Morse Business College rooms, for the purpose of organizing an Eastern Association of Commercial Teachers. He says, that many prominent educators have promised to be present, among them, Mr. Packard, of New York; Mr. Hefley, of Brooklyn; Mr. Torrey, of Boston, and others. We have no doubt that the gentlemen thus coming together will have a pleasant time and will succeed in doing good service for themselves and others. We wish them abundant success.

* * *

MR. BUFORD DUKE, 13 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn., kindly offers to send a "Stenographer's Day" badge to such readers of THE STENOGRAPHER as shall enclose him their name, address and a two cent stamp to cover postage. This is a neat badge, marked Tennessee Centennial, August 4th, 1897, Nashville, with a crossed pen and quill and attached to a ribbon containing the words "Stenographer's Day" in gold letters. There are only a few of these badges left and those who send in first will be the surest of getting one. Please mention THE STENOGRAPHER when writing.

* * *

A SHORTHAND teacher of Washington writes to the Editor of the "Woman's Department" that she has found it inconvenient to order THE STENOGRAPHER through a bookseller, frequently getting it from two to three months old, and that hereafter she will obtain it direct by subscribing at headquarters.

We have a large number of news agents and booksellers who obtain the magazine from the News Agencies, but this is the first complaint of the kind we have received. Of course, THE STENOGRAPHER is not responsible for any such trouble as is complained of above, and should any of our readers experience a similar inconvenience we trust they will remit their subscriptions to the office at once.

* * *

THE stenographers of St. Louis, Mo., have a movement on foot whereby they expect to form an association that will unite them for mutual benefit and protection. Mrs. Carrie Weislogel, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., is at the head of this movement and expects to have all the plans formulated shortly.

* * *

MR. HAMILTON L. BRUCE has resigned his position with the B. & O. Railroad Office at Stepney, Md., to serve as stenographer with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. at Hinton, W. Va. Mrs. O. P. Mitchell, of Havre-de-Grace, Md., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bruce.

* * *

MR. C. E. KELLER, representative of Warner's Business College, of Elmira, N. Y., is making arrangements to open a branch of that college in Erminie Hall, Wellsboro, Pa.

* * *

MISS EVA L. SHOREY, daughter of Major H. A. Shorey, Augusta, Me., has been appointed stenographer to Governor Powers.

* * *

ROYAL W. THOMPSON, of New Brittain, Conn., formerly stenographer for P. & F. Corbin Mfg. Co., has been appointed private secretary to Senator Joseph W. Hawley.

* * *

MR. ROSCOE HOUSE, of Fort Plain, N.Y., has been appointed stenographer in The United States Engineer's Office, Oswego, N. Y.

Isaac Pitman Department.

Edited by WILLIAM L. MASON.

Principal of THE METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. W. cor. Twentieth Street, New York, and Official Instructor in Isaac Pitman's Phonography in the Public Day Schools of New York City.

WE are sometimes asked by students entering the Metropolitan School, to account for the low percentage of Isaac Pitman teachers as given in the Bureau of Education circular of information (Washington, D. C.) for 1893, as compared with the other Pitmanic systems. In answer we would say, that, in the first place, we do not consider the above statistics complete by any means, and further, it must be remembered that the branch office of Isaac Pitman & Sons was only opened late in 1890—which, by the way, was about the time these statistics were actually collected—and previous to that time the system was not represented by any regular publishing office in this country. As an evidence how the Isaac Pitman system is now sweeping the field, we will quote a paragraph which we find in the November issue of *The American Phonographer*. It says: "We do not know how many Isaac Pitman teachers there are, but we have over 1,600 on our list, and more being added every month."

* * *

THE Bayonne (N. J.) Board of Education have added the study of shorthand to the curriculum of the Evening High Schools, adopting the Isaac Pitman system and "Complete Phonographic Instructor," Mr. Thomas Steward has been officially appointed as instructor, and as he is a first-class exponent of the system we have little doubt that the classes will be thoroughly successful.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT asks if the Isaac Pitman system is taught in any of the Philadelphia public schools, and, in reply, we would say, that for two years past it has been taught in the Mount Vernon Evening School, Third and Catharine Streets. This school is under the direct control of the Board of Education.

* * *

THE new issue of "Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting Year Book and Diary for 1898," is now ready, and will, we venture to anticipate, meet with the appreciation of all classes of phonographers and typists. The size adopted for the seventh yearly volume is a much more convenient and handy one than heretofore, and well adapted both for desk and pocket use. While all the information hitherto given has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, some new and useful features are added. The specially ruled diary and cash account are admirably suited for either business or private use. At the low price of 35 cents, this work should command a very large sale. It is published at 33 Union Square, N. Y.

* * *

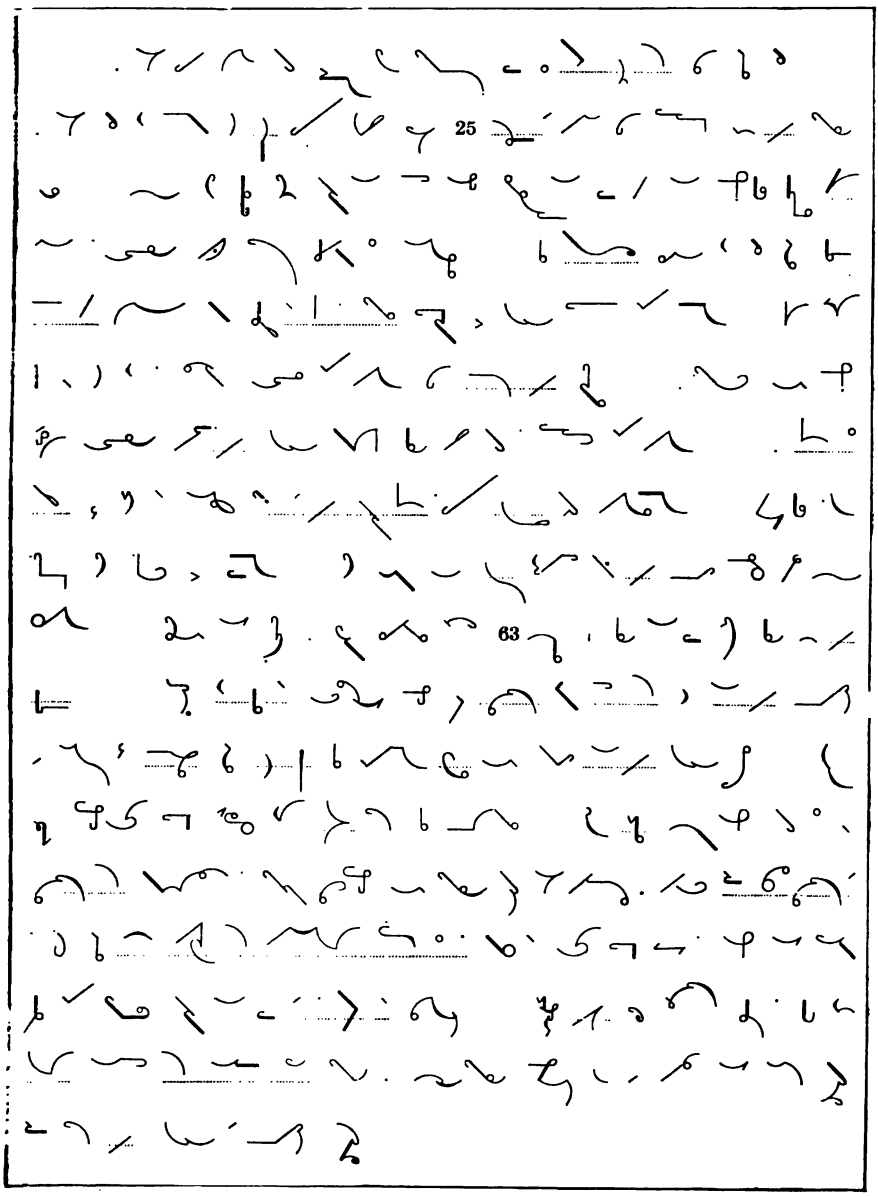
Key to Isaac Pitman Phonography.

THE only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue or sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly 25 years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government. It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of our revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing regarding our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the Government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the Government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the Treasury the comfortable surplus of more than 63 million dollars, but it is not in gold, and therefore does not meet our difficulty. I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of the national credit, and the consequences that will fall from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires the recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit—a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold, and a badge of solvency, I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect in order to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

☞ Isaac Pitman's Complete Phonographic Instructor, 250 pp., $1.50; a Phonographic Dictionary, with the shorthand forms for 60,000 words, $1.50; Business Correspondence, Nos. 1 and 2, each, 30 cents. Published by Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

BRIEF REPORTING NOTES.—AN AMERICAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.



*** Schools and others, desiring the services of experienced shorthand teachers, will please apply to Teachers' Bureau Department, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York.

Gabelsberger-Richter Department.

Conducted by DR. RUDOLF TOMBO, No. 2 Ridge Place, New York.
President Gabelsberger Shorthand Society.

Corresponding Style.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1897.

MESSRS. BARTLETT & CRAIG,
Akron, Minn.

DEAR SIRS.—We are sorry to find from your favor of 5th int., that we have given you cause for dissatisfaction in regard to the case of Prints forwarded to you November 18th. On examination of our stock and sales books, we find, to our surprise and regret, that a mistake was made in valuing those goods. The error was made either by the order clerk who called them off, or the entry clerk who charged them. It matters not, so far as you are concerned, which was to blame, but we request you to charge us with one cent per yard overcharge on the entire 30 pieces, making $12.00 altogether.

Hoping you will accept our apologies for the mistake and for the trouble it has caused, we are, Yours respectfully,

A. & J. WEBSTER & Co.

* * *

Reporting Style.

Extract of Cleveland's speech at the 151st Anniversary of Princeton University, October 22, 1897:

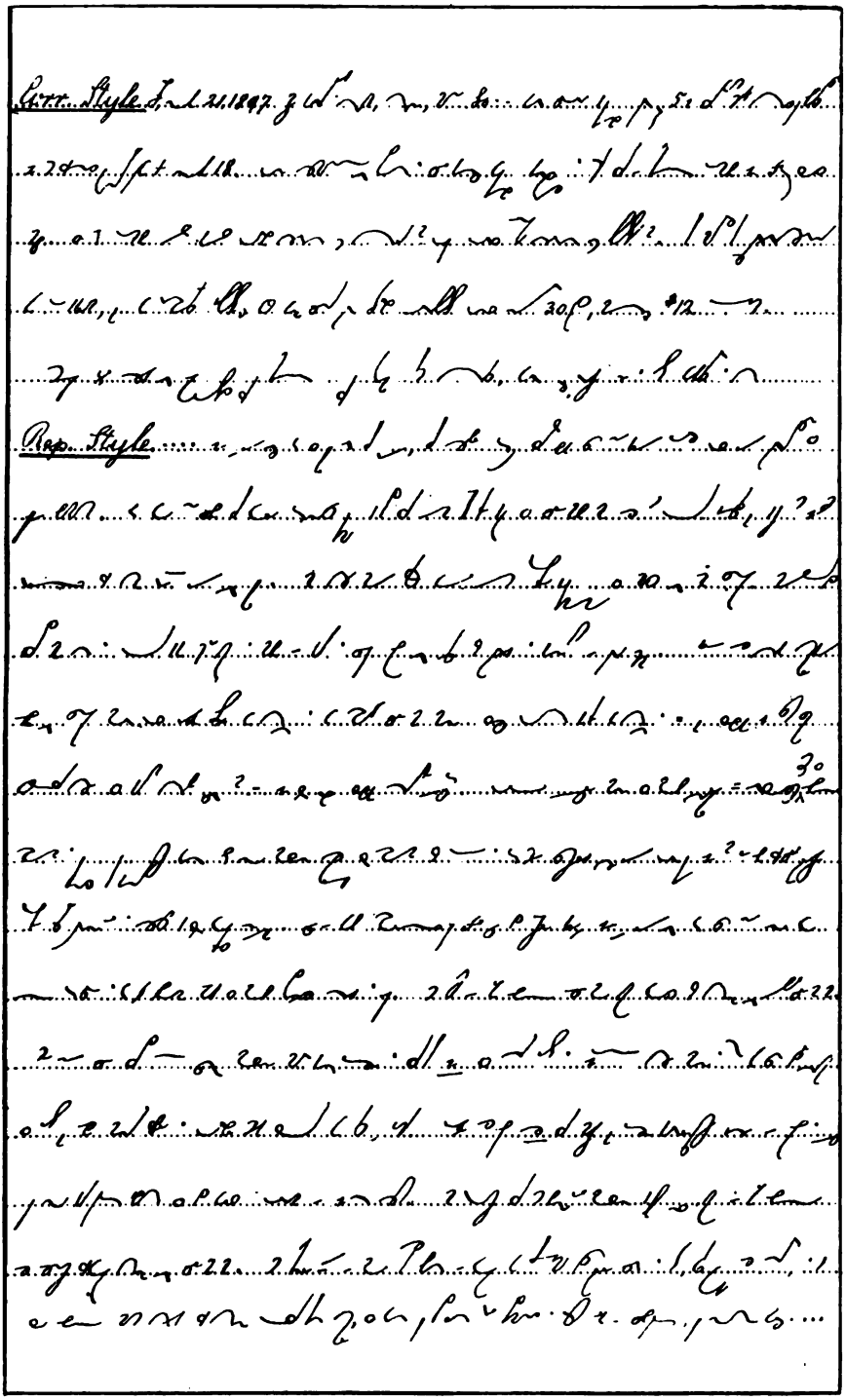
"In a country like ours, where the people are its rulers, it is exceedingly unfortunate that there should be so many blind followers of the lying partisan and the flattering demagogue. After what has been said, it is probably unnecessary for me to state that I am attempting not only to present the self-made man as he ought to exist, but to speak of him in his relations to the common every-day life of our people. I am considering my topic, while I have constantly before my mind the mass of our American citizenship. My thought is that this mass can and ought to be greatly improved, and made a better and safer depository of our trust in the perpetuity and beneficence of a free Government. I believe this can be accomplished by adding to our citizenship more of the leaven of genuine, well constructed and well equipped self-made men. They must, of course, be not only well constructed and well equipped, but they should be in sincere sympathy with all that concerns the betterment of the conditions surrounding them—in other words, they should be actively useful. Of all useless men the most culpably useless are those who, having educational acquirements and fitness for beneficial work, do no more than exploit their acquirements in the false and unhealthy sociability of club-life, or find in them only aids to the selfish pleasure of constantly restless foreign travel and accessories to other profitless enjoyment. Such a waste of qualifications for valuable service is especially blameworthy in a country like ours, where so many national problems remain unsolved, and where vast development awaits the most strenuous activity and effort. I have mentioned a liberal education as a most important process in the construction of our ideal self made man. I hardly need say that this means something more than mere book learning, and that it includes the practical knowledge and information concerning men and things which so easily accompanies the knowledge of books, as well as the mental discipline and orderly habit of thought which systematic study begets. Obviously this definition excludes that measure of book learning barely sufficient to claim a diploma and used for no better purpose than to decorate the ease of wealth and ornament an inactive existence. I am conscious that I have done little more than to touch upon the importance of a liberal education as essential to the proper construction of our self-made man. I have intentionally avoided a more extended discussion of a proposition which, it seems to me, is so plainly certain and yet, notwithstanding the potency of this factor, and even though education may have contributed to the construction all that it can accomplish, the work, if still lacking moral stamina and resistance, will be a sad failure, if nothing worse. We have known of those for

* * *

NOTE.—The *Gabelsberger-Richter Department will be continued during 1898.*

NOTE.—The pamphlet, "The New Era of Phonography," as well as the circular, "A Practical Lesson in G. R. Phonography," explain the general principles of Gabelsberger system. I shall be pleased to furnish these publications free of charge to any reader of THE STENOGRAPHER who wishes to form an idea of the system.—*Dr. R. Tombo.*

Gabelsberger-Richter Shorthand.



Benn Pitman Shorthand.

By CHAS. T. PLATT,
Principal of Shorthand Department of Hartford Business College, Hartford, Conn.

WHEN Messrs. Brown and Irland permitted themselves to be drawn into a discussion of shorthand phrasing, they, without doubt, intended to present only their honest convictions derived from their varied experiences, and had no thought of saying anything calculated to disturb their personal friendly relations. Their would-be friends are, however, taking up the cudgel and, by means of odious comparisons and inferences, they threaten to endanger the cordial relations that should be maintained between these two distinguished reporters. It is to be trusted that Messrs. Brown and Irland have too much good sense to be imbroiled in this way. The facts are simply that Mr. Irland is a polished exponent of the Graham shorthand—a system favorable to phrasing in the highest degree, and in the textbook of which phrasing is taught in the most elaborate manner. Mr. Brown, on the contrary, writes a rather full style of shorthand—an evolution of the Isaac Pitman bordering on the Benn Pitman, and not favorable to phrasing in a high degree. By simplicity of style, Mr. Brown favors the mental operations, and shifts the burden largely to the hand. Both these gentlemen are accomplished exponents of their peculiar styles, and each is an ornament to his profession. There should be no paltry jealousy between them, and there will not be unless indiscreet and over-zealous champions foment it. They should pray: "Lord, save me from my friends; I can protect myself from my enemies!" These remarks are prompted by a letter from Mr. Irland, in which he very mildly and pleasantly chides me for sentiments contained in an anonymous article on page 69 of the October *World*, and which he mistakenly attributes to me. Seek further, Mr. Irland; I plead not guilty.

* * *

The Cost of Modern Government.

(CONCLUDED.)

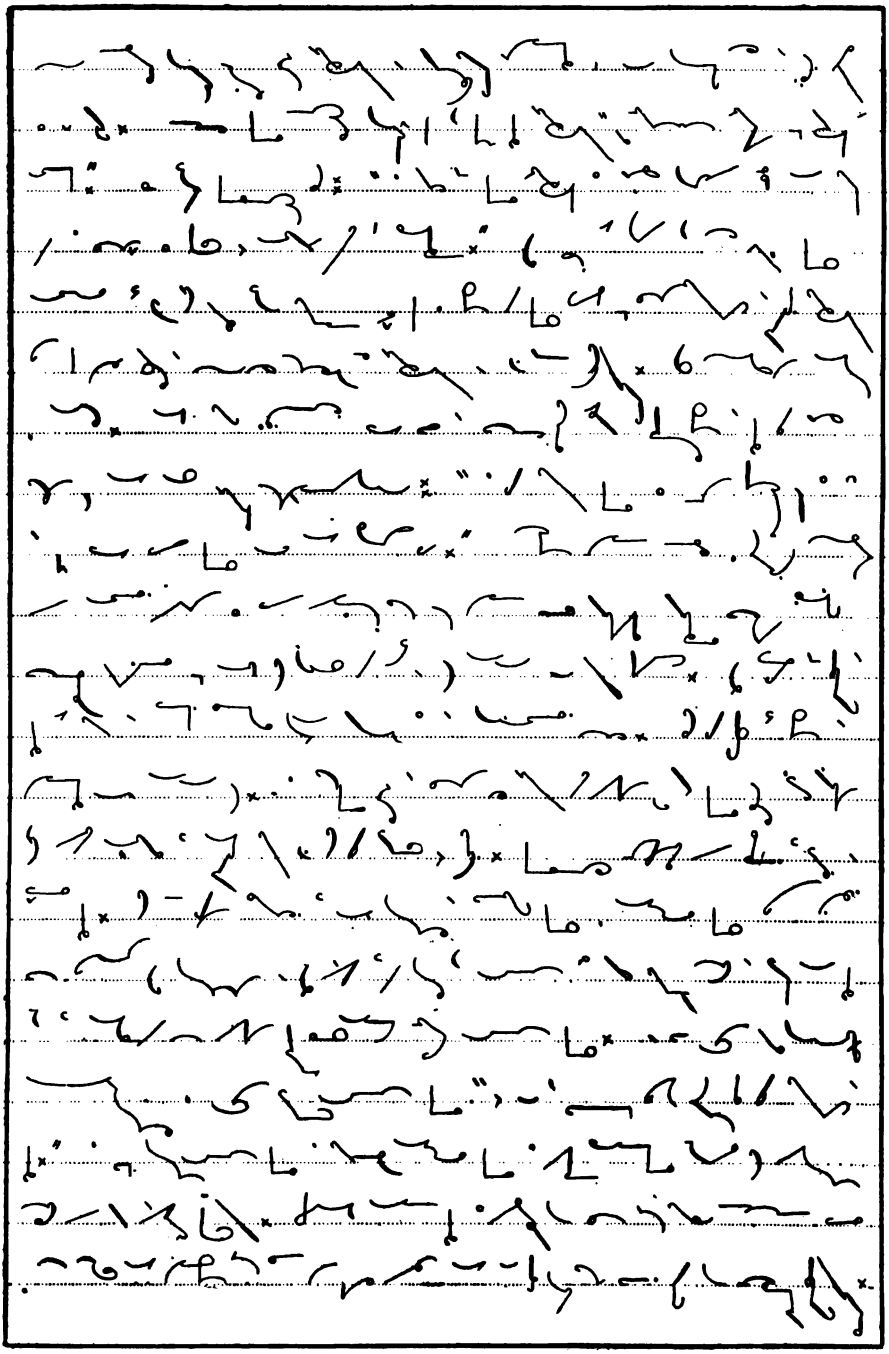
MANY expedients have been used to force the holder of personal property to bear his share of the burden of local taxation, but no effective means of assessing such property has yet been found. Again and again tax commissioners have pointed out that attempted taxation of personal property "puts a premium on perjury and a penalty on integrity." As a West Virginia tax commissioner says: "The payment of a tax on personalty is almost as voluntary and is considered in pretty much the same light as donations to the neighborhood church or Sunday-school.

Thus, starting on the theory that men should pay taxes in accordance with the value of their possessions, we have practically arrived at a system which taxes real estate and a small proportion of tangible personal property, while it allows the possessors of many of the most remunerative kinds of personal property to evade altogether their share of the public burden. This is manifestly unfair and unwise. Indeed, Prof. Seligman, one of the greatest of American authorities on the subject, declares of the system of taxation which is almost universally used in the United States to provide our local revenue. The general property tax as actually administered to-day is beyond all doubt one of the worst taxes known in the civilized world."

Meantime local expenditures, and especially municipal expenditures, are increasing rapidly as we are requiring from our local governments better roads, better schools, more thorough sanitation, more extensive parks, and a hundred other conveniences which we wish to use in common under public direction. Thus the question of a distribution of taxation on the principle of equality sacrifice for the common benefit is of ever-increasing moment.

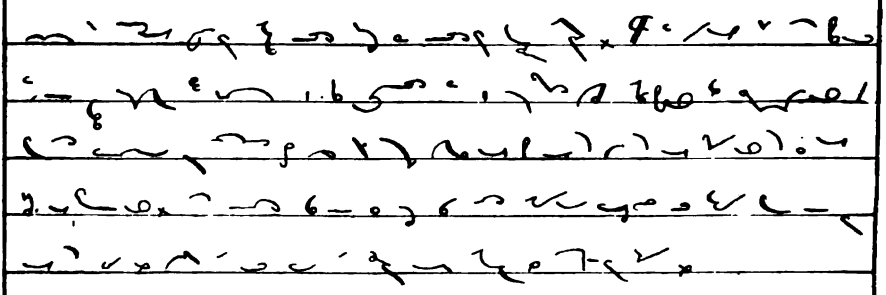
There is general dissatisfaction with the system of local taxation, now in common use. The overtaxed holders of small amounts of property which are readily found by the tax assessors complain bitterly that their richer neighbors with intangible property evade these just obligations to the treasury. Tax commissions and legislatures are struggling with plans to equalize taxation. They are quite generally experimenting with new forms of corporation taxes and inheritance taxes, while they are listening more willingly than formerly to those who urge with much force that income is the best practicable measure of ability in taxation, and that in this country may readily duplicate the success of the English and Prussian income taxes. Two great national parties have indorsed in their platforms a national application of the income tax, "to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear a just proportion of taxation." The graduated form of the income tax, the progressive inheritance tax, the radical single tax, and various other reform measures are being urged upon the attention of the public. It is certain that unequal taxation is responsible for some of our preset economic difficulties, and important modifications in the local system, here described, will doubtless result in the not distant future from the growing agitation for a more equitable distribution of the public burdens.—*Frederic W. Speirs, Ph. D., in Chicago Record.*

Benn Pitman Shorthand by Chas. T. Platt.

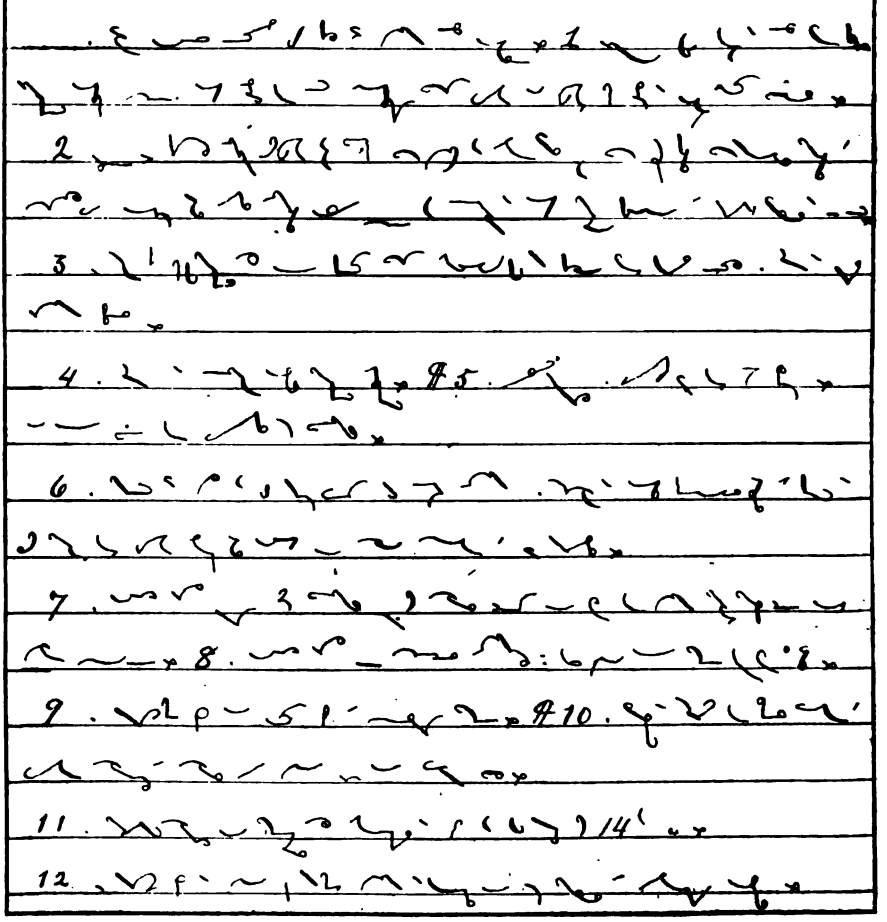


Notes by Elias Longley.

LONGLEY'S DICTATION EXERCISES*

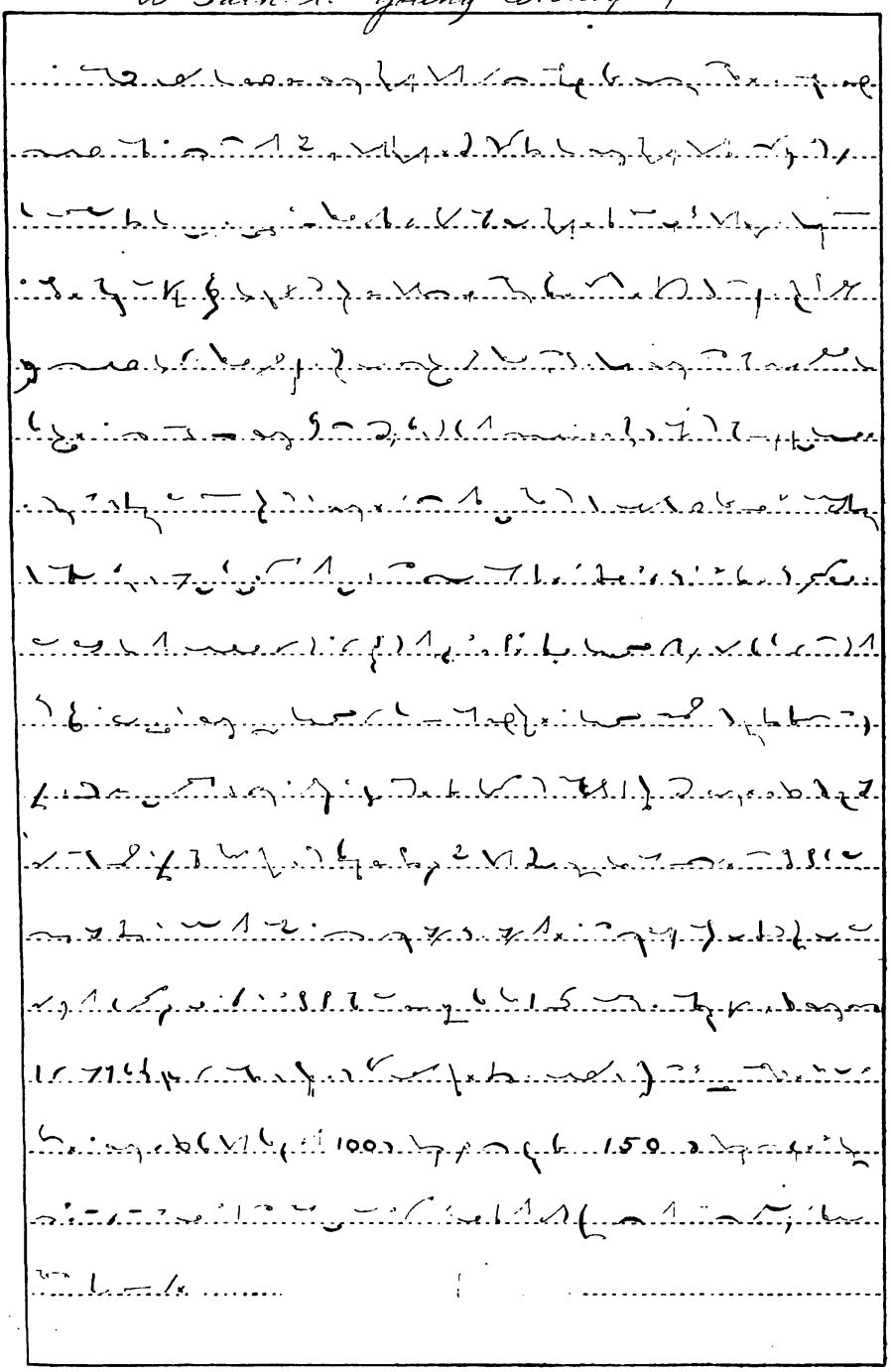


AMERICAN LABOR PLATFORM.



Benn Pitman Notes, by D. E. Henry.

A Talk to Young Stenographers.



Katie Kelly.

A COMIC SONG BY CLARENCE CHRISMAN. DEDICATED TO THE STENOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA.

1.—I knew a girl, her name was Kate, a servant girl was she;
She did the work about the house as nicely as could be—
But she grew tired of such a life, and thought she'd make a break——
She went to Ketchem's shorthand school a three months' course to take—

CHORUS.

She couldn't read, she couldn't write, she couldn't spell her name,
But Ketchem said, "O never mind, you'll get there just the same."
O such a silly girl was she, she took in all he said,—
And he "took in" her hard-earned cash, and left her not a red.—

2.—The shorthand seemed to her a snap, she hadn't much to do;
Except to gaze about the room and on her pencil chew—
"Professor" Ketchem failed to teach, it's doubtful if he could——
So Katie wrote her shorthand words, just any old way she would.

CHORUS.

She wrote them large, she wrote them small, she wrote them high and low—
She put them on and through the line, and ev'ry'where they'd go—
O such a silly girl was she, she made them worse and worse;——
She wrote the lessons that were last, before she did the first—

3.—The typewriter she next did try, its myst'ries to disclose;
She got her fingers full of ink and wiped it on her nose. ——
She ran the scale from A to Z, and tested it for sound,——
She rolled her sleeves above her neck, and then the keys did pound.——

CHORUS.

She struck them hard, she struck them light, she banged them left and right;
And when she drew the carriage back, slamm'd it with all her might.——
O Katie made it squeak and groan, and when she thought she'd stop,
They dumped it in a dry goods box and sent it to the shop.

4.—At last her three months rolled around, and she did graduate,
A place down town for her was found with Messrs. Rake and Scrape,
And then there happened to our friend a sad thing to relate;——
They called her in next day to see if letters she could take.

CHORUS.

She wrote them fast, she wrote them slow, she wrote them short and long;
And when she had them done 'twas found, that ev'ry one was wrong;——
O such a silly girl was she, she couldn't keep her head,——
She got discharged that very day, and now she wants to wed.———

The music and words will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of fifty cents.

Publisher's Department.

MR. JAS. L WALL, recently in charge of Mr. Little's typewriter ribbon and general supply office in the Bourse Building of this city, informs us that he has been transferred to the New York office, where we wish him as much success as he has met with in Philadelphia. Mr. Wall is an enterprising gentleman, and we feel sure that he has the interests of his employer and all his patrons always in mind.

ONE product at least of American manufacture enjoys a practical monopoly in every country of the globe. American typewriters everywhere commands the markets. There are no acceptable writing machines made outside of the United States. This is forcibly illustrated by the awards at the recent International Exposition at Brussells. Several American typewriters received Gold Medals, and the well-known Remington typewriter receives the exclusive distinction of a special Diploma of Honor, the highest possible award, as a mark of recognition of its superior excellence.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER has just been awarded a gold medal at the Brussells Exposition, the greatest Exposition since the Chicago World's Fair.

October proved by a considerable lead the banner month in sales of Densmores since they were brought upon the market in 1891.

The Chronicle, of San Francisco, a leading paper, has, we learn, just adopted the Densmore and given an initial order for a number of machines.

RECEIVED.—A series of six books exemplifying The Columbus System of Vertical Writing, published by John Kehoe, 28 Barclay Street, New York City. Net price, 50 cents per dozen. "The letters are based on the circle, and thus a plain, round and open hand is acquired as the result of practicing this system. The arguments in favor of vertical writing are usually advanced under four heads, namely: hygienic advantages, legibility, economy of space, ease of teaching." The publisher will be glad to send samples upon application.

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

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